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NOTICE TO THIRD EDITION.

This third edition of Handbook for Eastern Counties has been carefully revised on the spot; and the Editor believes it to contain information upon all recent changes.

He begs to thank those obliging correspondents who have from time to time furnished him with notes and corrections of errors: he hopes the same practice may be continued in the case of this Edition—address, care of Publisher.

Sacred to the Memory of JOHN DRAGE Esq
who died 24th April 1791 aged 72 years

Also of
SARAH his WIFE
Sister & Heiress of Wm Derisley Gent
who died 24th June 1777
aged 76 years

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INTRODUCTION.

THE four counties, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire, described in the present Handbook, have been, chiefly in the earlier period of English history, more or less connected. But while Norfolk and Suffolk form together a very distinct natural division, Essex and Cambridgeshire are geographically more isolated, and have their own characteristic features. Essex, separated from Suffolk by the broad estuary of the Stour, was anciently covered for the most part with forest. Cambridgeshire is the country of the fens. Each of these divisions therefore require separate notice.

I.

ESSEX.

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EXTENT AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

§ 1. ESSEX, the tenth in size of English counties, contains 1,055,133 statute acres. Its greatest length from N.E. to S.W. is 63 m. From N. to S. (from Bartlow to Tilbury Fort) it measures 50 m. The population of the county in 1881 was 576,434—a considerable increase since 1871, when it was 466,436.

Essex is very irregularly shaped; and its low coast-line is broken by three considerable estuaries,—those of the Crouch, the Blackwater, and the Colne. Numerous friths and creeks break the land, especially near the mouths of these estuaries, into low, marshy islands. On the S. the Thames divides Essex from Kent. On the N. the river Stour, throughout its course, forms the boundary from the neighbourhood of Clare to Harwich, and divides Essex from Suffolk. The rest of the Northern boundary, between Essex and Cambridgeshire, is very irregular, and

partly follows the course of ancient roads and dykes. On the W., where Essex borders on Middlesex and Hertfordshire, the limit is partly marked by the rivers Lea and Stort; and N. of Bishop's Stortford, by a line running along the chalk hills. Excepting the low lands of the eastern coast, Essex is not a flat country, although the hills nowhere rise to any important height. High Beech (Rte. 10), in Epping Forest near Walthamstow, is the highest ground (388 ft.) in the county. Danbury (Rte. 2), toward the centre of the county, a very conspicuous hill (380 ft.), forms the S. end of a short ridge of high land. The N.W. corner of Essex is broken into steep chalk hills, of no great height, intersected by winding valleys. "The shire," writes Norden, in 1594, "is most fatt, frutefull, and full of profitable thinges, exceeding (as far as I can finde) anie other shire, for the generall comodeties, and the plentie. Though Suffolke be more highlie comended of some, wherwyth I am not yet acquaynted. But this shire seemeth to me to deserve the title of the Englishe Goshen, the fattest of the lande; comparable to Palestina, that flowed with milke and hunnye. But I cannot comende the healthfulness of it; and especiallie near the sea coastes, Rochford, Denge, Tenderinge hundreds, and other lowe places about the creekes, which gave me a most cruell quarterne fever. But the manie and sweete comodeties countervayle the daunger." "A fair country," writes Fuller (1662), 'Worthies,' Essex), "plentifully affording all things necessary to man's subsistence." Essex is described as "enclosed"—that is, its cultivated lands were duly fenced, unlike great part of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire at a much later period—when Morant published his 'History of the County in 1768,' "making it," he says, "much more comfortable to live and travel in than such as is quite open, exposed, without the least shelter to all the inclemencies of wind and weather."

§ 2. The earlier condition of Essex was very different. Almost the whole county was within the bounds of a Royal Forest, which, according to a perambulation made in 1228 (12 Hen. III.), extended from Stratford bridge "usque ad pontem de Cattawad" (*Morant*, Introd. p. iv., note C. In Morant's map Cattawade bridge is marked near the mouth of the Stour, adjoining Manningtree. It was thus on the Northern border of Tendring Hundred), and from the Thames to the Stane Street (the Roman road running from Colchester to Bishop's Stortford). The portions of the county excepted in this perambulation had been disafforested—Tendring Hundred, the peninsula between the rivers Colne and Stour, lying E. of Colchester, by King Stephen, and all the country N. of the Stane Street by King John. Smaller portions were disafforested at different times; but in the reign of Charles I. a court was held at Stratford which asserted the right of the Crown to exercise "forest law" over the whole county within the limits of Hen. III.'s perambulation (see 'Strafford's Letters,' i. 335). Extreme dissatisfaction was the result of this decision, and the royal rights were not strictly enforced, though much oppression was complained of until an Act of the "Long Parliament" (16th Charles I.) determined that

the extent of the royal forests should remain according to their boundaries in the 20th year of James I., annulling all the perambulations and inquests by which they had subsequently been enlarged. The great Forest of Waltham was at that time held to comprise what are now the Forests of Epping and Hainault. The portion called Hainault Forest was disafforested in 1851 (see Rte. 10). Epping alone (Rte. 10) now represents the old royal forest of Essex; and, in 1882, the Corporation of London purchased it (5500 acres), and threw it open to the public for ever.

The De Veres, Earls of Oxford (see Rte. 9), were for many generations Stewards of the Forest of Essex—succeeding the Clares, who were Stewards from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward III. They had considerable rights within its boundaries; and were always keepers of the palace at Havering. The office of King's Forester was long held by the Auchers of Copped Hall.

§ 3. Besides Epping Forest, great part of Essex retains much wood; and the extensive and unusual employment of timber for church towers (see Mountnessing and Margaretting, Rte. 2), and even for the piers of churches (Shenfield, Rte. 2), besides the wood-framed cottages, once scattered over the country (some of which were very picturesque), indicate the great plenty of timber anciently to be found in Essex, and, as distinctly, the want of good building stone.

The most important of the Essex rivers—the Stour, the Colne, the Pant or Blackwater, the Chelmer, and the Rodon or Roding, rise among the chalk hills in the N.W. corner of the county, and traverse nearly its entire breadth before reaching the sea. The Crouch rises near the Langdon Hills (Rte. 1) in the S. of Essex. The sea coast of Essex, and the low land called the "Hundreds," the malaria of which so greatly afflicted Master Norden, have, owing to improved drainage and more careful management, become far more healthy than they were even within the present century.

History.

§ 4. The country afterwards known as Essex first appears in history as a portion of the territory of the Trinobantes (which may also have been extended over part of the present Middlesex). Dr. Guest, however, has suggested that the larger part of the metropolitan county was in those early times a march of the Catuvellauni (the tribe which adjoined the Trinobantes on the E.), "a common, through which ran a wide trackway, but in which was neither town, village, nor inhabited house."—*Campaign of Aulus Plautius*, 'Archæol. Journal,' vol. xxiii. At the time of Cæsar's invasion the "kingdom" of the Trinobantes had been seized by the famous Cassivellanus, chief of the Catuvellauni, who had become the master of all the neighbouring tribes. Mandubratius, the young chief of the Trinobantes, fled to Cæsar; and after the first defeat of Cassivellaunus the Trinobantes sent messengers to Cæsar, offering to submit to him on condition that he would restore Mandu-

bratius to the sovereignty of his tribe. This was accordingly done; and Mandubratius returned to rule as a Roman tributary, while the Trinobantes, besides giving hostages, supplied the Roman army with corn—a proof that some portion of their territory was already under cultivation. Thus much we gather from the 'Commentaries.' From the time of Cæsar to that of Claudius, there is little information concerning Britain. Tasciovanus seems to have succeeded to the power of Cassivellaunus, and to have fixed his capital at Verulamium (St. Alban's). His son Cunobeline—the Cymbeline of Shakespeare—established his chief town at Camulodunum (Colchester), as is proved by numerous coins struck there, bearing the names of Cunobeline, and of the town. Cunobeline was clearly a powerful chieftain; but it does not appear whether he belonged to the tribe of the Trinobantes, or whether he had established himself in the territory of that tribe by conquest. One of his sons was Caractacus, defeated by Aulus Plautius, the lieutenant of Claudius, during that campaign in Britain which began in the year 43 (Caractacus was captured in the year 50). After the first defeat of Caractacus, Togidumnus, his brother, was killed in a battle, which possibly took place in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames. Claudius himself then appeared on the scene. Again the Britons were defeated, and Claudius, advancing with his famous elephants, took Camulodunum, which was occupied by the Roman legions. Under Ostorius Scapula, who afterwards arrived as Proprætor of Britain, Camulodunum was raised to the rank of a Colonia, and made the head-quarters of the Roman power. Veteran soldiers were established there, among whom the conquered lands were divided. Camulodunum was adorned with numerous public buildings, including a theatre and a temple of Claudius. It is clear that in dignity and architectural importance it was not, until long afterwards, exceeded by any city of Roman Britain.

When the Iceni revolted, after the death of Prasutagus, and the savage treatment of Boadicea (see 'East Anglia,' *post*), the Trinobantes joined them. They hated their Roman masters; and they looked, says Tacitus, "upon the temple dedicated to Claudius as a kind of citadel to hold them in perpetual bondage." Signs of the coming outbreak were not wanting, according to the same historian. "At Camulodunum the statue of Nero fell to the ground, and turned its back where the face had been, as if it fled before the enemy. Women were seen as if mad, singing wild songs, in which they foretold the destruction of the colony. Strange noises were heard in the House of Assembly, and loud howlings in the theatre. In the estuary of the Thames there was an appearance like that of a sunken town. The sea assumed the colour of blood, and human forms appeared to be left on the shore by the ebbing tide." The Colonists applied to the Procurator for troops. Only 200 men were sent. The insurrection broke out. "Everything but the temple was plundered and burnt at the first attack; and the temple itself, in which the soldiers had taken refuge, was captured after a siege of two days."

The ninth legion, under Petilius Cerealis, hastened to the relief of Camulodunum, but arrived too late. The insurgents attacked, and utterly defeated him, completely destroying his infantry. The cavalry, with Cerealis himself, fled to their stationary camp, which seems to have been in, or close to, the Trinobantine country. It has been thought that a remarkable mound and sepulchral deposit at *Wormingford* (Rte. 8) may indicate the place of this great defeat.

The Iceni and the Trinobantes, their allies, were reduced to entire submission—if, indeed, they were not almost extirpated—by the great battle in which Suetonius defeated Boadicea (see 'East Anglia,' *post*). It has been suggested that this battle may have been fought at *Messing* (see Essex, Rte. 1). Camulodunum was restored. It had hitherto been without walls; and it is probable that the massive walls, of which so much still remains, were constructed at this period. The town recovered more than its former importance; and until the extinction of the Roman power in Britain, was one of the principal strongholds in the S. of the Island.

During the later Roman period the coast of Essex was under the control of the "Count of the Saxon Shore." The name of "the Saxon Shore," no doubt, indicates that at the end of the fourth, and the beginning of the fifth centuries, Britain was occasionally attacked by Saxon pirates. But it does not necessarily imply that any Teutonic settlements had been then made in this island; and the Roman fortresses, built for the defence of the shore (Othona in Essex, see Rte. 4; Burgh Castle in Suffolk; Brancaster in Norfolk; Reculver and Richborough in Kent), seem to prove that the name was given to the "shore," as the Welsh March was named in England, from its lying near to the Saxons, and exposed to their ravages (see *Freeman*, 'Norman Conquest,' i., pp. 11, 12). At any rate, if any such settlements existed, they must have been of a very different character from those which resulted in the formation of the kingdom of Essex.

§ 5. While the country of the "North and South folk" was colonised by Anglians, Essex, as its name imports (the country of the "East Sexe" = Saxons), and as Bede (i. c. 15) expressly tells us, was one of the three Saxon kingdoms (the others were Sussex and Wessex), peopled from Old Saxony on the continent. The first recorded king is Erconwine (circ. 526); and the East Saxon kings seem to have retained their independent condition until the year 823, when, like the people of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, the East Saxons "turned to" Egbert of Wessex, submitting to him as a deliverer from the power of Mercia ('A.-S. Chronicle,' *ad ann.*). Essex, like the other small kingdoms, was then closely incorporated with Wessex. Middlesex, containing the great city of London, seems to have been an offshoot from Essex; but London, at all events, soon became an independent commonwealth, and afterwards a dependency of the Mercian kings. After the great Danish invasion of 870, when King Edmund of East Anglia died a martyr (see 'East Anglia,' *post*), it appears that Essex was speedily overrun and conquered by the Northmen. The terms of the

peace of Wedmore (A.D. 880), which laid down the boundaries of the territories of Alfred and of the Danish King Guthrum, assigned Essex to the latter, and thus placed it within the Denalagu, the region where the Danish law was in force. (The boundary ran from the Thames along the River Lea to its source (see Rte. 11), thence to Bedford, and along the Ouse to Watling Street, and so to the Welsh border). Essex, no doubt, received at this time a certain infusion of Danish blood; but judging from the local nomenclature, the colony does not appear to have been in any way so numerous or so important as those which were settled in a small part of East Anglia, in Mercia, and in Northumbria. Edward the Elder, son of the great Alfred, recovered Essex from the Danish yoke, and built many fortresses in it (see *Witham*, Rte. 2, and *Maldon*, Rte. 4). In the later Danish invasions, beginning circ. 980—invasions which led to the submission of all England to Sweyne—Essex was mercilessly plundered by the Northmen. In 991 occurred the great fight of Maldon (see Rte. 4); and the last great battle fought between Cnut and Edmund Ironside, in 1016, no doubt took place close to Ashington on the Crouch (see Rte. 5). The situation of Essex, with its many creeks and estuaries, where the vessels of the Northmen could lie in safety, laid the country specially open to their attacks; and it suffered accordingly at all periods of the Danish ravages. In 1045 Essex formed part of the Earldom of Harold. At a later period, before the death of Edward, it was included in that of Harold's brother, Leofwine (see the maps in *Freeman's History of the Norman Conquest*, vol. iii., and his Appendix, note G.).

§ 6. The East Saxons were converted to Christianity by Mellitus, consecrated bishop by St. Augustine in 604—the place of his see being fixed at London—which Bede describes as at that time the East Saxon metropolis ("quorum metropolis Lundonia civitas est."—*H. E.* ii. 3). Essex was then under the control of Ethelbert of Kent (so far as the power of the Bretwalda implies control). Its king was Sabert, nephew of Ethelbert. Sabert, like Ethelbert, became a Christian, and protected Mellitus, for Ethelbert (acting as Bretwalda) built the church of St. Paul in London. On the death of Sabert (circ. 616), his sons, who had remained heathen, expelled Mellitus, who refused to give to them, being unbaptized, the "fair bread" (*panis nitidus*) of the Eucharist, such as they had seen received by their father. Essex returned to the old heathenism, and remained without Christian teachers until 653; when Sigeberht, King of the East Saxons, was baptized in Northumbria, then ruled by the Bretwalda Oswi. Oswi sent Cedd, a brother of Ceadda (St. Chad of Lichfield), to preach the faith throughout Essex. Cedd was consecrated bishop at Lindisfarne by Finan and two other bishops (*Bede*, iii. 22); and two churches in Essex are recorded as having been built by him;—at Tilaburg or Tillaburg (Tilbury, Rte. 1), and at Ythancaestre, the Roman Othona (see *post*, § 9, and Rte. 4). "Fecit per loca ecclesias, presbyteros et diaconos ordinavit, qui se in verbo fidei et ministerio baptizandi adjuvarent, maxime in civitate quæ lingua Saxonum Ythancaestir appellatur; sed et in illa quæ Tilaburg

cognominatur; quorum prior locus est in ripa Pentæ amnis" (the Panta or Blackwater) "secundus in ripa Tamensis; in quibus collecto examine famulorum Christi, disciplinam vitæ regularis, in quantum rudes adhuc capere poterant, custodire docuit."—*Bede*, 'Hist. Eccles.' iii. 22.

But heathenism seems to have been powerful in Essex. On the death of Swithelm, the successor of Sigeberht, the kingdom was divided, its two portions being ruled by the Kings Sighere and Sebbi. A pestilence was devastating the country. Sebbi remained Christian. Sighere and his people, supposing that the mortality was sent by their old, offended gods, restored their temples, and became again followers of Woden. Essex was at this time dependent to some extent on Mercia. Wulfhere, King of Mercia, sent Bishop Jaruman, who then occupied the see of St. Chad, at Lichfield, to re-convert the people of Sighere. Jaruman laboured effectually, as a priest who was his companion reported to Bede; and Essex from that time remained Christian, until a new heathenism was introduced by the Danes.

§ 7. The history of Essex, after the Norman Conquest, is almost identified with that of its great baronial houses, and of the monasteries, which were either founded after that event, or rose into greater importance. The Mandevilles, and the Bohuns, who succeeded them in the Earldom of Essex, were very powerful in the county until the latter part of the 14th century. In the N. of Essex the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, ranked among the most powerful barons of England, and played a distinguished part in the history of the country from the Conquest to the beginning of the 17th centy. (see *Castle Hedingham*, Rte. 9). There were royal castles at Colchester (Rte. 2) and Hadleigh (Rte. 1). Castle Hedingham was the chief stronghold of De Vere. The Mandevilles and Bohuns possessed castles at Saffron Walden (Rte. 11) and at Pleshy (Rte. 10), the latter of which is historically interesting from its connection with the fall in 1307 of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the uncle of Richard II. (see Rte. 10). Other castles, such as Clavering (Rte. 11), anciently held by Hugh of Essex, and Ongar, a stronghold of the Lucys (Rte. 10) fell into ruin at an early period, and were never perhaps of great importance. In monastic houses, Essex was specially rich; and two Abbeys—the Benedictine house of St. John's, Colchester (Rte. 2) and the Abbey of regular or Augustinian canons at Waltham (Rte. 11) were mitred, and ranked among the wealthiest houses of their orders. (The early history of Waltham, including its foundation by Harold as a house of secular canons, is of considerable interest. See Rte. 11.) Of the other abbeys and priories, numbering more than 30, the most noticeable are the Cistercian Abbey at Coggeshall (Rte. 2), St. Botolph's Priory at Colchester (Augustinian Canons,—it was the head of its order in England —Rte. 2); and, from its associations, the Augustinian Priory of Little Dunmow (Rte. 3). Besides these monasteries, there were three nunneries, one of which, Barking Abbey, for Benedictine nuns (Rte. 1) was of great wealth and importance, the Abbess ranking as a Baroness. Essex also possessed nine hospitals, three collegiate churches, and two

preceptories of Templars, the church of one of which, at Little Maplestead (Rte. 9) is among the most interesting in the country.

The number of these monastic houses, although many of them were comparatively small, must have given them no small influence throughout Essex: and the abbots of Waltham and St. John's at Colchester were in effect powerful barons.

In the great rising of the Commons in 1381, Essex was not less disturbed than the neighbouring districts of Kent and East Anglia. The famous Jack Straw began the outbreak at Fobbing (Rte. 1); and the Essex insurgents, passing westward through the county, at last joined the main body under Wat Tyler. (Fobbing is mentioned by Stow. Walsingham, the great authority for all the events of this period, and especially for this outbreak—see his 'Historica Anglicana,' edited by H. T. Riley in the Rolls series—does not mention the place at which Jack Straw began his work.) The remains of the Essex insurgents, after the death of Wat Tyler, and the revocation of the charters granted to him, were, it is said, cut to pieces in the woods near Billericay.

Essex plays no very conspicuous part during the wars of the Roses, although the house of De Vere suffered greatly; and John, the 12th Earl, an ardent Lancastrian, was, with his eldest son, Aubrey, beheaded by Edward IV. in 1461. (This is the Earl whose shattered fortunes—of course with a liberal allowance of romance—are woven into the plot of Scott's 'Anne of Geierstein.') In the great civil war of the 17th cent. the country was for the most part Parliamentarian. The "Eastern Association for the Parliament," formed at an early period of the war, with the object of raising troops, was largely reinforced from Essex. The most striking event of this period is, of course, the siege of Colchester in 1648 (see Rte. 2), followed by the memorable deaths of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle. But although Johnson spoke with honour of Colchester, as having sustained a siege for King Charles, the town was in reality a hotbed of sectarians, and was strongly in favour of the Parliament. The royalists were compelled to take refuge in Colchester by Fairfax.

Essex has had little latter history. Colchester, its principal town, rose early to importance, and was famous as a "clothing town"—especially for its manufacture of "bays and says" from the reign of Elizabeth, when many Walloons settled in it, and if they did not introduce, at least greatly improved, the manufacture—to the middle of the last century, when, as in Suffolk and Norfolk, the cloth trade gradually declined, and at last was entirely transferred to the N. of England. The harbour of Harwich was always important, as a place of arrival from, and departure for, the Flemish coast. Like other towns on this coast, as Dunwich and Yarmouth, its chief time of prosperity was during the Plantagenet period, when the Flemish cities were in their greatest splendour, and were centres of commerce for the whole of western Europe.

§ 8. The Earldom of Essex has passed through many families; the most conspicuous, historically, being the Mandevilles, the Bohuns, the

Bourchiers, and the Devereux. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Suene of Essex (Suenus de Essexia) held 55 lordships in the county. He was settled in England before the Conquest (his father's name was Robert, his grandfather's Wimare—it does not appear whether he was of Danish or Norman blood), joined the Conqueror, and was to all appearance undisturbed in the possession of his lands. His son and grandson, Robert and Henry of Essex, succeeded him. They were barons of Essex by tenure; and hereditary standard-bearers to the king. Henry of Essex lost his lands for cowardice during an expedition into Wales made by Henry II. in 1163. But before this forfeiture, King Stephen had created an Earldom of Essex in favour of Geoffry de Mandeville, son of another Geoffry who had followed the Conqueror, and had received numerous English lordships, among which were 40 in Essex. The Mandevilles held the earldom for five generations, and it at last (in 1227) descended to Maud, sister of William de Mandeville, and wife of Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford. In right of his wife he became Earl of Essex. The powerful house of Bohun, Earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, succeeded for five descents. The last, Humphrey de Bohun (died 1372), left only two daughters, one of whom, Eleanor, was the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, 6th son of Edward III. This Duke, in his wife's right, assumed the title of Earl of Essex; and it was he who was betrayed at Pleshy by Richard II. (see Rte. 10). Anne, daughter of the Duchess Eleanor, married, first, Thomas and Edmund, successively Lords Stafford; and then William Bourchier, Earl of Essex. In 1461 his son Henry was declared Earl of Essex in right of his grandmother. The male line failed (1540) in a single descent; and the Earldom of Essex was at once bestowed on the famous Thomas Cromwell—himself beheaded in the same year. It then passed to William Parr, the first Baron Parr, brother of Queen Catherine, who had married the daughter of Henry Bourchier, the last Earl of that descent. All his honours were forfeited in 1553. In 1571, Walter Devereux, great grandson of the sister of the last Bourchier Earl, was created Earl of Essex. His son Robert was the well-known favourite of Elizabeth; and with his son, another Robert, the Parliamentary General, who died in 1646, the Devereux earldom failed. In 1661, Arthur Capel, 2nd Lord Capel, was created Earl of Essex; and the title still remains in his family.

Antiquities.

§ 9. *British and Roman.*—Of prehistoric remains, stone monuments, and sepulchral mounds of the most ancient character—Essex possesses some of the first kind, but few, if any, of the latter. Stone monuments, partly perhaps owing to the want of stone close at hand, fitted for the purpose, do not at present exist in the Eastern Counties, although more may have been destroyed than the circle of stones at Gorleston near Yarmouth (see Norfolk, Rte. 22)—which we know was removed in comparatively recent times. Of *British* remains, the most remark-

able are the so-called "Dane pits" at Little Thurrock and at East Tilbury (Rte. 1), which were, in all probability, used as granaries.

The possible remains of the British town at Lexden, near Colchester, are noticed in Rte. 2. Such castle mounds as that of Rayleigh (Rte. 5) may perhaps be British; and some of the tumuli on the chalk hills in the N.W. corner of the county are of early character. But British relics were, no doubt, destroyed to a great extent during the *Roman* period, when the country, judging from the important Roman remains, the great works (the roads, the embankment of the Thames, and the drainage of the marshes about Barking) executed by them, and the many Roman cemeteries, must have been well peopled. The most noticeable Roman relics are the walls of Colchester, the ancient Camulodunum (Rte. 2); the remains found in and near that city, and now preserved in the Colchester Museum (Rte. 2); and the traces of the ancient Othona (Rte. 4), at the mouth of the Panta or Blackwater. Othona was one of the stations under the command of the Count of the Saxon shore, and, like Richborough in Kent and Burgh Castle at the mouth of the Yare (Suffolk, Rte. 16), was probably erected for the defence of the coast during the later period of Roman dominion. Among its ruins, Cedd, the first preacher of Christianity to the East Saxons, erected a church (see *ante*, § 6).

Numerous Roman sepulchral relics have been found in different parts of Essex. A stone sarcophagus and lead coffins found at East Ham (Rte. 1) are now in the British Museum. Colchester is, of course, rich in such remains. Great numbers have been found in the neighbourhood of Audley End, and are preserved for the most part in the house there, or in the Museum at Saffron Walden (Rte. 11). These remains group themselves round the great station at Chesterford, the ancient Iceanum, on the extreme N. border of Essex (Rte. 11). They have been thoroughly described by the late Lord Braybrooke in his 'Antiqua Explorata' and 'Sepulta Explorata'—both privately printed; and in numerous articles by him in the Journals of the Archæological Institute and of the Archæological Association.

The chief Roman road through Essex followed nearly the line of the old high road, and of the present railway, between London and Colchester. There were towns or stations at Durolitum (near Romford), Cæsaromagus (near Chelmsford), and Canonium (near Kelvedon?). Branch roads crossed the country from Colchester to Camboritum (Cambridge), and from Colchester to Bishop's Stortford. The Roman roads and stations of Essex and still more of Norfolk and Suffolk, have been very imperfectly examined; and with the exception of the greater towns, such as Camulodunum, the sites of stations are still uncertain.

§ 10. *Mediæval and later antiquities.*—Besides many churches of great interest, Essex contains two of the finest Norman Castle-keeps in this country at Colchester and Hedingham, and some very important examples of domestic architecture. The great use of massive woodwork, especially in the construction of belfry towers, and the very early (post Roman) brick buildings in Essex, are remarkable. The unusual

use of both materials was owing to the absence throughout the greater part of the county of any good building stone. But wood was abundant. The country was one wide forest; and it was easy to find oak timber sufficiently large and strong to construct such church walls as those of Greenstead, such belfries as those of Margaretting and Blackmore, or such piers and arcades as those of Shenfield. Brick, which had been disused after the Roman period, was at first, perhaps, imported from Flanders, but was soon (as at Coggeshall) made and burnt in the county. A valuable paper on Timber-work in Essex Churches is in the 'Trans. Essex Ant. Soc.,' iv. 89–119. Except in their massive timber-work, the Essex churches generally present no peculiarities calling for special notice. Seven churches in this county have round towers; but these towers belong in so marked a manner to Norfolk and Suffolk, the ancient East Anglia, that they will probably be noticed in the Introduction to those counties. The few examples which exist in Essex and in Cambridgeshire are due, no doubt, to East Anglian influence. The most remarkable wooden belfry towers are at *Margaretting*, *Stock*, and *Blackmore*, all described in Rte. 2; where also the striking *Shenfield* Arcade is noticed. For *Greenstead* Church, the oaken walls of which are of the highest interest, see Rte. 10. At *Little Maplestead* (Rte. 9) is one of the four round churches in this country.

English before the Conquest.—Greenstead has generally been regarded as more ancient than the Conquest; but this (see Rte. 10) is doubtful. The lower part of the tower at *Boreham* (Rte. 2), and portions of *Felstead* Church (Rte. 3), have more decided claims to a date before 1066. The tower of *Trinity Church, Colchester* (Rte. 2), is certainly of very early character, as is also the chancel arch, *Hallingbury* (Rte. 11).

Norman.—Of churches containing Norman work the most interesting are (Rte. 1) *Hadleigh; Southchurch.* (Rte. 2) *Blackmore.* *Ruins of St. Botolph's Priory Church, Colchester. (Rte. 4) *Heybridge.* (Rte. 6) *Great Bentley.* (Rte. 9) **Little Maplestead* (round church); *Castle Hedingham.* (Rte. 10) *Greenstead* (if it be not earlier); *Stondon Massey; Willinghale Spain.* (Rte. 11) **Waltham Abbey; Stanstead Mount Fitchet; Hadstock.*

Early English.—Essex contains little of this period. Early English portions exist in (Rte. 1) *Southchurch;* (Rte. 2) *Southweald; Blackmore;* **Danbury;* and *Boreham.* (Rte. 3) *St. Michael's, Braintree.* (Rte. 7) *Dovercourt*, a small and poor church, but interesting from the famous rood which it once possessed.

Decorated.—(Rte. 2) **Shenfield* (part of the church, but not the timber arcade, which is Perp.); *Mountnessing; Ingatestone* (nave); **Margaretting* (very interesting for its wooden tower, and stained glass); *Danbury* (containing three wooden effigies of the Dec. period). (Rte. 3) *Stebbing* (where is a remarkable chancel arch-screen); and *Tiltey.* (Rte. 6) *Wivenhoe* (church rebuilt, but interesting). (Rte. 9) *Little Maplestead* (some portions of the round church are of this date). (Rte. 10) *Fyfield* (parts). (Rte. 11) *Waltham Abbey* (S. chapel). (Rte. 11) *Great Sampford.*

Perpendicular.—(Rte. 2) *Shenfield* (the wooden arcade is of this period); *Ingatestone* (brick tower); *Boreham* (parts. Here are the fine Sussex monuments); *Messing* (with a late Perp. stained window); **Layer Marney* (with fine Marney tombs). (Rte. 3) *Bocking* (W. tower); *Felstead* (parts. Here is the monument of the first Lord Rich); **Thaxted* (Perp. throughout,—large and fine). (Rte. 4) *Maldon* (triangular tower). (Rte. 9) *Earl's Colne* (the De Vere effigies are in the Priory cloister); *Sible Hedingham* (early); *Castle Hedingham* (parts,—the altar tomb of the 15th Earl of Oxford is here). (Rte. 11) **Saffron Walden* (Perp. throughout,—a large and interesting church).

Of all these churches, those which the archæologist will find most important are *Margaretting*, *Stock*, *Blackmore* (wooden towers); *Shenfield* (wooden arcade); *Boreham* (with the Sussex monuments); *Layer Marney*; *St. Botolph's* at *Colchester*; *Earl's Colne* (with the De Vere effigies); the timber church of *Greenstead*; the round church at *Little Maplestead*; the Norman church at *Waltham Abbey*; and the two fine Perpendicular churches of *Thaxted* and *Saffron Walden*.

An interesting effigy, in wood, of a priest exists in the church of *Little Leighs* (Rte. 3), and in *Little Horkesley* Church are three large knightly effigies in oak. There are *brasses* worth notice (all described in the text) in the churches of (Rte. 1) *Aveley*, (Rte. 2) *Little Ilford*,)Rte. 3) *Little Easton*, (Rte. 6) *Wivenhoe*, (Rte. 8) *Little Horkesley*, (Rte. 9) *Pebmarsh*—the earliest in the county, circ. 1323, (Rte. 10) *St. Mary's*, *Chigwell*, (Rte. 11) *Chrishall*.

(In Rte. 8, the churches at *Sudbury* in *Suffolk* are described. There are three, all Perpendicular, and all interesting, with some fine wood-work.)

Monastic Remains.—Essex contained numerous conventual and collegiate houses; but of these the existing remains are scanty, and not very interesting. There is little left of the great Benedictine nunnery at *Barking* (Rte. 1). The remains of *Thoby Priory* (Augustinian Canons, Rte. 2) are concealed within a modern house. The ruins of the Cistercian Abbey at *Coggeshall* (Rte. 2) are worth attention; as are, at *Colchester*, the gate of *St. John's Abbey* (Benedictine), and the ruins of *St. Botolph's Priory Church* (Augustinian Canons). The gateway of *Little Leighs* (Augustinian Canons, Rte. 3), remains. There are some remains of the Cistercian Abbey at *Tiltey* (Rte. 3). At *Dunmow* (Rte. 3) the church alone of the Augustinian Canons is preserved. The remains of *Beleigh Abbey* (Premonstratensian Canons, Rte. 4), are interesting. What remains at *St. Osyth's* (Augustinian Canons, Rte. 6), is good; but has been built into the later house. At *Waltham Abbey* (Augustinian Canons, Rte. 11), there is little left but the church.

Castles.—Of the Essex Castles, only mounds and ditches remain at *Ongar* and *Pleshy* (both Rte. 10). There are fine and extensive ruins at *Hadleigh* (Rte. 1), dating from about 1231. At *Colchester* (Rte. 2) and at *Castle Hedingham* (Rte. 9) are grand Norm. keeps, ranking among the most interesting and important in England.

Domestic Architecture.—The finest and most complete example in the county is *Audley End* (Rte. 11), entirely Jacobæan, and one of the

most stately houses in England. *Ingatestone Hall* (Rte. 1) is Elizabethan; only a portion remains. **New Hall* (Rte. 2) is a fine Tudor house of red brick. **Layer Marney Hall* (Rte. 2), very fine brickwork of the age of Henry VIII., deserving special attention. *Faulkbourne Hall* (Rte. 3) is of the 15th century, and later. There are some early portions of *Rayne Hall* (Rte. 3). *Easton Lodge* (Rte. 3) is Elizabethan, but has suffered much from fire. **Horeham Hall* (Rte. 3) dates from the reign of Henry VII., and is fine. At *Tolleshunt Magna* (Rte. 4) is a brick gate-house of the 15th century. *Rochford Hall* (Rte. 5) is partly Jacobæan. **Gosfield Hall* (Rte. 9) is of brick, and dates partly from the reign of Henry VII. *Moyns Park* (Rte. 9) is a fine Tudor house; and *Hill Hall* (Rte. 10) is of the age of Elizabeth, but is Italian in design.

Waltham Cross (Rte. 11), interesting in spite of its restoration, is the finest remaining of the crosses which marked the resting-places of Queen Eleanor's body, on its way from Lincoln to London.

Geology.

§ 11. The whole of Essex, with the exception of the N.W. corner, bordering on Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire, lies in what is called the "London basin"—one of the two districts (the other is the so-called "Hampshire basin") to which the Eocene formations of England are confined. "These tracts are bounded by rising grounds, composed of chalk, except where the sea intervenes. That the chalk passes beneath the Tertiary strata we cannot only infer from geological data, but can prove by numerous artificial sections, at points where wells have been sunk, or borings made through the overlying beds. The Eocene deposits are chiefly marine, and have generally been divided into three groups:—1st, the Plastic clay and sand, which is the lowest group; 2ndly, the London clay; and 3rdly, the Bagshot sand. Of all these the mineral composition is very simple, for they consist almost entirely of clay, sand, and shingle, the great mass of clay being in the middle, and the upper and lower members of the series being more arenaceous."—*Lyell.*

The surface deposit of greater part of Essex is the *London clay*, the highest elevation of which (it is nowhere very lofty) are at High Beech (Rte. 10), Danbury (Rte. 2), and the Langdon hills (Rte. 1). "Its thickness is very great, sometimes exceeding 500 ft. It contains many layers of ovate or flattish masses of argillaceous limestone, which, in their interior, are generally traversed in various directions by cracks, partially or wholly filled by calcareous spar. These masses, called septaria, are sometimes continued through a thickness of 200 ft."—*Lyell.* Excellent cement is made from these septaria.

No remains of land mammalia have been found in the London clay. Bones and skeletons of crocodiles and turtles abound; and these, together with seed-vessels and remains of plants, found in very great numbers, prove the existence of neighbouring dry land at the time

when the London clay was deposited beneath the sea. The great thickness of the London clay renders it almost impervious to water, and few springs issue directly from it. The water procured by boring through the clay is very clear and pure.

The *Plastic clay* occurs in different parts of Essex; but the principal tract extends across the county from the neighbourhood of Sudbury to that of Bishop's Stortford. It lies below the London clay, and is sometimes of considerable thickness (from 40 to 50 ft.). "It consists principally of an indefinite number of beds of sand, shingle, clay, and loam, irregularly alternating, some of the clay being used in potteries, in reference to which the name of Plastic clay has been given to the whole formation."—*Lyell.* Various marine shells are found in it, together with the teeth of fish.

The N.E. coast of Essex is formed of loose friable sands and clays capped near Harwich and at Walton-on-the-Naze by *Suffolk crag* (see *Introd.* to SUFFOLK, 'Geology'). This crag contains numerous shells, and is referable to what is known as the "older Pliocene" period.

The valley of the Thames contains a post-pliocene alluvium (of infinitely later date than the Eocene formations), resembling the post-tertiary alluviums in the basins of the Somme and the Seine. "The most marked feature of this alluvium in the Thames valley is that great bed of ochreous gravel, composed chiefly of broken and slightly worn chalk-flints, on which a great part of London is built. It extends from above Maidenhead through the metropolis to the sea, a distance from W. to E. of fifty miles, having a width varying from two to nine miles. Its thickness ranges commonly from five to fifteen feet. Interstratified with this gravel in many places are beds of sand, loam, and clay, the whole containing occasionally remains of the mammoth and other extinct quadrupeds, and palæolithic flint implements. Fine sections have been exposed to view, at different periods, at Brentford and Kew Bridge, others in London itself, and below it at Erith in Kent, on the right bank of the Thames, and at Ilford and Grays-Thurrock in Essex, on the left bank. The united thickness of the beds of sand, gravel, and loam amounts sometimes to forty or even sixty feet. They are for the most part elevated above, but in some cases they descend below, the present level of the overflowed plain of the Thames."—*Lyell*, 'Antiq. of Man.' Flint implements of the same antique type as those found in the valley of the Somme have been discovered in this alluvium. Deposits of it occur in other parts of Essex. At Copford the late Mr. John Brown, F.G.S., found in it bones of the mammoth, a large bear (probably *Ursus spelæus*), a beaver, stag, and aurochs, besides sixty-nine species of land and fresh water shells. For the strata at Grays-Thurrock, see Rte. 1.

Patches of glacial drift are found capping some of the Essex hills, and extending some way down their southern slopes towards the valley of the Thames. "Although no fragments, washed out of these older and upland drifts, have been found in the gravel of the Thames containing elephant's bones, it is fair to presume, as Mr. Prestwich has con-

tended, that the glacial formation is the older of the two, and that it originated when the greater part of England was submerged beneath the sea. In short, we must suppose that the basin of the Thames, and all its fluviatile deposits, are post-glacial in the modified sense of that term, *i.e.*, that they were subsequent to the marine drift of the central and northern counties, and to the period of its emergence above the level of the sea."—*Lyell.*

Traveller's View.

§ 12. Although Essex is not one of the picturesque counties of England, it contains some scenery of considerable interest. The old woodland of Epping Forest (Rtes. 10 and 11), diminished as it is, is still striking and beautiful; and here and there well represents, with its gnarled trees and its lengthened glades, the great forest, full of wild animals, which, according to Fitzstephen, anciently spread close up to the northern wall of London. Remains of ancient wood, less known, and less picturesque, extend northward from Epping towards Hatfield and Dunmow. It is on this side of the county that the old "Forest of Essex" (see *ante*, § 2) still holds some portion of its ground.

The central portion of Essex, rich and green, is not very attractive to the traveller "in search of the picturesque." The views from some of the higher ground—especially that from Danbury Hill (Rte. 2), and others farther N., as at Braxted (Rte. 2)—are extensive and unusual; looking across wide stretches of comparatively level country to the seaboard, broken and indented by numerous creeks and inlets. The seaboard itself is hardly interesting. That of Tendring Hundred (from Clacton to Harwich, Rtes. 6 and 7), is bordered in part by low cliffs, which are well known to the geologist; and the Essex coast, which borders the Thames, at least from Benfleet to Shoeburyness (Rte. 1), commands fine and striking views.

Along the Suffolk border, especially about Dedham and Nayland (Suffolk, Rte. 13), the scenery has a quiet, cheerful beauty, well reflected in some of the best pictures of Constable, whose home was here. The north-western corner, about Saffron Walden (Rte. 11), lies on the chalk, and is broken into long, shallow valleys, winding upward toward the ridge along the Cambridgeshire border. The views are sometimes good; and the country round Saffron Walden itself is very pleasing.

The lover of tranquil, home scenery, with fine trees, rich harvest fields, and green meadows, will find much to please him throughout Essex. And, if the county is nowhere highly picturesque, the antiquary will find it inferior in interest to few in England (see §§ 9, 10, 'Antiquities').

Of *Pictures* and *Art Collections*, the most important are at *Belhus* (Rte. 1), where are some interesting portraits, among them many of the Dacres of the South; *Southweald Hall* (Rte. 2), where is a very fine Titian; *Thorndon Hall* (Rte. 2), portraits, including some Holbeins;

the *Hyde* (Rte. 2); the very fine collection of Mr. W. Fuller Maitland at *Stanstead Hall* (Rte. 11); and *Audley End* (Rte. 11), the most noticeable house in the county, containing portraits, and other good pictures. At *Wivenhoe Park* (Rte. 6) is a fine piece of carving by Grinling Gibbons.

Places of special interest to the engineer are the *Northern Outfall Reservoir* (Rte. 1), and *Shoeburyness* (Rte. 1).

II.

EAST ANGLIA.

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

THE general character and history of both Norfolk and Suffolk may well be treated in one division. The antiquities of each county must be noticed separately.

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EXTENT AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

§ 13. The insular character of the ancient kingdom of East Anglia was long since pointed out by Dr. Stanley, in an Essay contributed to the Norwich volume of the Archæological Institute. Norfolk and Suffolk are cut off from the rest of England by the great fen district which borders them on the west; by the broad estuary of the fen rivers, which on the north divides Norfolk from Lincolnshire; and by the estuary of the Stour, which on the south divides Suffolk from Essex. The German Ocean washes the eastern coast. The effect of this insulation has been that the East Anglian kingdom was more purely Teutonic than any other in this country, and that the race is probably to this day less mingled; and it may perhaps be traced throughout the later history of the district.

The area of Suffolk in statute acres is 949,825. It is thus smaller than Essex, which covers 1,055,133 acres; and considerably less than Norfolk, where the extent of acreage is 1,356,173. The population of Suffolk in 1881 was 356,893. That of Norfolk was 444,749. (The pop. of Essex was 576,434.)

There is no very high ground in either Norfolk or Suffolk; yet, except in certain districts, neither county can be called flat. Suffolk

was enclosed at an earlier period than Norfolk; and as a whole its scenery is of a softer and more pastoral character. It still deserves good Bishop Hall's commendation of it, as "a sweet and civil county." (See *Hawstead*, Suffolk, Rte. 14.) "This country," writes Reyce, whose 'Breviary of Suffolk,' compiled in 1618, remains in MS. in the British Museum, "delighting in a continuall evenes and plaines, is void of any great hills, high mountaines, or steepe rockes, notwithstanding the which it is not alwayes so low or flat but that it is severed and divided with little hills easy for ascent, and pleasaunt ryvers watering the low valleys with a most beautiful prospect, which ministreth unto the inhabitants a full choyce of healthful and pleasant situations for their seemly houses." (*Reyce*, quoted in Suckling's 'Hist. of Suffolk,' Introd.) The surface of Norfolk is far more varied. "All England," says Fuller ('Worthies') "may be carved out of Norfolk, represented therein, not only to the kind, but degree thereof. Here are fens and heaths, and light and deep, and sand and clay ground, and meadow, and pasture, and arable, and woody, and (generally) woodless land, so grateful to this shire with the variety thereof. Thus, as in many men, though perchance this or that part may justly be cavilled at, yet all put together complete a proper person; so Norfolk collectively taken hath a sufficient result of pleasure and profit, that being supplied in one part which is defective in another."

The most marked feature in the geography of Suffolk is the ridge of comparatively high table-land, which, beginning near Beccles, crosses the county obliquely, by Halesworth, Stradbrooke, and Debenham, and thence passes to the S.W. angle. This ridge seems to be what is known as "High Suffolk,"—although the limits of such a division are by no means clearly defined. The land of High Suffolk is strong and fertile—the "chalky boulder clay." There is a local saying which makes this district the Bœotia of the county; and it may well be that in ancient days its deep miry ways and stiff soil caused it to be regarded with some dread by the monks of Bury, and by the comfortable burghers of Ipswich.

Mr. Stevenson in the Introduction to his 'Birds of Norfolk' has enumerated six divisions which sufficiently well represent the varieties of soil and surface offered by that county. 1. The district of the *Broads* (see *Yarmouth*, Norfolk, Rte. 22) marked by the numerous broads or meres into which the winding rivers open at intervals. 2. The *Cliff* district, extending from Happisburgh to Weyborne beyond Cromer (see Rtes. 23, 24, 25); with low sea-cliffs, and (for some distance inland) furze-covered hills, heaths, and rich wooded valleys. 3. The *Meals* or sandy shore extending from near Weyborne to Hunstanton (Rtes. 25 and 29) marked by its flat shores, its creeks, and salt marshes. 4. The "Breck" district, in the W. and S.W. of the county (Rtes. 31, 32). The local word "breck" is used to signify ground which at any former period has been "broken up" but not enclosed. This part of the county is distinguished by its wide open fields of light land, mixed with very extensive tracts of heath, fir plantation, warren

and sheep-walk. 5. *Fen* district (Rte. 30); a portion of the Great Bedford Level, beginning close to the town of Brandon, and extending over the S.W. part of the county to King's Lynn. 6. The *Enclosed* district (Rtes. 22, 24, 26, 28); forming the centre and the eastern divisions of the county; a region of small fields, clustering homesteads, rich meadows, and well-timbered hedgerows.

It may here be said that the district of the "brecks" was the special haunt of the *great bustard* (Otis tarda) in Norfolk; and the quarter in which it lingered latest. Westacre in this district, and Icklingham in Suffolk (a country which is, in fact, a continuation of the Norfolk brecks), were haunted by the bustard until at least as late as 1827. In 1819, nineteen were observed together at Westacre. The bird was formerly by no means scarce; and in the days of Charles II. it was "taken by greyhounds" on Newmarket Heath. Gilbert White asserts that bustards "when seen on the downs resemble fallow deer at a distance." They are very good eating. At a feast given in the Inner Temple Hall, in 1555, 10*s.* each was the cost of bustards,—10*s.* each of swans and cranes, and 4*s.* of pheasants. The bustard became extinct in Norfolk about 1838, when the killing of the last two birds is recorded. In 1843, one was shot between Helston and the Lizard; and another so late as 1856, near Hungerford, in Berkshire. Its extirpation has, no doubt, been brought about by improved agriculture and the gradual enclosure of the open country—especially by the plantation of rows of trees for shelter. The system of weeding out corn in the spring, and the "horse-hoeing" used in the large wheat-fields of W. Norfolk, seem to have interfered with the nesting of the birds, and to have destroyed the eggs, which are laid in a depression on the bare ground. The bustard feeds on green corn, grasses, &c.; and is said to kill and eat small mammalia and reptiles. It is now found in vast numbers in Spain, on most of the middle and southern plains.

§ 14. The *rivers of Suffolk* are chiefly noticeable for their deep, winding estuaries. The Stour, the Orwell (into which the Gipping river falls), and the Deben, are all thus marked; and their estuaries divide the S.E. corner of the county into broad peninsulas. The Alde winds toward the sea through another long, narrow channel. The Stour, dividing Suffolk from Essex, is the largest of these rivers, and is navigable as high as Manningtree (and by locks, to Sudbury). The Waveney, which throughout its course divides Suffolk from Norfolk, now enters the sea through the Breydon water above Yarmouth. It is asserted that the Waveney was formerly navigable throughout its valley; and as late as 1549, during Kett's rebellion, a pinnace was prepared for conveying twenty men up the river as far as Weybread, —12 or 14 miles higher than the limit of the present navigation. All the Suffolk rivers abound in fish.

The *Norfolk* coast differs much from that of Suffolk. Its rivers have no such estuaries, although the Yare and the Bure are navigable for some distance. Those which fall into the sea near Yarmouth, winding

through the flat marshlands, form the curious district of the Broads (*Yarmouth*, Rte. 22). The most important of the remaining Norfolk rivers fall into the Ouse before it joins the sea at King's Lynn.

§ 15. Neither county has such great extent of manufactures as the Midland and Northern Shires. Norfolk was one of the earliest seats of the cloth trade in this country (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21, and *Worstead*, Rte. 23), and the fabric of "Worstead" itself takes its name from the town (the "steading" of some Anglian "Wor" or "Wore") in which it was first manufactured. The cloth trade extended through great part of Norfolk and Suffolk; and many fine churches (such as that of Lavenham in Suffolk, Rte. 14) were raised by wealthy clothiers. This trade has almost entirely passed into the North of England. The largest mills in the kingdom for producing Norwich crape (a mixture of silk and worsted) exist at Norwich; but the chief staple of that city at present is the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The old importance of Norfolk worsted, and the strong local feeling which has always characterised the county, are amusingly shown in a letter from John Paston to his cousin Margaret, written about 1464:—"I pray you," he writes, "ye will send me hither two ells of worsted for doublets, to happe me this cold winter; and that ye enquire where William Paston bought his tippet of fine worsted, which is almost like silk, and if that be much finer than that ye should buy me after seven or eight shillings, then buy me a quarter and the nail thereof for collars, though it be dearer than the other; for I would make my doublet all worsted, for worship of Norfolk, rather than like Gonner's doublet."—*Paston's Letters*, vol. iv., p. 91.

The manufactories of agricultural implements at Ipswich, especially that of Messrs. Ransome, Sims, & Jeffreys (*Ipswich*, Rte. 12), and Messrs. Ransome & Rapiér, should here be mentioned. The iron works of Messrs. Garrett, at Leiston (Suffolk, Rte. 16), are very large and important.

History.

§ 16. The insular character of East Anglia has, no doubt, influenced its history from a very early period. The whole of the district, when we first obtain any knowledge of it, was inhabited by a single British tribe—the Iceni—who, defended on three sides by the sea and its estuaries, seem also to have possessed the Fenlands of Cambridgeshire, which thus formed an outlying march, or border of protection on the west. But within, on the eastern side of these fenlands, four of the strongest boundary dykes to be found in the kingdom (the Devil's Dyke, the Fleam, or Balsham Dyke, and the Brent and Bran ditches), passing from the southern limits of the fens, the northern border of what was anciently the great forest country of N. Essex, form additional defences of E. Anglia against invaders from the W. Whether all these dykes belong to the British period is uncertain. But the Devil's Dyke, the largest of them, was, there can be little doubt, a defence of the Iceni at some period of their history.

The Iceni seem to have submitted to the power of the Romans during the campaign of Aulus Plautius. But after Ostorius Scapula arrived in Britain they revolted, and were attacked and defeated by Ostorius within their defences ("locum septum agresti aggere"). Henceforth they were kept in obedience only by fear; and the cruelties inflicted by the Romans, which followed on the death of the chief, Prasutagus (in the reign of Nero), led to the rising of the Iceni, who, joined by the Trinobantes of Essex, plundered and burnt Camulodunum (Colchester), and utterly defeated the ninth legion under its lieutenant, Cerealis. (See Essex, *Introd.*) It is unnecessary to tell here the famous story of Boadicea, the widow of Prasutagus. The great rising of the Iceni called from Mona the Proprætor Suetonius Paulinus, who collected a large body of regular troops, and gave battle to Boadicea and the various tribes who had made common cause with the Iceni. The Britons were routed with terrible slaughter. Eighty thousand are said to have perished, including their women, who had been placed in waggons round the plain on which the Iceni were posted. It is on this occasion that Boadicea is represented as appearing with her daughters in a chariot, and addressing the several tribes. After the defeat she destroyed herself by poison. The scene of the battle is uncertain. Messing in Essex has been suggested (see Essex, Rte. 2), but there is not sufficient evidence to determine the actual place, and the open plain which Tacitus describes as in front of the Roman troops "so that there was no fear of ambuscades," seems to indicate a country farther N.—on the Newmarket plain, or the Thetford heaths.

The Iceni were entirely crushed in this battle. They are duly recorded in the geographical survey of Ptolemy (circ. A.D. 110); but the Romans seem to have occupied their country without further resistance, unless we are to suppose that the British fortress on the site of Norwich castle still held out, and that the camp at Caister was at this time constructed by the legionaries. (See *Norwich*, Rte. 21.) At a much later period the Roman Stations at Walton, at Dunwich, at Burgh, and at Brancaster were constructed, all as defences of the "Saxon shore." The name of the Iceni is retained in that of the "Icenhilde Way," the old British trackway which ran (and which may still in great measure be traced) from the Norfolk coast to the western parts of the island. The name of this street, according to Dr. Guest, signifies the "highway of the Icen,"—the way fitted for military expeditions,—from the Anglo-Saxon *hild*, war, battle. Such names as Icklingham, Ickleton, and Ickleford (all in Suffolk) he regards as in all probability corruptions of Iceningham, Icenton, and Icenford. Iceningham, the "ham" or dwelling of the Icenings, was no doubt the capital of that people. (See Dr. Guest's paper on the "Four Roman ways," 'Archæol. Journal,' vol. xiv.) If these derivations are accepted, they go far to prove not only the earlier importance of the Iceni, but their strength and numbers at the time of the first Anglian settlements. The old British name would not have been retained and "Anglicised" had not the race lingered on part, at least, of its old

possessions, long after the first Anglian colonists settled upon its borders.

§ 17. The time of this first Anglian settlement cannot be accurately fixed. The Cerdics-ora of the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' at which Cerdic and Cynric are said to have landed in the year 495, was placed by Camden in Norfolk. Cerdic was the founder of the W. Saxon kingdom; and it has been suggested that after his first landing on the flat shore of Norfolk he sailed thence to the Hampshire coast, whence he advanced to conquer and to found his kingdom. But it has been shown with tolerable certainty that Cerdics-ora lay somewhere on the Southampton water; and that we cannot regard the passage in the Chronicle as having anything to do with the first Teutonic landing in "E. Anglia." It may possibly be that the first Anglian chief who settled here was Uffa, or Wuffa, from whom the E. Anglian royal race was called "Uffingas" (*Bede*, 'H. E.,' Lib. ii., c. 15). Uffa, according to Bede, was the grandfather of the historic Rædwald. However this may be, the province was soon (perhaps from the first) divided into the two districts which were afterwards known as Norfolk and Suffolk ("North folk" and "South folk"), each of which was probably ruled by a prince of the one royal house. These principalities may have been formed by separate, though kindred, detachments of colonists.—(*Freeman.*) The kingdom thus formed became the most purely Teutonic in England. Its connections were rather with the other Anglian kingdoms—Northumbria and Mercia—than with the Saxon races which joined it on its southern and south-western borders.

The importance that E. Anglia soon obtained is shown by the fact that Rædwald became one of the so-called "Bretwaldas," succeeding Æthelbert of Kent. Rædwald had been Christianised (apparently baptized) in Kent; but returning to his own country, "he fell away from the faith," and set up in the same temple an altar for the Christian sacrifice, and one for offerings to devils. ("In eodem fano et altare haberet ad sacrificium Christi, et arulam ad victimas dæmoniorum."—*Bede*, 'H. E.,' Lib. ii., c. 15.) Eorpwald, his son, became a truer Christian; but after his death the kingdom returned to heathenism; and Christianity was not firmly planted in it until Sigeberht, brother of Eorpwald, who had been exiled in Gaul, became there an earnest disciple of the faith, and on his return and accession to the E. Anglian throne, was assisted in his labours of conversion by a Burgundian, named Felix, who became the first bishop of East Anglia, and who fixed the place of his see at "Dommoc," afterwards Dunwich. (See *Dunwich*, Suffolk, Rte. 16.) Sigberht, "vir per omnia Christianissimus et doctissimus," in Bede's words, himself resigned his crown and entered a monastery which he had founded at Beodricsweorth—the later St. Edmundsbury. (See Suffolk, Rte, 14.) Anna, a grandson of Rædwald, who afterwards became king of the E. Anglians, was the father of Ætheldrythe (Etheldreda), the foundress of Ely, and of her sisters, Sexburh (Sexburga), Æthelburh (Ethelburga), and Wihtburh (Withburga), all of whom embraced the monastic life. (See

Cambridgeshire, *Ely*, Rte. 35.) The passion for such retirement, so frequent during the 7th and 8th centuries, was nowhere more strongly developed than in the royal race of E. Anglia.

Under Ecgberht (A.D. 823), E. Anglia became a dependent ally of Wessex. Kings of the old line continued to reign as vassals of the W. Saxon overlord. The Danes, no doubt, had already appeared and plundered on their coasts; but it was not until the year 870 that the great Scandinavian force, under Inguar and Hubba, burst upon E. Anglia, plundered and destroyed the monasteries of the fens, defeated and murdered the E. Anglian king, Edmund, who afterwards became the great patron of the province, and one of the chief saints of England (see *Bury St. Edmund's*, Suffolk, Rte. 14), and completely conquered his country. The peace of Wedmore, arranged in 880 between Alfred of Wessex and the Danish king, Guthrum, who was then baptised by the name of Æthelstan, gave all E. Anglia, besides part of Mercia, to the Danes—a proceeding which, as Mr. Freeman ('Norm. Conq.,' i., 189) has pointed out, has its exact parallel in the later peace of Clair-on-Epte (A.D 912), between Charles the Simple and Duke Robert of Paris on the one side, and the famous Rolf on the other. In both cases the conquering Northman was admitted to baptism, and received a definite district, for which he became the king's vessal; and, in both cases, the territory ceded was not part of the king's immediate dominions. (Local tradition asserted that Guthrum was buried at Hadleigh. See Suffolk, Rte. 13.) The later history of the English "Denalagu," however, differed not a little from that of the Normandy of which Rolf was the founder. The Normans never lost their hold on the territory they acquired at the peace of Clair-on-Epte. Between 905 and 922 Edward the Elder recovered the whole of E. Anglia and Essex from the Danish yoke, and was welcomed by the English population as a deliverer. His son, Æthelstan, effectually ruined (for a time) the Norse power in England; and E. Anglia was placed from this period under the rule of Ealdormen, until the great Earldoms of the 11th century arose.

Danish and Norwegian settlements had, no doubt, been made in E. Anglia before and during the second great inroad of the Northmen on Eastern England, which began about the year 991, when the battle of Maldon was fought. (See Essex, *Introd.*, and Rte. 4, *Maldon.*) A Dane, however, or at least a man of Danish origin, as his name Ulfcytel, proclaims, was the most vigorous defender of E. Anglia, and indeed of England, during the invasion of Swend (Sweyne), in the summer of 1004. He attacked and inflicted heavy losses on the Northmen after their plunder of Thetford. (See Norfolk, Rte. 32.)

The distribution and the boundaries of the later Earldoms are somewhat uncertain; but it would seem that in 1045 Harold, son of Godwine, governed, as Earl, the whole of E. Anglia, Cambridgeshire, and Essex; and that, at the end of 1065, after the death of Godwine, and shortly before that of the Confessor, E. Anglia and Cambridgeshire formed the earldom of Gyrth, Harold's brother, whilst Harold himself

had the whole of Southern England,—the ancient Wessex. (See the maps in *Freeman's* 'Norm. Conq.,' vol. ii.)

§ 18. It is remarkable that so few names of places in Norfolk or Suffolk can be assigned to a Danish origin; and the late Mr. Kemble's explanation, that the greater part of the country had been colonised and peopled by Saxons (Anglians) before the Danes appeared, seems hardly satisfactory. (See "The Bishops of E. Anglia," in the 'Arch. Journ.,' *Norwich volume.*) Other parts of England, which are now crowded with Danish names, must have been well peopled with Englishmen before the Danes took their places. It seems very probable, and the fluctuating history of the province gives weight to the suggestion, that, whilst the Danes established their mastery, at intervals, over the whole of E. Anglia, they were never strongly represented there, and that their settlements were few. In two only of the Norfolk Hundreds, and those two of the smallest, E. and W Flegg (Norse *flegg*, Danish *vlak*, flat), adjoining the coast N. of Yarmouth, we find a group of local names ending in "by," and affording unmistakable proof of their imposition by Danish or Norwegian colonists. In Suffolk there is hardly a single local name which can with certainty be referred to the Northmen. The contrast in this respect of E. Anglia with parts of Yorkshire, and especially with Cleaveland—the decided Danish character of which, in both dialect and local nomenclature, has been so thoroughly illustrated by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson ('Glossary of the Cleaveland Dialect'), is very noticeable. The comparatively small size of the E. Anglian Hundreds is perhaps a proof that the country was, at an early period, well colonised and thickly peopled; but this would hardly have prevented the Northmen from leaving some mark on the local names, had they been permanently settled in anything like prevailing numbers. (The area of the Norfolk hundred of Humbleyard, containing 19 townships, each a parish, is only 22,620 acres—less than the area of many single townships or parishes in Yorkshire and Lancashire.) The number of small churches about Norwich, and indeed throughout both counties, may be regarded as another indication of early, and comparatively dense, population.

Some of the early legends connected with E. Anglia may as well be Anglian as Danish. The romances of 'Horn Childe,' and 'Havelok the Dane,' belong to this district; and it is probable, according to Kemble, that the E. Anglian claim is the best to Gormund and Isenbart, and the tales connected with them. The famous story of Ragnar Lodbrog has also been, in one version ('Rog. Wendover,' i. 303) localised here. According to this legend, Ragnar, with a single squire, was driven ashore on the Norfolk coast, and was received with great honour and courtesy. His attendant slew him whilst hunting, and was therefore condemned by Edmund to be exposed in a boat upon the sea. He was driven by winds and waves back to his native Scandinavia. There he devised the story that Ragnar had been murdered by Edmund; and the sons of Ragnar, Inguar, and Hubba set forth at once to avenge their father. The whole story of Ragnar has been

relegated, by Sir G. Cox, to a place in 'Aryan Mythology.' Such legends prove the impression made by the Danes throughout the country; but they prove nothing as to their permanent settlement. The list of personal names still existing in E. Anglia collected by the late Dr. Donaldson ('Cambridge Essays'), many of which are undoubtedly Northern, is certainly remarkable, and may be set, so far as possible, against the absence of Northern names of places. It should be observed, however, that these names are found for the most part along the coast, and especially from Yarmouth to Cromer, in the two Flegg hundreds (see *ante*). Among them are Kettle (Ketil), Thurtle (Thorketil), Olley (Olaf), Hacon (Haco), Sharpin (Skarphethin), Hely (Helgi), and Grimes (Grimmr).

The following is a tolerably accurate list of Norfolk and Suffolk terminations, by far the greater part of which, it will be seen, are Anglian and not Scandinavian.

Norfolk:—*ham* (an enclosed place—a place "hemmed in") 168; *ton*, 135; *ing* (as a medial), 78; *ing* (as termination), 74; *thorp* (a "gathering of houses into villages"—O. Norse, *thyrping* = a gathering, the word is common in Denmark (*torp*, Dan.) and in Friezeland (*therp*, Fris.). It is rare in Norway. It may perhaps, but not necessarily, represent Danish influence in E. Anglia), 26; *ford*, 21; *by* (certainly northern), 21; *burgh*, 19; *ley*, 19; *ey*, 15; *wick* and *wich* (mostly inland), 13; *sted*, 13; *field*, 9; *worth*, 8; *sétt* or *seat*, 7; *wood*, 6; *well*, 8; *hoe* (high ground—a hill in the midst of marshes), 4; *den* (wood,—forest pasture), 4; *holme* (a green plot or meadow surrounded by marsh or river), 3; *toft* (a "tuft" of trees,—the word is probably Anglian), 5; *bourne*, 3; *thwaite* (a forest clearing, and in a secondary sense, a hamlet: it is perhaps northern, and rather Norwegian than Danish), 2; *wold*, 2; *strand* (probably northern), 2; *haugh*, 3; *mer* or *mere* (a lake), 6; *holt*, *shaw*, *heath*, *cot*, 1 of each.

Suffolk:—*ham*, 84; *ton*, 88; *ing*, 17; *thorpe*, 5; *borough* or *bury*, 12; *field*, 31; *ley*, 27; *wood*, 1.

Of all the East Anglian endings, *ham* is the most frequent. It is found all along the coast of the North Sea, and is common on the S.E. side of Cambridgeshire, gradually ceasing as we advance westward. The greater variety of local terminations in Norfolk than in Suffolk is noticeable; and it is in Norfolk alone that any terminations occur which can possibly be regarded as northern. In both counties all the terminations imply a preponderance of habitable places, and a country in which few hills or great woods were found by the first Anglian settlers.

§ 19. The ecclesiastical diocese of East Anglia, in accordance with the usual rule, was at first conterminous with the kingdom. The see was established, circ. 630, by Sigeberht and Felix, at Domnoc-ceastre (Dunwich)—a place which had been a Roman station, as is sufficiently proved by the remains which from time to time have been discovered there. Among and with the help of, the Roman ruins, Sigeberht built a church for Felix, and a palace for himself. Felix laboured through-

out East Anglia, and probably in parts of Northumbria, for 17 years, dying, according to an old tradition, at Soham, in Cambridgeshire (see *Ely*, Excursions), where he was buried. His relics were afterwards enshrined at Ramsey. Felixstowe, in Suffolk, is named from him; but the only East Anglian churches dedicated in his name are Babingley in Norfolk, and Flixton (Felixton) in Suffolk. In Yorkshire the churches of Feliskirk and Kirkby Ravensworth are dedicated to St. Felix.

Felix was succeeded in the see of Domnoc by three Englishmen. The last of these bishops, Bisi, became incapable of discharging his episcopal functions; and Abp. Theodore, to whom the ecclesiastical union of England is chiefly owing, divided the great E. Anglian diocese, as he had divided others, establishing, as seems probable, a see for each province—the "North-folk" and the "South-folk." The place of the Norfolk see seems to have been fixed at North Elmham (see Norfolk, Rte. 28)—although some claim has been set forth for South Elmham in Suffolk (see Suffolk, Rte. 20). However this may be, the two sees were apparently filled in regular succession, until the great irruption of the Northmen in 870. There was not another bishop of East Anglia for more than 80 years, when (A.D. 956) Æthelwulf was consecrated by Abp. Odo, and the two sees were united. From this time East Anglia contained but a single see, that of Elmham. There the see was placed until (circ. 1080) Herfast, the first Norman bishop, in obedience, apparently, to a decree of the Council or London (1075), which ordered the removal of bishops' sees from "villulæ" to more important towns, transferred it from Elmham to Thetford (see Norfolk, Rte. 32). From Thetford the third Norman bishop, Herbert Losinga, removed the see to Norwich in the year 1094; and two years afterwards laid the stone of the existing cathedral. At Norwich the East Anglian see has ever since remained.

§ 20. The comparative isolation of East Anglia was felt long after the Conquest. It may have been partly trusting to this, and to the still independent feeling of the old Teutonic "kingdom," that Ralph of Wader, the Conqueror's Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk, organised that rising against William in 1076, which was speedily crushed, but for his share in which Earl Waltheof of Northumbria was beheaded at Winchester in the following year (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21). The position of the country, opposite the coasts of Flanders and Holland, gave it an especial importance until at least the end of the Plantagenet period, during which the intercourse, mainly with Flanders, was very considerable, and the harbours at the mouth of the Orwell were the chief points of departure and arrival. The support of Flemish mercenaries (the same wild troops as the "rutæ" and the "Brabantini," who were the dread of every country into which they came,—see for a full notice of them Dr. Stubb's introduction to Bened. Abbas) was generally sought for by the leaders on either side during the frequent struggles between the king and the great barons, from the reign of Hen. II. to that of Edw. I. In 1173 when the sons of Hen. II. rose against their

father, and the powerful Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, was their chief supporter in East Anglia, a great body of Flemings, under the Earl of Leicester, landed at Walton on the Orwell, and proceeded to Framlingham Castle (see SUFFOLK, Rte. 5, where are references to the various places in Norfolk and Suffolk connected with this rising). King John promised to his Flemish auxiliaries the whole of Norfolk and Suffolk for their own; and a vast body of them, coming to support the king and to take possession (if that had been possible) of their new territory, were wrecked (1215) off the coast between Dunwich and Yarmouth (see SUFFOLK, Rte. 16, the *Cnebingsand*). Flemings were employed during the Barons' war; and the great tumult at Norwich in 1272 was partly owing to their having been retained by the prior (see NORFOLK, Rte. 21). On the other hand, more peaceful colonies of Flemings had been introduced, perhaps under Henry III.,—certainly by Edward I.,—and were settled in Norfolk as clothiers and woollen manufacturers. One of their chief centres was Worstead (NORFOLK, Rte. 23), a place which under their influence gave name to the woollen fabric—first, perhaps, manufactured there. They settled also at Yarmouth. The great churches there and at Worstead, besides numerous others throughout both counties, are due to the prosperity thus introduced. Other important centres of the woollen trade were Hadleigh in Suffolk (Rte. 13), and Sudbury (ESSEX, Rte. 8). In the neighbourhood of Hadleigh are the villages of Kersey and Lindsey—said, like Worstead, to have given name to the "kerseys" and "lindsey-woolseys" once so well known. All this trade has long passed away to the North of England; but, although it was at once adopted by the inhabitants of East Anglia, its introduction there was chiefly, if not entirely, due to Flemish colonists.

The numbers of the East Anglian manufacturers—their rough independence, and the dissatisfaction of large bodies of them at the manner in which the great trade guilds were benefiting themselves by their regulations, and injuring all who were unconnected with them—gave much importance to the part played by Norfolk and Suffolk in the rising in 1381, generally known as Wat Tyler's (the chief events are described under *Norwich* (NORFOLK, Rte. 21), and *North Walsham* (NORFOLK, Rte. 23). The "cross between the stationary element produced by the isolation of the country on the one hand, and the progressive influence produced by its maritime situation on the other," is certainly traceable in this and in the earlier "commotions" of the East Anglian commons; and certainly not less so in the "rebellion" of the Ketts in 1549 (see it fully noticed under *Norwich*, NORFOLK, Rte. 21). This rising was by no means in defence of the "old religion." "In spite of the strong counter influence of the powerful Duke of Norfolk, and the excessive severity of Nix, the last Roman Catholic bishop of Norwich, we find that the middle and even the lower classes of Norfolk, Suffolk, and we may add Cambridgeshire, took up the cause of the Reformation with a vehemence which, standing as it does alone, in the annals of the period, must be traced to some such local

circumstances as have been mentioned, through which the similar fermentation then at its height in Germany would act with peculiar force on this part of England."—*Stanley.* "On the part taken by Norfolk and Suffolk in the Reformation," 'Journal of the Arch. Instit.' *Norwich volume.*

The most noticeable of the early Protestants connected with East Anglia, are Bilney, Bale, Parker, and Rowland Taylor. Bilney was burnt at the Lollards' Pit, close to Norwich (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21). Bale had been a Carmelite of Norwich, in which city Parker (the future Archbishop of Canterbury) was born. Rowland Taylor was long "parson" of Hadleigh in Suffolk, and suffered near that town in 1555.

Of Kett's rebellion, Dr. Stanley has noticed the following results or memorials. "(1). The utter destruction of Thorpe Wood, which apparently at that time (as may be seen from the frequent allusions to the trees and thickets) had still covered at least the whole of the southern side of the hill, and which was now burnt down by the rebels to avoid ambushes. (2). The 'Homily on Rebellion,' which is supposed to have been written especially against them. (3). The institution of Lords-Lieutenants of Counties, in order that no part of England might again be surprised by so sudden and formidable an insurrection." Fuller, Bk. ix., 75, is the authority for the second statement; and Strype, vol. ii., 78, for the third.

Norfolk and Suffolk were among the counties associated for the Parliament, against Charles I. In this manner they escaped to a great extent the horrors of civil war, at the expense, as has been said, of their loyalty. But, in fact, the same causes which had led to the risings under Littester and Kett, were still at work; and the East Anglian counties, like Henry Wynd, preferred "fighting for their own hand," rather than giving their support to either party. During this period little of importance passed here, and the contrast between the quiet of these Eastern Counties, and the tumult constantly raging throughout the North and the West of England, is sufficiently striking.

Two great naval engagements were fought in the reign of Charles II. off the Suffolk coast, between the Dutch and English fleets. The first took place off Lowestoft, June 3, 1665, when the English fleet was commanded by the Duke of York, afterwards James II.; and the Dutch by Cornelius van Tromp. Each fleet consisted of about 100 ships of war. The Dutch were completely defeated. (See Suffolk, Rte. 16. *North Lowestoft*,—the *Church*.) The second was the Sole Bay or Southwold Bay fight, May 28, 1672, when the English were again commanded by the Duke of York, the Dutch by De Ruyter, and the Dutch, dreadfully shattered, were compelled to retreat. (See Suffolk, Rte. 16, Southwold.)

East Anglia has little later history. Until a comparatively recent period, it retained its independent character, and Norwich continued to be the centre of a district nearly as isolated as in the days when it

formed a separate kingdom. But railroads and modern improvements have broken up the comparative seclusion of the country. Norwich, although still an important centre, is no longer the city of Sir Thomas Brown, or of Sir Robert Walpole; and, like York, Exeter, or Winchester—all once centres of similar "circles of national life"—its chief interest lies in the memorials which connect it with the past, rather than its modern movement and prosperity.

§ 21. The Earldoms of Norfolk and Suffolk were granted by the Conqueror to a certain Ralph of Wader, who had fought on his side at Hastings, and who is described as the son of an English father and a Breton mother. His father's name was also Ralph; and as he also is called "Earl," he must, in King Edward's days, have held some subordinate government under Gyrth. (See, for the evidence concerning Ralph of Wader, Freeman's 'Norm. Conquest,' iii., Appendix, *note* LL.) Ralph of Wader's honours were lost on his rebellion (see *ante*, § 20). King Stephen conferred the joint earldoms on Hugh Bigod; in whose powerful house they continued, with some intermissions, until the extinction of the race of Bigod in the 25th year of Edward I.

In 1337, Robert de Ufford was created Earl of *Suffolk*—holding this earldom without that of Norfolk. The son of Robert de Ufford, who succeeded his father, died in 1382, and the earldom again became extinct. In 1385, Michael de la Pole was created Earl of Suffolk by Richard II.; but was attainted in 1388. The title was restored to his son. His second son (the eldest being killed at Agincourt) was created first Marquis, and then Duke of Suffolk (1444–1448). His son John, deprived of the title of duke, was created Earl of Suffolk by Henry VII., but was attainted in 1503, and beheaded in 1514, when his brother Richard assumed the title, but Henry VIII. disregarded it, and created his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; his son and successor died in 1551 without issue. Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who had married Frances, daughter of Charles Brandon by Mary Tudor, was created Duke of Suffolk in 1551. He was beheaded for his share in the attempt to place his daughter, Lady Jane Grey, on the throne. The peerage remained dormant until the reign of James I., when Thomas Howard, Baron Howard of Walden, youngest son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, was created *Earl* of Suffolk (1603). With his heirs and descendants it has ever since continued.

After the extinction of the Bigods, Thomas of Brotherton, Earl Marshal, son of Edward I., became Earl of *Norfolk*. The great family of Mowbray became Dukes of Norfolk; and from them the dukedom passed to the Howards, who still retain it. They possess, however, at present, but little property in the Eastern Counties.

Antiquities.

Under this head it will be desirable to notice each county separately.

SUFFOLK.

§ 22. *Primæval, British, and Roman.*

The Eastern Counties are at present entirely without those rude stone monuments which are usually assigned to the class of primæval antiquities. The want of stone fitted for the purpose may be one reason for the absence of great cromlechs and circles; but some may have been destroyed; and it is certain that a circle of stones 10 ft. high was removed from a field at Gorleston, near Yarmouth, in 1768 (see Suffolk, Rte. 16). Remembering, however, the close neighbourhood of Gorleston to the two Hundreds of Flegg in Norfolk, where the Northmen unquestionably settled themselves,—and also the fact that such stone circles were raised in Denmark and Sweden at a comparatively late period,—it seems not improbable that the Gorleston circle may have marked the resting-place of some heathen "Orm" or "Ketil" who was among the first to lead his followers across the sea to England.

The remains found in the gravel-pits at Hoxne, and at some other places in the valley of the Waveney (see Rte. 20), are truly primæval, —belonging as they do to the earliest palæolithic period. The circumstances under which they are found will be more properly noticed under the head of Geology (§ 38). The remains consist of rude flint weapons and implements of the usual type.

Numerous barrows and tumuli exist in different parts of Suffolk, especially on the heaths in the N.W. corner of the county. There are some important tumuli near Fornham St. Genévieve (Rte. 14); and others near Thetford. Between Aldborough and Snape (Rte. 16) is a group of remarkable barrows apparently of different dates. In one of them an interment had been made within a boat or vessel (see Rte. 16).

Throughout both Norfolk and Suffolk (and in all probability in many other parts of England) mediæval castles have been built on and around lofty mounds—partly natural, partly artificial—which, no doubt, mark the sites of strongholds belonging to very early times. They are possibly British; and they seem frequently to have been turned to account during the Roman and early English periods, before the Normans took possession of them. The best examples are in Norfolk, and have been most carefully examined, planned, and described by Mr. Harrod in his valuable 'Castles and Convents of Norfolk;' but in Suffolk, examples of such mounds, and of large earthworks surrounding them, exist at Clare (Rte. 15), at Haughley (Rte. 17), at Eye (Rte. 18), at Denham and Lydgate (Rte. 14), and at Bungay (Rte. 20). The enormous mound and Dykes at Thetford are, in fact, on the Suffolk side of the river Thet; but Thetford is claimed by Norfolk. The manner in which these mounds and dykes were used by mediæval engineers, will be seen by a reference to Castle Acre

(Norfolk, Rte. 27), and Castle Rising (Norfolk, Rte. 29). It may here be said, that where the mound existed it was generally occupied by a polygonal shell of masonry (as at Clare), and the more usual rectangular keep is wanting. The shell of masonry "being upon steep and high ground, was out of the reach of ordinary attacks, and from its great height commanded the other defences as effectually as would the regular keep."—*G. T. Clark*, "On Mediæval Military Architecture in England," 'Archæol. Journal,' vol. xxiv. Saffron Walden and Oxford are probably the only two examples in England of the rectangular keep and the mound in one fortress.

There were probably Roman fortified stations at Walton, near Felixstowe (Rte. 12), at the mouth of the Orwell, and at Dunwich. Roman remains have been found at, and in the neighbourhood of, both these places;—at Walton, in great numbers. But the fortresses themselves have perished; and probably in both instances have been undermined and swallowed by the sea. Walton is said to derive its name from the Roman work which once existed there. It is worth remarking that the first churches raised by St. Felix seem to have been established in or close to these Roman *castra;* just as St. Cedd among the East Saxons established his among the Roman ruins at Tilbury and "Ithanceastre" (see Essex, *Introd.*, § 6, and Rtes. 1 and 4). In the same manner, *Burgh Castle* (Suffolk, Rte. 16) was taken possession of by the Scot Fursæus. Burgh is the most important Roman relic in Suffolk, and one of the most perfect in England. Like other fortresses along this coast, it was under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore, and like them was built as a defence against the Northmen and pirates who were already threatening Britain.

Roman relics have been found at Icklingham (Rte. 14), a place which has been regarded as the old capital of the Iceni (see *ante*, § 16). The dykes and fosses round Icklingham are also noticeable. Scole (Rte. 20) and Helmingham (Rte. 18) have also yielded Roman and Roman-British remains. The discoveries at Helmingham are especially curious.

The museums at Ipswich (Rte. 12) and at Bury St. Edmund's (Rte. 14) contain many British and Roman remains, of great interest, discovered at different times in various parts of the country. Ipswich is rich in Dunwich, Walton, and Felixstowe relics.

The ancient (Roman) roads of Suffolk and Norfolk have not been examined so carefully as to render their lines in all cases certain. The principal Suffolk road was a continuation of that which ran from London through Essex. It entered the county near Stratford St. Mary's, and passed by Needham Market and the Stonhams to the river Waveney at Billingford. Thence it ran to the great Roman station at Caister near Norwich. Another important road crossed the country from Stratford to Thetford; and ran thence through Norfolk (where it is called the Peddar Way) to Brancaster, on the north coast. Lesser roads connected the Roman station at Dunwich with the main road running from Stratford to Caister.

The Roman stations in both counties have not been satisfactorily identified. The fifth of the Antonine Itinera records stations at—

	M. P.
Cæsaromagus (distant from London)	XXVIII.
Colonia (from Cæsaromagus)	XXIV.
Villa Faustini (from Colonia)	XXXV.
Iciani (from V. Faust.)	XVIII.
Camboricum (from Iciani)	XXXV.

Cæsaromagus was at or near Chelmsford. Colonia is Colchester. Villa Faustini is uncertain—but it has been proposed to fix it at Bury St. Edmund's. Iciani or Iceanum has been placed at Chesterford (ESSEX, Rte. 11), perhaps not quite satisfactorily. Camboricum is Cambridge. The ninth Iter—from Norwich (Venta Icenorum) to London—mentions

	M. P.
Sitomagus (from Venta)	XXXII.
Combretonium (from Sitomagus)	XXII.
Ad Ansam	XXV.
Camulodunum	VI.

Of these, Sitomagus has been placed by some at Dunwich,—and by other antiquaries at Thetford. Combretonium is quite uncertain. It has sometimes been placed at Burgh near Woodbridge. Ad Ansam may have been at Stratford, where the road crossed the river Stour; and Camulodunum is Colchester.

§ 23. *Mediæval Antiquities.—Ecclesiastical.*

The Eastern Counties are exceedingly rich in fine churches. Their architectural peculiarities are in many respects noticeable; and the antiquary who is acquainted only with the churches of the West or South of England, will find himself in a comparatively new world when he enters Norfolk and Suffolk. A tour for the sake of these churches alone will prove one of great interest and enjoyment.

The chief features which are peculiar to these counties are—the combination of flint and stone, forming what has been called "flush-work:" the round towers: the richly decorated fonts: and the elaborate and magnificent woodwork,—in roofs, rood-screens, and bench-ends.

§ 24. In the *flush-work*—which occurs in almost every great church in Suffolk—the flint forms the panel, "the stone being on the same face, without any moulded work, and not even raised from the surface but forming the margin or division between the panels. The beauty and almost endless variety of this work are amazing. It is employed generally throughout an entire building; but the part on which most care seems to have been lavished is the porch; and here it would be difficult to surpass the delicacy of its execution." It is conspicuous,

too, on the parapets of the lofty and finely-proportioned towers; and is often wrought into long inscriptions.

It was chiefly, if not exclusively, used during the later Dec. and the Perp. periods. Such work seems to be confined to this country. It is not found in France, in Belgium, or along the shores of the Baltic; and it may be referred to as a proof (among many others) of the independence and originality of English architects and workmen. The want of good building-stone in these eastern counties, and the profusion of flints on their coasts, may well have given rise to this beautiful panel-work. No better example can be pointed out of the advantage to be gained by the judicious use of local material.

§ 25. The *round church-towers* are almost confined to the old limits of East Anglia. There are two in Berkshire, two in Sussex, one in Surrey, one in Northamptonshire, two in Cambridgeshire, and seven in Essex; whilst in Norfolk there are 125, and in Suffolk, 40. Much antiquarian energy and research have been expended on them; and it was long the fashion to regard them as of Danish origin, and the work of builders from the time of Sweyne to that of Harthacnut. But such towers are not found in Denmark; nor do they occur in those parts of Northumbria which were most largely colonised by Danes. Moreover, their workmanship is by no means so rude or simple as has been asserted; and in some instances their upper portions display elaborate ornament, unquestionably of Norman character. The truth seems to be, that while the greater number are of Norman date, a few may be earlier, and more later; and that, constructed of flint (as they are without exception), "they are built round to suit the material, and to save the expense of the stone quoins for the corners, which are necessary for square towers, and which often may not have been easy to procure in districts where building-stone has all to be imported. The same cause accounts for the frequent and long-continued use in the same districts of flat bricks or tiles for turning the arches over the doors and windows, which are either of Roman manufacture, or an imitation of the same form."—*J. H. Parker.* Mr. Roberts ('Journ. of Arch. Assoc.,' vol. xxi.) suggests that they may all have been built by one class (or lodge) of workmen; and assigns for their erection the period between 1100 and 1150. They are all of the same material and shape; and, with one exception (St. Mary's, Wortham Everard, in Suffolk,—which is larger than the others), all are of the same dimensions. They are without staircases, like the Irish round towers; and, like them, unquestionably served as belfries. In many instances the ancient church has been replaced by a more modern structure, while the tower remains. None of these towers are lofty. They rise to about 60 ft., with a diameter of about 16 ft., much of which is generally taken up by the thickness of the walls. It may be added that the finest and most noticeable round towers are in Suffolk. Those of Little Saxham and Herringfleet, especially, have very rich Norman work in their upper stories.

§ 26. The *open roofs* and *woodwork* of Norfolk and Suffolk are

magnificent. Indeed, the roofs are unrivalled; and no other part of England can display anything like so numerous or so fine examples. They are almost entirely Perpendicular; and of the "double hammer-beam" design. They are greatly enriched with carved figures—sometimes small whole-lengths, as at St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmund's (where is one of the best roofs in Suffolk). Suffolk has many fine roofs; but perhaps the best, and certainly the greater number, are in Norfolk,—often (as at Salle and Cawston) in churches remote from any of the larger towns. Devonshire is the only English county where the woodwork is at all equal to that of Norfolk and Suffolk; but the Devonshire woodwork is confined to rood-screens, parcloses, bench-ends, and carved pulpits. There are no roofs at all resembling those of the Eastern Counties. It is probable that, as was certainly the case in Devonshire, the "mystery" of wood-carving in Norfolk was confined to certain guilds or families in which it remained to the last.

The rood-screens and parcloses of Norfolk and Suffolk are very elaborate and beautiful. As in Devonshire, their lower panels are generally solid, and painted with figures of saints. These, of course, vary; but the local St. Edmund is generally found, and may be recognised by the arrows which he holds in his hand. On the doors opening to the chancel, the four Doctors of the Latin Church were frequently represented. The tracery of the screens themselves is of a different type to that of Devonshire. The heads of the arches are much less filled; and the whole work has a lighter and more delicate appearance.

As in Devonshire, the whole screen was richly painted and gilt; and much of this colouring still remains. In many Norfolk churches carved screens and galleries remain at the west end of the church, under the tower, and across the tower arch; and this in churches where the rood-loft, properly so-called, still exists across the chancel arch. Mr. Parker suggests that this double rood-loft was anciently to be found in many other counties; "but the western loft has generally been destroyed in consequence of the barbarous custom of blocking up the tower-arch, which is often the finest feature in the church."

§ 27. The *fonts* in both counties are often very fine, and have been greatly enriched; though unfortunately the zeal of various Dowsings has been unsparingly exercised on them at different times. The greater number are Perpendicular. They are generally raised on steps. Their shafts are richly sculptured, displaying angels, emblems of the Evangelists, and figures of saints. The octangular bowl is frequently carved with representations of the Crucifixion and of the seven Sacraments. Many fonts have inscriptions.

§ 28. Suffolk and Norfolk are richest in churches of the Perpendicular period; when the cloth trade was flourishing in both counties, and the great Flemish cities, with which there was constant intercourse, were in their highest splendour. There are, however, interesting examples, in both counties, of earlier date.

The most important Suffolk churches may be classified as follows :—

English before the Conquest.—No remains, and no portions of churches exist which are certainly more ancient than 1066. The tower of *Flixton* Church (Rte. 20) was perhaps earlier; but it is no longer standing. The lower part of the round tower of *Holy Trinity* Church, *Bungay* (Rte. 20), has been called "Saxon"—but there is nothing by which its date can be determined with certainty. The lower part of the tower at *Debenham* (Rte. 18) is very early. The ruins of the "Old Minster," in St. George's, South Elmham (Rte. 20), are worth examination. It is especially noticeable that the 'Domesday Survey' records the existence of no less than 364 churches in Suffolk.

Norman.—The round towers, as has already been said, are for the most part of this date. There is good Norman work in the upper part of the towers at **Little Saxham* (Rte. 14), and of **Herringfleet* (Rte. 16). In other respects the county is not rich in Norman architecture. The ruined choir (late Norm.) of **Orford* Church (Rte. 16) is interesting and unusual. The finest Norman (ecclesiastical) relic in Suffolk is the **gate tower* of the Abbey at Bury St. Edmund's (Rte. 14). *Hawstead* (Rte. 14); *Rickinghall Inferior* (Rte. 20) have Norm. portions. At *Dunwich* (Rte. 16) are the Norm. ruins of St. James's Chapel.

Early English.—**Little Wenham* (Rte. 13) of the same date and character as the very curious manorhouse. *Hawstead* (Rte. 14, chancel). *Clare* (Rte. 15, portions).

Decorated.—True Decorated work, like Early English, is rare. There are portions of this date in *St. Margaret's, Ipswich* (Rte. 12); *Boxford* (Rte. 13); *Keddington* (Rte. 15); **Orford* (Rte. 16); *Wickham Market* (Rte. 16); **Framlingham* (Rte. 16); **Dennington* (Rte. 16); *Laxfield* (Rte. 16); *Gorleston* (Rte. 16); **Barking* (Rte. 17); *Stowmarket* (Rte. 17); *Stonham Aspall* (Rte. 17); *Buxall* (Rte. 17, a good Dec. church); **Woolpit* (Rte. 6, church Dec., with very fine Perp. roofs); *Elmswell* (Rte. 17); *Brome* (Rte. 18); *Debenham* (Rte. 18); **Burgate* (Rte. 19, a Dec. church, containing a fine brass and a good chest); **Redgrave* (Rte. 20, very fine Dec.); **Wingfield* (Rte. 20, late Dec.); and *Barsham* (Rte. 20, early Dec.). Nearly all these churches, however, are only Decorated in portions; and none of them equal the grandeur and importance of the

Perpendicular.—Of these the chief are—**East Bergholt* (Rte. 12, panelled in flint and stone, fine); *St. Margaret's, Ipswich* (Rte. 12, good); **Hadleigh* (Rte. 13, the church contains some earlier portions); **Stoke-by-Nayland* (Rte. 13, with fine tower); *Boxford* (Rte. 13, rich porches); **Long Melford* (Rte 14, very fine, of flint and stone, with some brasses and ancient stained glass); **Lavenham* (Rte. 14, late Perp., and very fine); *Bury St. Edmund's* (Rte. 14, the churches of **St. James* and *St. Mary* are both fine Perp. In St. Mary's is a magnificent open roof); *Hengrave* (Rte. 14, very late, with monument of the Countess of Bath); *Hawstead* (Rte. 14, with some brasses, and tombs of the Drurys); *Ickworth* (Rte. 14, with a good tower); **Bardwell* (Rte. 14, chiefly Perp., but with some Dec. portions. Here is some old glass); *Cavendish*

(Rte. 15); *Clare* (Rte. 15, chiefly Perp.); **Keddington* (Rte. 15, chiefly Perp. with many Barnardiston monuments); *Playford* (Rte. 16, with fine brass, date 1400); **Woodbridge* (Rte. 16, panelled flint and stone, with fine tower); **Orford* (Rte. 16, partly Perp.); *Ufford* (Rte. 16, with very fine font cover); *Wickham Market* (Rte. 16, partly); **Parham* (Rte. 16, with a rood screen and much good work); **Framlingham* (Rte. 16, chiefly Perp.—a fine church, rich in monuments); **Dennington* (Rte. 16, chiefly Perp., a fine church, with good wood-work, tombs, and ancient glass); **Laxfield* (Rte. 16, chiefly Perp., with good wood-work, glass, and a fine font); **Cratfield* (Rte. 16, fine font); **Blythburgh* (Rte. 16, very good, with fine wood-work); **Southwold* (Rte. 16, fine stone and flint-work: good rood loft); *Halesworth* (Rte. 16, fine font); **Sotterley* (Rte. 16, good brasses and stained glass); *Lowestoft, St. Margaret's* (Rte. 16); *Stonham Earl* (Rte. 17; good clerestory and timber roof); **Wetherden* (Rte. 17; the nave, fine roof, and good monument); *Helmingham* (Rte. 18; portions); *Brome* (Rte. 18; portions); *Debenham* (Rte. 18; portions); **Eye* (Rte. 18; a fine church of stone and flint, with good rood-screen); **Bacton* (Rte. 19; portions, fine Perp. roof); *Stow Langtoft* (Rte. 20; early Perp., good); *Walsham-le-Willows* (Rte. 20; a fine church); **Barningham* (Rte. 20; with very good rood-screen); *Rickinghall Inferior* (Rte. 20; portions); *Fressingfield* (Rte. 20; portions); **Bungay, St. Mary's* (Rte. 20; a noble Perp. tower); *Beccles* (Rte. 20; very fine church, with enriched porch). The fine Perpendicular churches at **Sudbury* are described in Essex, Rte. 8.

Of all these churches, those marked with an asterisk are the most deserving of attention.

The best *roofs* are at *Stonham Aspall* and *Stonham Earl*; at *Wetherden*; *Woolpit*; *Lavenham*; *Long Melford*; and *Bacton*. The best *rood-screens* and *parcloses* at *Barking*; *Grundisburgh*; *Southwold*; *Blythburgh*; *Woolpit*; *Lavenham*; *Stoke-by-Nayland*; *Eye*; *Parham*; *Laxfield*; and *Dennington*. There are fine *doors* in many churches, especially at *Stoke-by-Nayland*. The *font cover* at *Ufford* is an excellent example. The church of *Tuddenham* retains its original wood-fittings. The best *fonts* are at *Tuddenham*; *Woodbridge*; *Blythburgh*; *Cratfield*; *Lavenham*; *Stoke*; *Burgate*; *Redgrave*; and *Wortham Everard*. The new church of St. Mary's-at-Tower, in *Ipswich*, deserves special notice.

Besides the *round towers* of *Little Saxham* and *Herringfleet*, already mentioned, there are very interesting examples at *Rushmere* and *Blundeston*.

§ 29. In *Erwarton* Church (Rte. 12) are three fine monuments of the Decorated period. The Howard monuments at *Framlingham* (Rte. 16) are very interesting and important. The tomb of Lord Bardolph in *Dennington* Church (Rte. 16) is also very fine. At *Wingfield* (Rte. 20) are some very interesting monuments of Wingfields and De la Poles. These are perhaps the most important monuments (altar-tombs) in the county. Of *brasses* the best are at *Acton* (date 1302); *Burgate* (date

1409); *Bury St. Edmund's* (St. Mary's, date 1480); *Gorleston* (circ. 1320); *Ipswich* (St. Mary Quay, 1525); *Long Melford* (circ. 1420); *Nayland* (many); *Orford* (many); *Playford* (date 1400); *Sotterley* (many); and *Stoke-by-Nayland* (many).

At *Culford* Church (Rte. 14) is a seated figure of Lady Bacon (Verulam), which should be compared with that of Lord Bacon in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's.

§ 30. The great Benedictine Abbey at *Bury St. Edmund's* so completely overshadowed the county that there was little space for other monastic foundations. The remains at Bury cover an enormous extent of ground; but the only portions of great interest are the two *gate-houses;* one Norman, the other Decorated (see Rte. 14). These are very important. At *Clare* (Rte. 15) are portions of the Augustinian Priory (Austin *Friars*, not Canons) converted into a dwelling-house. At *Butley* (Rte. 16) the fine Dec. gate-house of the Priory (Augustinian *Canons*) remains. At *Dunwich* (Rte. 16) are ruins of the Grey Friar's Monastery; and at *Leiston* (Rte. 16) are more extensive ruins (Perp.) of the Abbey (Premonstratensian Canons).

§ 31. *Military* and *Domestic* Architecture.—Of the Suffolk *castles*, by far the most interesting are *Framlingham* (Rte. 16), chiefly of the time of Edward III.; and *Orford* (Rte. 16), a very perfect and unusual Norman keep, well worth attention. At *Clare* (Rte. 15) there are few remains of masonry; and besides the interest of the site, the great mound and intrenchments (see *ante*, § 22) are the chief points to be noticed. There are great castle mounds at *Eye* (Rte. 17), and at *Haughley* (Rte. 17), and at one or two other places before-mentioned (*ante*, § 22). Some portions of *Wingfield* Castle (Rte. 20) remain, and the towers and entrenchments of *Bungay* (Rte. 20) are interesting. The gate-house of *Mettingham* Castle, temp. Edw. III. (Rte. 20) remains, with portions of other buildings.

In *Domestic Architecture* Suffolk is very rich. The earliest house remaining is the so-called *Moyses Hall* at Bury St. Edmund's (Rte. 14). This is a "Jew's House" of the 12th century, and may be compared with the more famous and somewhat earlier house at Lincoln. *Little Wenham Hall* (Rte. 13) is of the reign of Henry III., and is remarkable from the materials of which it is built—brick and flint. Portions remaining at *Parham* (Rte. 16) are of the 15th century; the gateway is later. *Hadleigh Rectory Tower* (Rte. 13) dates from 1495. *Giffard's Hall* (Rte. 13) is temp. Hen. VIII. *Cockfield Hall* (Rte. 16) is of brick, temp. Hen. VIII., but has been much spoiled. *Helmingham Hall* (Rte. 18) is of the same age. *Hengrave Hall*, dating between 1525 and 1538, is one of the best and most perfect Tudor houses remaining in England. There are fine Elizabethan houses at *Melford Hall* (Rte. 14), *Kentwell* (Rte. 14; this house is unaltered); *Boxted* (Rte. 14); *Coldham* (Rte. 14); *Rushbrooke Hall* (Rte. 14); and *Brome Hall* Rte. 18). *Easton* (Rte. 14) is of Charles II.'s time. *Hardwicke House* (Rte. 14) was rebuilt in 1681, but has since been much altered. Important modern houses are—*Ickworth* (Rte. 14); *Henham* (Rte. 5);

Heveningham Hall (Rte. 16); *Somerleyton Hall* (Rte. 16); *Redgrave* (Rte. 20); *Oakley Park* (Rte. 20); and *Flixton Hall* (Rte. 20), dating from 1615, but nearly rebuilt of late years.

The old inn at *Scole* (Rte. 9), of Charles II.'s time, may also be here mentioned.

§ 32. Collections of *pictures* and other works of art are—*Orwell Park* (Rte. 12), where are some of the finest Murillos in this country; *Ickworth* (Rte. 14); *Rushbrooke Hall* (Rte. 14; many portraits); *Hardwicke House* (Rte. 14; pictures and antiquities); *Barton Hall* (Rte. 14; a very important collection, rich in works of Sir Joshua Reynolds); *Euston* (Rte. 14; family portraits); and *Somerleyton* (Rte. 16), where are some frescoes by Maclise, and other good modern pictures.

ANTIQUITIES.—NORFOLK.

§ 33.—*Primæval, British, and Roman.*

Remains of "lake-dwellings" have been found in Norfolk, on the draining of two large meres in the parish of Wretham, near Thetford (Rte. 32). The heaths in that neighbourhood are covered with dykes, trenches, and tumuli; perhaps of various ages. "*Grimes Graves*," adjoining one of these dykes, called the "Fendyke" (Rte. 32), is an assemblage of pits within an embankment, probably marking the site of neolithic excavations for flint. Many similar collections of pits exist in the neighbourhood of the north coast, and are found in different parishes between Sheringham and Weybourne (Rte. 24; where they are fully described). They seem to prove that the Norfolk coast, at any rate, was thickly populated at a very early period.

Such relics are probably of much greater antiquity than the time of the Roman Conquest, or than the flourishing period of the Iceni, before it. To the Iceni may perhaps be assigned the great castle mounds which have already (§ 22) been mentioned; those, for example, of Norwich (Rte. 21), of Castle Acre (Rte. 27), and of Castle Rising (Rte. 29). Many British relics discovered in tumuli and elsewhere, are preserved in the museum at Norwich (Rte. 21).

Of *Roman* remains the most important in Norfolk are the camps at Caister and at Tasburgh; and the foundations (for little more is now left) of the great fortified station at Brancaster. *Caister* (Rte. 21), if not the true Venta Icenorum, was at least closely connected with it; and the entire absence of Roman relics at Norwich is remarkable. *Tasburgh* (possibly the Roman "ad Tavum") was a strong camp on the line of the chief Roman road from Londinium to Venta, at the point where it crossed the Taes river. An ancient church now stands within the entrenchment. *Brancaster* (Rte. 29), Branodunum, was apparently the most northerly of the stations which guarded the "Saxon shore," and was the only one in Norfolk. The station at Burgh (SUFFOLK, Rte. 16) watched the entrance of the Yare; and the Norfolk coast, stretching round to the washes at the mouth of the Ouse

and the fen rivers, had no rivers up which the ships of the "Saxon" invaders could float, and scarcely a harbour into which they could venture. Brancaster protected the entrance of the Wash.

The Romans, no doubt, also occupied and enlarged the earlier British strongholds at Castle Acre and Castle Rising; and the manner in which they did so is duly described in Rtes. 27 and 29. Of Roman *roads* in this country, it has been certainly ascertained that one (in continuation of that running through Suffolk) extended from the Waveney to Caister; and that another, known at present as the "Peddar's Way," went from Thetford, by Swaffham and Castle Acre to Brancaster. The course of the Icenhilde Way, eastward of Icklingham and Newmarket, after it passed into the present county of Norfolk, has not been clearly ascertained. Most probably, according to a very ancient tradition, it ran to the sea (the Icenhilde and the Foss are said to have passed across the island, "from sea to sea"), and, if Norwich Castle was a chief stronghold of the Iceni, it may have made for that. (See "Remarks on the Icenhilde Way," by A. Taylor, in the Norwich vol. of the Archæological Institute.) It must be remembered that the Icenhilde was a British, and not (at first) a Roman road; and that it never seems to have been a "street," or "via strata." It is still known as the "drift way," "track way," "bridle way," all names pointing to its primitive condition.

No remains of any important villa have been discovered in Norfolk; and it does not appear that the country was at any time greatly attractive to its Roman masters.

§ 34. *Mediæval antiquities.—Ecclesiastical.*

Norfolk is rich in fine churches; the greater number of which, as in Suffolk, are of the Perpendicular period. This was, no doubt, the most prosperous time for both counties. Yarmouth, King's Lynn, and Norwich then abounded in wealthy merchants. There were many powerful nobles, the chief being the great Duke of Norfolk; and the religious houses scattered over the county were rich and flourishing. Some of the best of the Norfolk Perpendicular churches were, no doubt, built by manufacturers and guilds of merchants, many of whom rivalled, and exceeded, the architectural works of the great Flemish traders at Bruges or Ypres.

The general characteristics of Norfolk churches resemble those of Suffolk, and have already (§ 23) been noticed. The woodwork is often very rich, and the roofs, especially, are finer than those of the neighbouring county. The use of flints in "flush-work" is by no means so general. Round towers are numerous; but the only example in Norfolk which equals those at Little Saxham and Herringfleet in Suffolk, is the Norman round tower of Haddiscoe. The Norfolk fonts are especially fine; and there are many examples of lofty and elaborate font covers.

The number of small parish churches in Norfolk completely or partly in ruins is very noticeable. This may be partly owing to a decrease of population, following on the decline of the cloth trade; but

it is also worth remarking that Norfolk abounded in small local shrines and relics, and that, after the change of the 16th century, some of the churches which contained these shrines, and which lost much by the absence of pilgrims, fell consequently into decay. Such was the case with the church of Bawburgh, near Norwich (Rte. 21), where was the shrine of St. Walstan; and there were, doubtless, many others which suffered in the same manner.

The Perpendicular work in Norfolk is remarkable for the great height and lightness of the main arcades; for much unusual design (as in the parapets at Cromer); and for the height and dignity of its towers, those on the coast serving as sea-marks.

In the following list the most important churches are marked with an asterisk.

Before the Conquest.—The churches which are possibly (in parts) of this early date are, *Framingham Pigot* (Rte. 21); *Howe* (Rte. 21, the round tower only); *Wilton* (Rte. 23); **Dunham Magna* (Rte. 27, the tower); and *St. Andrew, Gt. Ryburgh* (Rte. 28, W. tower).

Norman.—Tasburgh (Rte. 21, early); *Fritton* (Rte. 21, peculiar round tower and Norm. apse); *Framingham Earl* (Rte. 21, rich late work. *Framingham Pigot* is early Norm., if it be not earlier); **Norwich Cathedral* (Rte. 21); *Haddiscoe* (Rte. 22, rich work, good doors, round tower); **St. Nicholas, Yarmouth* (Rte. 22, Trans. Norm. nave); **Binham* (Rte. 25, the old church of the Priory, very massive Norm., fine); **Wymondham* (Rte. 26, Norm. nave); **East Dereham* (Rte. 26, portions); **St. Margaret's, Lynn* (Rte. 27, W. front, N. tower); **Little Snoring* (Rte. 28, curious); *Castle Rising* (Rte. 29, late Norm.); **Tilney, All Saints* (Rte. 30, some parts Trans. Norm., fine); **All Saints, Walsoken* (Rte. 30, parts); **West Walton* (Rte. 30, S. porch); *Wimbotsham* (Rte. 31, parts); **Attleborough* (Rte. 32, central tower); *Quiddenham* (Rte. 32, good S. door); *Santon Downham* (Rte. 32, nave).

The finest Norman work remaining is that in Norwich Cathedral. But the churches of St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, and Wymondham, are well worth careful examination; and all the churches in the above list are interesting. In Norfolk, as in some other parts of England, there must have been continuous and widespread church building for at least a century after the conquest.

Early English.—Caister, St. Edmund's (Rte. 21, parts); *St. Michael's, Coslany, Norwich* (Rte. 21, parts); **St. Nicholas, Yarmouth* (Rte. 22, chancel); *Binham* (Rte. 25, W. front, fine); **East Dereham* (Rte. 26, portions); *Castle Acre* (Rte. 27, portions); **Walsoken, All Saints* (Rte. 30, parts); **West Walton* (Rte. 30, parts); *Wimbotsham* (Rte. 31, parts); *Santon Downham* (Rte. 32. chancel); *Northwold* (Rte. 32. parts).

Early English work is probably rarer in Norfolk than that of any other period.

Decorated.—Diss (Rte. 21, parts); **St. Nicholas, Yarmouth* (Rte. 22, aisles); *Winterton* (Rte. 22); **Worstead* (Rte. 23, tower; the rest

of the church is Trans. Dec. to Perp.); *Tunstead* (Rte. 23, late); *Ingham* (Rte. 23, with fine effigies); **Aylsham* (Rte. 24, main arcade); **Erpingham* (Rte. 24, late); **Hingham* (Rte. 26, late, fine tower); *Deopham* (Rte. 26, nave); *Great Ellingham* (Rte. 26, late and good); **Elsing* (Rte. 26, late, fine brass); *St. Margaret's, Lynn* (Rte. 27, chancel, very fine brasses); *Fakenham* (Rte. 28, portions); *Old Walsingham* (Rte. 28, late); **Snettisham* (Rte. 29, late, W. front unusual); *Hunstanton* (Rte. 29, early).

Decorated work throughout the county is for the most part late. It thus marks the rise of the great prosperity of Norfolk which ranged throughout the Perp. period. All the churches marked above with an asterisk are unusually fine.

Perpendicular.—*Diss* (Rte. 21, parts); *Norwich* (Rte. 21) *Cathedral; *spire (early); *vaultings (late); *St. Peter's, Mancroft; St. Andrew's, Broad-st.; St. Gregory's, St. Giles, St. John Baptist's, and St. Michael's Coslany; *Winterton* (Rte. 22, tower, fine); *Martham* (Rte. 22); **North Walsham* (Rte. 23); **Trunch* (Rte. 23, fine roof, curious baptistery); *Knapton* (Rte. 23, portions, *very fine Perp. roof); *Paston* (Rte. 23, with Paston monuments); *Oxnead* (Rte. 24, with Paston monuments); **Aylsham* (Rte. 24, tower and chancel); and **Cromer* (Rte. 24, fine tower); *Felbrigge* (Rte. 24, a poor church, but containing two very fine *brasses); *Holt* (Rte. 25); **Cley-next-the-Sea* (Rte. 25); *Wells* (Rte. 25); *Holkham* (Rte. 25, almost rebuilt); **Cawston* (Rte. 25A), and **Salle* (Rte. 25A, both excellent examples of Norfolk Perp.); *Foulsham* (Rte. 25A); *Ketteringham* (Rte. 26, some old glass, and monuments); **Wymondham* (Rte. 26, aisles, central tower, and *fine W. tower); *Shipdham* (Rte. 26); **East Dereham* (Rte. 26, part of nave, font, S. porch, "new" tower); *Swanston Morley* (Rte. 26, good); *Scarning* (Rte. 27, parts); **Swaffham* (Rte. 27); *Castle Acre* (Rte. 27, parts); *Lynn* **St. Nicholas* (Rte. 27, very fine); *Lynn* **Chapel of Red Mount* (Rte. 27, very curious and interesting); **Fakenham* (Rte. 28); **New Walsingham* (Rte. 28); **Dersingham* (Rte. 29, early); *Ingoldisthorpe* (Rte. 29, portions); **Terrington, St. Clement's* (Rte. 30, very fine and unusual); **Walpole, St. Peter's* (Rte. 30, good woodwork, stained glass); **Walpole, St. Andrew's* (Rte. 30); **Walsoken* (Rte. 30, much rich Perp. woodwork, fine Perp. font); **Attleborough* (Rte. 32, early); *East Harling* (Rte. 32); *Quiddenham* (Rte. 32, portions early Perp.); *Thetford, St. Peter's* (Rte. 32); **Northwold* (Rte. 32, parts, with fine Perp. Easter sepulchre); **Mildenhall* (in Suffolk, but described, Rte. 32).

**St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich* (Rte. 21), is the fine Perp. nave of the church of the Dominicans.

The best *screens* in the Norfolk churches (all of Perp. or of late Dec. character) are at *Dickleborough* (Rte. 21, fragment); *Ranworth* (Rte. 22); *North Walsham* (Rte. 23, lower part); *Worstead* (Rte. 23, where is also a western loft); *Trunch* (Rte. 23, dated 1502); *Edingthorpe* (Rte. 23, good Dec.); *Aylsham* (Rte. 24); *Cawston* (Rte. 25A, with W. loft); *Salle* (Rte. 25A, parts: there is a W. loft); *Fakenham* (Rte. 28);

Attleborough (Rte. 32, removed to W. end of church); and *Santon Downham* (Rte. 32).

The best *open roofs* are at *Worstead*, *Trunch*, and *Knapton* (all Rte. 23); at *Cawston* and *Salle* (Rte. 25A); and at *Necton* and *Swaffham* (Rte. 27).

There are fine *font covers* at *North Walsham* and *Trunch* (Rte. 23, the latter very curious); at *Salle* (Rte. 25A); at *Castle Acre* (Rte. 27); and at *Terrington, St. Clement's* (Rte. 30, unusual).

Of the *fonts* themselves, the best are at *Aylsham* (Rte. 24); at *Cley* and *Binham* (Rte. 25); *East Dereham* (Rte. 26); *Walsingham* (Rte. 28); *Burnham Deepdale* (Rte. 29, Norman and curious); and *All Saints, Walsoken* (Rte. 30).

There are fine tombs, with *effigies*, in the churches of *Ingham* (Rte. 23); *Stratton Strawless* (Rte. 24), and *Hingham* (Rte. 26). In *Tittleshall* church (Rte. 28) is the tomb, with effigy, of Chief Justice Coke.

Among the finest *brasses* in England are those in *St. Margaret's church, King's Lynn* (Rte. 27). They are both of Flemish workmanship, and should be compared with the large and fine brasses still remaining in many churches at Ghent and Bruges. Other very fine brasses are at *Erpingham* and *Felbrigge* (both Rte. 24); and at *Elsing* (Rte. 26).

§ 35. *Monastic remains.*—The Benedictine Monastery at Norwich, and the house of Augustinian canons at Walsingham, were the two principal religious foundations in Norfolk. The church of the first was the cathedral, which remains one of the most interesting Norman structures in England. *Walsingham* (Rte. 28), a very famous place of pilgrimage, possessed a fine church, which seems to have ranged from E. Eng. to late Dec. Of this church there is a fine fragment of ruin (the E. end). The refectory is more perfect; and there is a Perp. gateway. The place, from its associations and actual remains, is one of great interest. Next in importance are the remains at *Binham* (Rte. 25, Benedictine monks), and at *Wymondham* (Rte. 26, Benedictines). At both places portions of the conventual churches remain, and are now parochial. There are traces also (for the most part foundations) of the domestic buildings. At *Bromholm* (Rte. 23, Cluniac monks), once famous for its miraculous rood, are remains of the church, gatehouse, and some other portions. At *Thetford* (Rte. 32, Cluniacs) are a good Perp. gateway, and some fragments of the church. At *Carrow* (Rte. 21, Benedictine nuns), and at *Beeston* (Rte. 24, Augustinian canons), are some remains, but of no great interest.

§ 36. *Military and Domestic.*—There are three sites of ancient castles in Norfolk of the highest importance. These are Norwich, Castle Acre, and Castle Rising. The great Norman keep of *Norwich* (Rte. 21) has undergone a painful restoration, but is still full of interest for the antiquary. At *Castle Acre* (Rte. 27) the architectural remains are slight, but the site and intrenchments will amply repay a visit. *Castle Rising* (Rte. 29) possesses one of the grandest Norman keeps in this country, happily unrestored, but properly cared for. Its

position is remarkable, as are the deep intrenchments within which it stands. *Caister Castle* (Rte. 22) is a Perp. building, of brick, and picturesque. There is a small square fortified building of the same date at *Drayton* (Rte. 21). But scanty relics exist of the castle at *New Buckenham* (Rte. 32), but the site is interesting.

There are some fine old houses in Norfolk. The most important are:—*Heydon Hall* (Rte. 24, Tudor); **Blickling* (Rte. 24), Jacobæan, of brick, and a magnificent example. *Melton Constable* (Rte. 29A) dates from 1680. *Cressingham* (Rte. 27) is of the 15th century. The house at *Oxburgh* (Rte. 27), although a part has been destroyed, is still a very fine and interesting building, dating from the reign of Edward IV. *Great Snoring Parsonage* (Rte. 28) is Tudor, an excellent example of moulded brick. *Raynham* (Rte. 29A) is by Inigo Jones. *Hunstanton Hall* (Rte. 29) dates chiefly from the end of the 15th century. *Holkham* (Rte. 25) is Palladian, built by Kent, about 1744. The house at *Sandringham* (Rte. 29) is entirely modern; as is the imposing mansion of *Costessy* (Rte. 21).

At Yarmouth, at Norwich, and at King's Lynn, there are some old houses worth notice, though none of great antiquity. Mr. Aldred's house on the South Quay at *Yarmouth* (Rte. 22) is Elizabethan, and contains one fine room with an elaborately decorated ceiling. The Star Hotel, on the Quay, formerly a mansion belonging to the Bradshaw family, is also a fine example of the Elizabethan period.

§ 37. The most important collections in the county, of *pictures, objects of art*, and *antiquities*, are at *Costessy* (Rte. 21, pictures, &c.); *Langley Hall* (Rte. 22, pictures); *Blickling* (Rte. 24); *Felbrigge* (Rte. 24, a few good pictures); *Melton Constable* (Rte. 29A, pictures, armour, antiquities); **Holkham* (Rte. 25, pictures, statues, books, and MSS., one of the largest collections in England); *Ketteringham* (Rte. 26, antiquities); *Kimberley* (Rte. 26, portraits and antiquities); *Oxburgh* (Rte. 27, portraits); **Narford* (Rte. 27, a magnificent assemblage of pictures, books, and china, the latter especially fine); *Houghton* (Rte. 27, a few portraits, old tapestry, &c.); **Raynham* (Rte. 29A, a most interesting collection of portraits; some pictures, including the famous Belisarius of Salvator Rosa); *Weeting Hall* (Rte. 32, pictures).

The Museum at *Norwich* (Rte. 21) contains some interesting antiquities found in the county.

Geology.

§ 38. Under this head the two counties may be noticed together.

To the geologist the most interesting deposits in Norfolk and Suffolk are the shelly and sandy beds provincially termed "*crag*." They afford "the least interrupted series of consecutive documents to which we can refer in the British Islands, when we desire to connect the tertiary with the post-tertiary periods. . . . The fossil shells of the deposits in question clearly point to a gradual refrigeration of climate, from a temperature somewhat warmer than that now prevailing in our lati-

tudes to one of intense cold; and the successive steps which have marked the coming on of the increasing cold, are matters of no small geological interest."—*Lyell,* 'Antiq. of Man,' p. 208. Besides the beds of crag which contain the geological evidence thus referred to, the central and N.-W. portions of both Suffolk and Norfolk are districts of chalk and chalk-marl, forming portions of the great chalk-band which crosses England from the coast of Devonshire to that of Yorkshire.

The "crag," or shelly and sandy gravel of Norfolk and Suffolk, has long been used in agriculture to fertilise soils deficient in calcareous matter, or to render them less stiff and impervious. "In Suffolk, the *older* pliocene strata called crag, are divisible into the *Coralline,* and the *Red* crags,—the former being the older of the two. In Norfolk, a more modern formation, commonly termed the *Norwich,* formerly called the *mammaliferous* crag, which is referable to the *newer* pliocene period, occupies large areas." The pliocene or tertiary beds, it must be remembered, stand immediately before the post-tertiary; the pliocene being divided into "older" and "newer." The successive relation of the crag-beds to each other is—Coralline (oldest), Red, and Norwich. Careful tables, showing the proportion of recent to extinct species of marine testacea in each of these beds, will be found in Lyell ('Antiq. of Man,' p. 209). "By far the greater number of the living marine species included in these tables are still inhabitants of the British seas; but even these differ considerably in their relative abundance, some of the commonest of the crag shells being now extremely scarce, ... and others, rarely met with in a fossil state, being now very common." One of the tables throws light on a marked alteration in the climate of the three successive periods. "In the coralline crag there are twenty-seven southern shells, including twenty-six Mediterranean, and one West Indian species (*Erato Maugeriæ*). Of these, only thirteen occur in the red crag, associated with three new southern species, while the whole of them disappear from the Norwich beds. On the other hand, the coralline crag contains only two shells closely related to arctic forms of the genera *Admete* and *Limopsis.* The red crag contains eight northern species, all of which recur in the Norwich crag, with the addition of four others, also inhabitants of the arctic regions; so that there is good evidence of a continual refrigeration of climate during the pliocene period in Britain. . . . . The cold, which had gone on increasing from the time of the coralline to that of the Norwich crag, continued, though not, perhaps, without some oscillations of temperature, to become more and more severe after the accumulation of the Norwich crag, until it reached its maximum in what has been called the Glacial epoch. The marine fauna of this last period contains, both in Ireland and Scotland, recent species of mollusca now living in Greenland, and other seas far north of the areas where we find their remains in a fossil state. . . . . The most southern point to which the marine beds of the Norwich crag have yet been traced, is at Chillesford, near Wood-

bridge, in Suffolk, ... where, as Messrs. Prestwich and Searles Wood have pointed out, they exhibit decided marks of having been deposited in a sea of much lower temperature than that now prevailing in the same latitude. Out of twenty-three shells obtained in that locality from argillaceous strata, twenty feet thick, two only . . . . are extinct, and not a few of the other species . . . . betray a northern and some of them an arctic character."—*Lyell.*

The eastern portions of both Norfolk and Suffolk are covered with sands and clays of the Eocene period, within and upon which lie beds and basins of the more recent crag. The crag covers the wider surface-area.

The succession and manner in which the newer pliocene (Norwich crag) strata (upper division) and the post-pliocene (tertiary) rest upon the chalk, is nowhere seen and studied with more advantage than at Cromer. The cliffs vary in height from 50 ft. to above 300 ft.; and from Weybourne to Cromer, a distance of seven miles, the Norwich crag reposes immediately on the chalk. A vast majority of its shells are of living species, and some few extinct. East of Cromer, a remarkable forest-bed (described in Norfolk, Rte. 24) rests on the chalk, occupying the place held W. of the jetty by the Norwich crag. Above this forest-bed and its connected fluvio-marine series of deposits, is a mass of boulder-clay, from 20 ft. to 80 ft. in thickness, of the glacial period, and containing far-transported erratic blocks, some of them polished and scratched. The forest-bed seems to have extended along the Suffolk coast. Another, but more recent, submarine forest-bed of post-glacial age is found in the neighbourhood of Hunstanton (Norfolk, Rte. 29). The age of the Cromer forest-bed, is, as has been said, post-pliocene; and Sir Charles Lyell regarded it as belonging to a time when the whole of these islands were united to the Continent (see *Cromer*, Rte. 24). The following is a list of mammalia, the remains of which have been discovered in it:—*Elephas meridionalis, E. primigenius, E. antiquus, Rhinoceros etruscus, Hippopotamus* (*major?*), *Sus scrofa, Equus* (*fossil?*), *Ursus* (*sp.?*) *Canis Lupus, Bison priscus, Megaceros hibernicus, Cervus capreolus, C. tarandus, C. Sedgwickii, Arvicola amphibia, Castor Cuvieri, C. Europæus, Palæospalax magnus, Trichecus rosmarus* (walrus), *Monodon monoceros* (narwhal), *Balænoptera.*

Between the period in which the Norwich crag was deposited, and that of the growth of this ancient forest, some mammalia (such as *Mastodon arvernensis*) seem to have died out. In the interval there was, no doubt, time for other modifications. "We must suppose repeated oscillations of level, during which, land covered with trees, an estuary with its freshwater shells, and the sea with its *Mya truncata* and other mollusca, still retaining their erect position, gained by turns the ascendency. These changes were accompanied by some denudation, followed by a grand submergence of several hundred feet, probably brought about slowly, and when floating ice aided in transporting erratic blocks from great distances."—*Lyell.*

At *Mundesley*, on the coast S. of Cromer, is a remarkable valley scooped out of the cliffs at a comparatively recent period, and filled with newer freshwater strata. (See these described, Norfolk, Rte. 23.) These deposits are post-glacial.

Hoxne (see Suffolk, Rte. 29) lies in the valley of the Waveney; and the discovery of palæolithic flint weapons there is duly recorded by Mr. Frere, in the 'Archæologia,' for 1800. Specimens of the spear-heads then sent to London are preserved in the British Museum, and in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. The brick-pit in which they were found is still worked. As at Mundesley, a hollow has been excavated in the older formations, which are—chalk with flints (lowest), then a bed of sand and gravel, and then the boulder clay or glacial drift. The scooped hollow extends to the bottom of the boulder clay, and is filled with peaty and clayey beds, and (above) with beds of sand and gravel. All these beds contain freshwater shells and bones of mammalia; and in the upper beds of sand and gravel, the flint implements are found. From the lower beds have been extracted bones of elephant, deer, and horse, besides fragments of wood, of oak, yew, and fir. "Although many of the old implements have recently been discovered *in situ* in regular strata . . . . no bones of extinct mammalia seem as yet to have been actually seen in the same stratum with one of the tools. The flint weapons," continues Sir Charles Lyell, "which I have seen from Hoxne, are so much more perfect, and have their cutting-edge so much sharper than those from the valley of the Somme, that they seem neither to have been used by man nor to have been rolled in the bed of a river. The opinion of Mr. Frere, therefore, that there may have been a manufactory of weapons on the spot, appears probable."—'Antiq. of Man,' pp. 167–9.

At Icklingham, in the valley of the Lark, and at Bury St. Edmund's, there is a bed of gravel, in which teeth of *Elephas primigenius*, and several flint tools, chiefly of a lance-head form, have been found. In the neighbourhood of Brandon, in the gravels and brick-earth of Santon Downham, Broom Hill, and elsewhere, many very remarkable and finely worked palæolithic flint implements have been found. At Grimes Graves some singular ancient workings in the chalk have been opened, and described by Canon Greenwell and others. These have been decided to be neolithic workings for the purpose of excavating the flints in the chalk; picks formed of deer's antlers were met with, as well as neolithic stone implements.

The marshy district of the Norfolk Broads—very curious and interesting—belongs to the latest post-tertiary period, and is fully described in Norfolk, Rte. 22.

Traveller's View.

§ 39. What has been said of the general character of Essex, may almost be repeated with regard to Norfolk and Suffolk. Both contain much pleasant country,—and the N. coast of Norfolk (in the

neighbourhood of Cromer) is very picturesque; but the scenery of East Anglia is not to be ranked with that of the bolder and more varied English counties. It has, nevertheless, its own distinctive charm and character. Its softer features are reflected very faithfully in many of Constable's best pictures. Some of Gainsborough's landscapes show us the wooded banks of the Orwell, and the deep lanes near it; and parts of the coast have been found worth careful study by such artists as Turner and Collins. The Norfolk School of artists, represented by Cotman, Crome, Stark, and Stannard, is now well known throughout England. Their well-deserved fame has come late. It may well be said, "Had it been early, it had been kind"—a tithe of the recognition their labours have received in recent years would have gladdened the hearts of those careful students of nature, had it been accorded before their patient hands were still in death.

Allusion has already been made to Constable, a Suffolk man, and a true British artist: to whom belongs the honour not only of perpetuating on his canvas the characteristic traits of English skies and landscapes, but also that of being the founder and model of the present school of landscape in France.

The most striking districts, and those most generally interesting in the two counties, are—in *Suffolk*—the banks of the Orwell (Rte. 12), well worth visiting by all who care for fine combinations of woodland and marine scenery; the valley of the Stour, especially about Dedham (Rte. 12), Constable's country, which he loved to paint; and the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's (Rte. 14). In *Norfolk*, the most attractive districts are—Cromer and its neighbourhood (Rte. 24),—where the coast scenery is by far the best on this side of England, south of the Yorkshire cliffs; the very curious Broad country (Rte. 22); and some of the country round Norwich. Except at Cromer, the *coast* of the two countries is flat and unpicturesque. But there is a grand open sea—in itself sufficient to recommend such watering-places as Yarmouth and Lowestoft, besides the many smaller ones (Felixstowe, Aldborough, Southwold, Mundesley), which occur at intervals.

The *towns* in the two counties—Ipswich, Bury St. Edmund's, Norwich, Yarmouth, King's Lynn—all offer points of high interest, duly noticed in the several routes. Over them, and indeed over the whole of East Anglia, there rests a special air of antiquity, rendering the country one of the highest interest to the archæologist. The churches already noticed are such as can be equalled in few parts of England. The military antiquities are hardly less important, though of course less numerous; and historical sites and associations are frequent. The naturalist will find much to attract and occupy him in the peculiar geological formations,—the "crag" of Norfolk and Suffolk,—as well as in the fields of ornithology and botany. In the latter science the two countries have produced many eminent men, among whom we may name Sir James Smith, the father of English Botany; Mr. Dawson Turner, known for his works on Marine Botany; Sir W. Jackson

Hooker, author of many works on English and Foreign Botany; and his son Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, C.B. (formerly President of the Royal Society), who succeeded his father as Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. Norfolk, it need hardly be said, is the paradise of sportsmen. In no other part of England are the preserves so extensive, so well stocked, or so well cared for.

The Norfolk fowl-farms—whence comes the vast supply of turkeys and other poultry that travels to London at Christmas time—are famous. They are scattered over the county; but some of the largest are in the neighbourhood of Norwich. A visit to a large fowl-farm is hardly to be recommended. The odour of yards and fields inhabited by enormous flocks of geese and of turkeys is not so aromatic as that which salutes us when the bird itself "smokes upon the board."

Suffolk was in 1885 divided into 5 parliamentary divisions, each returning one member. The following are the divisions:—(1) The Northern or Lowestoft division; (2) the North-Eastern or Eye division; (3) the North-Western or Stowmarket division; (4) the South or Sudbury division; (5) the South-Eastern or Woodbridge division.

The Norfolk divisions are:—(1) the North-Western; (2) the South-Western; (3) the Northern; (4) the Eastern; (5) the Mid-Division; (6) the Southern.

III.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

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EXTENT AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

§ 40. CAMBRIDGESHIRE is one of the smaller English counties. Its greatest length is about 45 miles; its greatest breadth about 30 miles. Its population in 1881 was 185,554.

The face of the country is in reality much varied; but the hills and rising grounds are nowhere of great importance; and the fens, forming part of the Great Bedford Level, which cover the northern part of the county, are so striking and extensive, that the general impression of Cambridgeshire is that of a complete level. The southern border of Cambridgeshire is chalk, with low hills. The Gogmagog Hills, the highest in the county (though elsewhere they would hardly be more than "rising ground"), are in this chalk district. Elm-trees row to some size in the valleys. The west of the county, and some

part of the centre, is covered by the beds of greensand and gault, which everywhere form the northern border of the chalk. There is some very rich soil on this formation, especially about Wimpole, where there is much wood.

The Isle of Ely formed anciently a distinct enclosure within the county. It was, in effect, though not in name, a County Palatine, subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, who ruled within its bounds almost as authoritatively as the Bishop of Durham governed his "Bishoprick." Except the County Palatine of Chester, these were the only separate and exclusive jurisdictions in England. The temporal jurisdiction of the bishops of Ely continued until 1837.

"The tables of this county," says Fuller, "are as well furnished as any; the south part affording bread and beer, and the north (the Isle of Ely) meat thereunto. So good is the grain growing here, that it outselleth others some pence in the bushel." A certain part of the county, near the S.-W. border, was formerly known as "the Dairies." Large dairy farms are still to be found there; but at present the chief dairy district of Cambridgeshire is the country between Cambridge and Ely, especially in and round the parish of Cottenham. Much cheese is made there, some of which is quite equal to Stilton.

Cambridgeshire is still, as in Fuller's days, rich in grain; with the difference that, since the draining of the fens, its wealth in that respect has increased tenfold. It is now one of the chief corn producing counties.

The drainage of the fens, and the great successive changes in that district, belong to the History of Cambridgeshire. The character of the fens, and the course and changes of the rivers, will be more fully described under the same head.

History.

§ 41. It is probable that what is now Cambridgeshire formed part of the country of the Iceni; or, at any rate, that it constituted their march or border land. The great dykes which covered the tract of open land extending between the fens and the forests of Essex (see *post*, 'Antiquities') may have been their work, although they may have been appropriated and strengthened by Anglian conquerors. The Romans intersected the country with good roads, and established one important station within it—Camboritum, which in all probability is represented by Cambridge,—although there was an important Roman camp at Granchester, not very far distant (see *post*, 'Antiquities'). Little is recorded of this county during the Roman period. It is certain, however, that those masters of road-making and embanking undertook and carried through great works on the northern border of the fens, extending through the Norfolk marshland (see *post*).

After the Anglians had established themselves in Norfolk and Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, then known as the country of the fenmen (called Gyrvii by Bede, 'H. E.' iii. 20; iv. 19,—the word is the A.-S.

gyrwe=a fen), became a principality dependent on the East-Anglian kingdom. There were probably, indeed, two such principalities, as in the case of Norfolk and Suffolk,—since Bede describes Tonberht as prince of the "southern" Gyrvians. Tonberht was the first husband of Æthelthrythe, or Etheldreda,—the great saint of Ely, whose history is given at length in Rte. 35. The connection of Etheldreda with Ely was the first event the results of which were afterwards to give prominence to Cambridgeshire; the second was the foundation of the University of Cambridge. If to these we add the drainage and cultivation of the fens, we have the three centres round which all the history of the county really gathers.

The actual foundation of St. Etheldreda was destroyed in that great Danish irruption which took place in the year 870, when St. Edmund of East Anglia was murdered, and afterwards took his place as a national saint of at least equal dignity and importance with St. Etheldreda, and when other great monasteries of the fens—Thorney and Crowland—and the lesser house at Soham (see Rte. 35) were also destroyed. Cambridgeshire was included in the Danelagh, though how far it was colonised by Northmen is most uncertain. At any rate, in the battle of Ringmere, 1010 (see SUFFOLK, Rte. 12), when the force of East Anglia, under Ulfcytel, in vain attempted to make stand against the Danes, the English army gave way and fled, save only the men of Cambridgeshire, who fought valiantly to the last. According to Henry of Huntingdon, the memory of their valour was preserved until the Conquest. ("Dum Angli regnaverunt, laus Grantebridgiensis provinciæ splendide floruit."—H. H., p. 207.) Cambridge, after this battle, was burnt by the Danes; and it was during their advance thence southward, that Balsham (Rte. 41) is said to have suffered so greatly.

The great event in Cambridgeshire, during the period of the Conquest, is the siege and capture of the Isle of Ely,—the "Camp of Refuge," which had received so many broken and desperate Englishmen. The story, so far as it is necessary to give it, will be found in Rte. 35. Much of the detail, and especially what is recorded of the famous Hereward, is of very doubtful authenticity; and even the statements in the 'Liber Eliensis'—the chronicle of the Ely monastery—must be received with caution. (The greater part of this chronicle will be found in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' vol. i. A portion of it—much more complete and accurate than Wharton's edition—was edited by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, for the Society called "Anglia Christiana," in 1848. Unfortunately only one volume was printed.)

There was some fighting in and round the Isle of Ely during the troubled reign of Stephen. The place was a strong natural fortress; and its possession was of importance to either side. During these struggles, Geoffry de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, was killed by an arrow before Burwell Castle (A.D. 1144. See Rte. 34A). Ely was again ravaged during the war between King John and his barons; and suffered again during the "Barons' War" of Henry III.'s reign. In

1216, in King John's days, the great monastery was plundered, and the monks carried off, and obliged to pay considerable ransom. Cambridge, and the whole of Cambridgeshire, suffered much from both sides; and the Isle of Ely was more than once taken and retaken. Under Henry III., Ely was taken possession of by the Barons,—and again made a place of defence, whence foraging parties were sent out, who plundered the surrounding country,—at one time attacking Cambridge itself. The isle was then (A.D. 1268) blockaded by the king and Prince Edward, and was taken with little, if any, opposition. Among the barons who surrendered was the Lord Wake—who claimed to be a lineal descendant of Hereward, the great hero in the defence of the isle against the Conqueror.

These are the chief historical events connected with the Isle of Ely; but the importance of the place, and the conspicuous position which it held in England down to the middle of the 16th century, were due almost entirely to the shrines of St. Etheldreda and her sisters, which formed the glory of the magnificent church, and which attracted to it crowds of pilgrims from all parts of the country. This has been duly noticed in the description of Ely (Rte. 35). The old fame of Hereward, and the defence of the isle, were not forgotten there; and the power of the bishop exceeded that of most other English prelates; but it was St. Etheldreda who, in truth, presided over Ely, and gave the place its great dignity and reputation; just as St. Edmund ruled the neighbouring portion of Suffolk. The two saints did much for their respective counties. Besides building noble churches and monasteries, they (or their representatives) were the great patrons of road-making (Rte. 35, *Soham*), and of agriculture; and it is probable that few parts of England were in better condition, or better cared for, than the monastic domains which surrounded Ely and Bury St. Edmund's.

The rise of the University of Cambridge is fully described in Rte. 33. It, of course, gave a prominence to the "Provincia Grantebrigiensis," which it had not before; and which has gone on steadily increasing, added to rather than diminished, by the great religious change of the 16th century.

During the civil war of the succeeding age, Cambridgeshire suffered little. Like Suffolk and Norfolk, it was one of the associated counties in which the king, according to Clarendon, "had not any visible party, nor one fixed quarter." This does not apply, however, to the University; which was, for the most part, loyal, and which contributed large supplies of money and plate to the royal cause. Cromwell took possession of Cambridge for the Parliament in 1643; and the Earl of Manchester, who was sent down to visit the University, expelled a great number of royalists. Cromwell was himself closely connected with Cambridgeshire. He possessed a considerable estate in the Isle of Ely, which had descended to him from his uncle, Sir Thomas Steward. This estate was held under the church of Ely, and consisted of the rectory of Ely, called the "Sectary," and of the tithes of the parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary. Cromwell, on

the death of his uncle, in 1636, took possession of the rectory-house, and made it his constant residence, till he was chosen one of the members for Cambridge in the Parliament of 1640. (This house still exists, Rte. 35.) Cromwell afterwards became Governor of Ely; and in January, 164$\frac{3}{4}$, made, says Carlyle, "a transient appearance in the cathedral one day, memorable to the Reverend Mr. Hitch and to us." He had already written to Mr. Hitch, requiring him "to forbear altogether the choir service, so unedifying and offensive, lest the soldiers should in any tumultuary or disorderly way, attempt the reformation of the cathedral church." Mr. Hitch paid no attention, and Cromwell accordingly appeared in time of service, "with a rabble at his heels, and with his hat on," and ordered the "assembly" to leave the cathedral. Mr. Hitch paused for a moment, but soon recommenced; when "Leave off your fooling and come down, sir!" said Oliver, in a voice still audible to this editor; which Mr. Hitch "did now instantaneously give his ear to."—*Carlyle's* 'Cromwell,' vol. i. p. 145, ed. 1857.

Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector, lived for some time, and died (1673) at Spinney Priory, near Ely. (See Rte. 35.)

King Charles himself, after his seizure at Holdenby by Cornet Joyce, was brought first to Childerley, near Cambridge (Rte. 39); and was conveyed thence to Newmarket (Rte. 34), and afterwards to Royston (Rte. 38), where he had removed from Hampton Court before setting up his standard. During this time, the Parliamentary army, under Fairfax and Cromwell, had their head-quarters at Kennet, near Newmarket; and held a general rendezvous on Triplow Heath, where they lay for some time; and another near Royston.

§ 42. The *drainage of the fens* ranks among the most interesting and important engineering operations ever undertaken in this country. The work has proceeded at different times. A brief account of it is all that can be given here. Those who desire a fuller history may have recourse to Dugdale's 'History of Imbanking and Draining,' and to Smiles's 'Lives of the Engineers,' vol. i., where much curious information will be found.

The fen country of Cambridgeshire, forming all the northern portion of the county, is a part of a low-lying tract, situated at the junction of the counties of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, commonly known as the Great Level of the Fens. "The area of this district presents almost the dimensions of a province, being from 60 to 70 miles from N. to S., and from 20 to 30 miles broad, the high lands of the interior bounding it somewhat in the form of a horseshoe. It contains about 680,000 acres of the richest land in England, and is as much the product of art as the kingdom of Holland, opposite to which it lies. It has been reclaimed and drained by the labour of successive generations of engineers; and it is only preserved for purposes of human habitation and culture by continuous watchfulness from day to day.

"Not many centuries ago, this vast tract of about 2000 square miles

of land was entirely abandoned to the waters, forming an immense estuary of the Wash, into which the rivers Witham, Welland, Glen, Nene, and Ouse discharged the rainfall of the central counties of England. It was an inland sea in winter, and a noxious swamp in summer, the waters expanding in many places into settled seas or meres, swarming with fish, and screaming with wild-fowl. The more elevated parts were overgrown with tall reeds, which appeared at a distance like fields of waving corn; and they were haunted by immense flocks of starlings, which, when disturbed, would rise in such numbers as almost to darken the air. Into this great dismal swamp the floods descending from the interior were carried, their waters mingling and winding by many devious channels before they reached the sea. They were laden with silt, which became deposited in the basin of the fens. Thus the river-beds were from time to time choked up, and the intercepted waters forced new channels through the ooze, meandering across the level, and often winding back upon themselves, until at length the surplus waters, through many openings, drained away into the Wash. Hence the numerous abandoned beds of old rivers still traceable amidst the Great Level of the Fens—the old Nene, the old Ouse, and the old Welland. The Ouse, which in past times flowed into the Wash at Wisbech (or Ouse Beach), now enters at King's Lynn, near which there is another old Ouse. But the probability is, that all the rivers flowed into a lake, which existed on the tract known as the Great Bedford Level, from thence finding their way, by numerous and frequently shifting channels, into the sea."—*Smiles.*

The part of the Great Fen Level first reclaimed was that which lay on either shore of the Wash, and is now known as "Marshland" in Norfolk, and "South Holland" in Lincolnshire. (For the Marshland, see NORFOLK, Rte. 30.) This reclamation was the work of the Romans, who employed British bondmen in the labour. The "Carr dyke," a great drain extending from the Nene to the Witham, is also supposed to be a Roman work. They laid down, too, causeways across the fens, —one of which extends from Denver, in Norfolk, over the Great Wash, to Charke; and thence to Marsh and Peterborough—a distance of nearly 30 miles. These earlier works, however, along the coast, seem to have increased the inundations of the low-lying lands of the level. "Whilst they dammed the salt water out, they also held back the fresh, no provision having been made for improving and deepening the outfalls of the rivers flowing through the Level into the Wash. The Fenlands in winter were thus not only flooded by the rainfall of the fens themselves, and by the upland waters which flowed from the interior, but also by the daily flux of the tides which drove in from the German Ocean, holding back the fresh waters, and even mixing with them far inland."

It was while the Fen country was in this condition that the most important of the "islands," or more elevated ground rising above them, —which were completely surrounded by water throughout the winter, —were taken possession of either by the founders of monastic houses

or by religious solitaries, whose cells afterwards became the germs from which convents were developed. The most famous of these were Ely, Crowland, Ramsey, Thorney, Sawtrey, and Spinney. Peterborough was also a "fen" convent. The isolation of these patches of dry land, and their comparative safety, attracted the monks and hermits who first settled on them; and by whose care and labour they were gradually cultivated and made productive. The ancient order and beauty of Thorney are duly described by William of Malmesbury (see Rte. 36); and the varied riches of Ely—its corn and pasture fields, its flocks and herds, its woods and vineyards, its waters abounding in all kinds of fish, its wild animals, and the myriads of wild-fowl that haunted it—are set forth at length by the chronicler of the abbey ('Liber Eliensis,' L. ii. c. 105). All this cultivation was the work of the monks; and they not only repaired and used the Roman causeways leading through the fens, but constructed many new ones. Such a causeway was made to their house by the monks of Ramsey; Egelric, a monk of Peterborough, made another between Deeping and Spalding; and the construction of the causeway from Ely to Soham is mentioned in Rte. 35. The "King's Delph" (*delf*, A.-S. = a digging), running from Whittlesea to Peterborough, is said, traditionally, to have been the work of Cnut; and Richard de Rulos, Lord of Bourne and Deeping, undertook the reclamation of what are now the rich lands of Market Deeping,—and succeeded. But by far the greater part of the earlier works were due either to the fen monasteries or to the bishops of Ely. The drainage of the North Level was undertaken by Bishop Morton, in the reign of Henry VII. He dug a canal from Peterborough to Guyhirne, and thence by Wisbech to the sea,—a distance of 40 miles. The object of "Morton's Leam," as this canal is still called, was to carry off the overflowings of the river Nene. Much was effected in this manner; but the dissolution of the monasteries was followed by the neglect of all these works. Great "drownings" of the fens constantly occurred; and James I. is said to have declared, that "for the honour of his kingdom . . . . if no one else would undertake their drainage, he himself would do so."

The condition of the fens at this time has been described as follows:—"In winter, a sea without waves; in summer, a dreary mud swamp. The atmosphere was heavy with pestilential vapours, and swarmed with insects. The meres and pools were, however, rich in fish and wild-fowl. The Welland was noted for sticklebacks . . . . pikes were plentiful near Lincoln; hence the proverb, 'Witham pike, England hath none like.' . . . . The birds proper were of all kinds; wild geese, herons, teal, widgeons, mallards, grebes, coots, godwhits, whimbrels, knots, dottrels, yelpers, ruffs, and reeves,—many of which have long since been banished from England. Mallards were so plentiful that 3000 of them, with other birds in addition, have been known to be taken at one draught. Round the borders of the fens there lived a thin and haggard population of 'Fen-slodgers,' called 'yellow bellies' in other districts, who derived a precarious subsistence from fowling

and fishing. They were described by writers of the time as 'a rude and almost barbarous sort of lazy and beggarly people.' Disease always hung over the district, ready to pounce upon the half-starved fenmen. Camden spoke of the country between Lincoln and Cambridge as 'a vast morass, inhabited by fen-men, a kind of people, according to the nature of the place where they dwell, who, walking high upon stilts, apply their minds to grazing, fishing, or fowling.' The proverb of 'Cambridgeshire camels' doubtless originated in this old practice of stilt-walking in the fens; the fenmen, like the inhabitants of the Landes, mounting upon high stilts to spy out their flocks across the dead level. But the flocks of the fenmen consisted principally of geese, which were called 'the fenmen's treasure;' the 'fenman's dowry' being 'three score geese and pelt,' or sheepskin used as an outer garment. The geese throve where nothing else could exist, being equally proof against rheumatism and ague, though lodging with the natives in their sleeping-places. Even of this poor property, however, the slodgers were liable at any time to be stripped by sudden inundations.

"In the oldest reclaimed district of Holland (Lincolnshire), containing many old village churches, the inhabitants, in wet seasons, were under the necessity of rowing to church in their boats. In the other less reclaimed parts of the fens the inhabitants were much worse off. 'In the winter time,' said Dugdale, 'when the ice is only strong enough to hinder the passage of boats, and yet not able to bear a man, the inhabitants upon the hards and banks within the fens can have no help of food, nor comfort for body or soul; no woman aid in her travail, no means to baptize a child or partake of the Communion, nor supply of any necessity saving what these poor desolate places do afford. And what expectation of health can there be to the bodies of men where there is no element good? The air being for the most part cloudy, gross, and full of rotten harrs; the water putrid and muddy, yea, full of loathsome vermin; the earth spongy and boggy, and the fire noisome by the stink of smoaky hassocks.'"—*Smiles.* When the Ouse overflowed, the alarm spread that the "Bailiff of Bedford" was coming; and when a man was stricken with ague, he was said to be arrested by the "Bailiff of Marshland."

Such was the condition of the fens when Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutch engineer of great eminence, first began his operations in Cambridgeshire. He had come to England in 1621, and had been employed in various undertakings patronised by James I.,—among the rest, in the reclamation of Canvey Island, in the Thames, and of Sedgemoor. He had already undertaken and carried out the drainage of Hatfield Chase, in Yorkshire, and had been knighted by Charles I. in 1629. He had himself secured an interest in a considerable portion of the reclaimed land in Hatfield; but had parted with it, owing to the ill-will of the natives, and their constant riots. In 1629, the "Commissioners of Sewers" of Norfolk met at King's Lynn, and proposed to Vermuyden the undertaking of the drainage of the Level. Their proposals were accepted, but were not carried out; but Francis, Earl of Bedford,

owner of the fenlands formerly belonging to Thorney Abbey, then undertook, with the help of other landowners, the proposed work; and employed Vermuyden to effect it. Many important works were then executed; the principal being what is now known as *Old Bedford River*, extending from Earith, on the Ouse, to Salter's Lode, on the same river. (This cut was 70 feet wide and 20 miles long, and its object was, "to relieve and take off the high floods of the Ouse.") The fenmen, however, as they had done in Yorkshire, greatly opposed the work, declaring that the fens were their commons, that they furnished them with food, and that the draining of them would destroy all their resources. Vermuyden was employing skilled Flemish labourers, and these "foreigners" provoked especial indignation. Many works were in progress, when the troubles of the time came to a height. It was represented that the object of draining the fens was to enable the king to fill his exchequer without his subjects' aid; and Oliver Cromwell, then member for Cambridge, and living at Ely, put himself at the head of the opposition, and succeeded in stopping all the operations. In 1641, the Earl of Bedford made application to the Long Parliament for permission to re-enter on the work; but the Civil War rendered this impossible, and the earl soon after died. In the following year Vermuyden published a 'Discourse touching the drayning of the great Fennes,' pointing out the works which remained to be executed, in order effectually to reclaim the 400,000 acres of land capable of growing corn, which formed the area of the Great Level. Much discussion went on for some years; and, in 1649, authority was given to William, Earl of Bedford, son of the earl who had begun the works, to continue and complete them. Vermuyden was again chosen to direct the drainage, and again employed his Dutch labourers. 1000 Scottish prisoners, taken at Dunbar, were also pressed into his service, besides 500 prisoners taken in Blake's fight with Van Tromp in 1652. The works now executed were numerous. Among them were the *New Bedford River*, from Earith, on the Ouse, to Salter's Lode on the same river, reducing its course between these points, from 40 to 20 miles; this new river was 100 feet broad, and ran nearly parallel with the Old Bedford River. (See *ante*.) "A high bank was raised along the S. side of the new cut, and an equally high bank along the N. side of the old river; a large space of land, of about 5000 acres being left between them, for the floods to 'bed' in, as Vermuyden termed it. The rivers Welland and Nene were defended by broad and lofty banks; and the Ouse was restrained in like manner between Over and Earith. *Vermuyden's Eau*, or the *Forty Feet Drain*, from Welch's dam to the Nene, near Ramsey Mere, was also cut at this time; and *Denver* sluice was erected. In the South Level, *St. John's* or *Downham Eau* was cut,—120 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, from Denver Sluice to Stow Bridge on the Ouse. This cut is now known as 'the Poker.' (Marshland cut, in the shape of a pair of tongs, is commonly called 'Tongs Drain.') The works were declared complete in March, 1652. They were surveyed by the Lords Commissioners of Adjudication; and at Ely Sir Cornelius Vermuyden

read a 'discourse,' setting forth his design, and the way in which it had been carried out. He dwelt on the 40,000 acres now growing corn, and supporting sheep and cattle, which hitherto had been waste; and concluded—'I presume to say no more of the work, lest I should be accounted vain-glorious; although I might truly affirm that the present or former age have done nothing like it for the general good of the nation. I humbly desire that God may have the glory, for his blessing and bringing to perfection my poor endeavours, at the vast charge of the Earl of Bedford and his participants.' A public thanksgiving took place in Ely Cathedral, when Hugh Peters, Cromwell's famous chaplain, preached a sermon. Vermuyden does not seem to have enriched himself by his work. He disappears at this time from public sight, and it is said that he died abroad, poor and friendless."

The fens were thus greatly improved, and much rich and valuable land was reclaimed. But the drainage was, as yet, by no means complete. The rivers still overflowed occasionally; and during the last century various engineers were employed at different times in correcting the defects of the early works, and in carrying out further improvements. Early in the present century (in 1810), the great engineer, Rennie, who had already drained the Lincolnshire fens, was consulted as to the better drainage of the Great Level. He found "that much good land, which had been formerly productive, had become greatly deteriorated, or altogether lost for purposes of agriculture. Some districts were constantly flooded, and others were so wet that they were rapidly returning to their original state of reeds and sedge. In the neighbourhood of Downham Eau, the harvestmen were, in certain seasons, obliged to stand upon a platform to reap their corn, which was carried to and from the drier parts in boats; and some of the farmers, in like manner, rowed through their orchards in order to gather the fruit from the trees. A large portion of Littleport Fen, in the South Level, was let at one shilling an acre, and in the summer time stock were turned in amongst the reed and 'turf-bass,' and not seen for days together. In Marshland Fen, the soil was so soft that wooden shoes, or flat boards, were nailed on the horses' feet, over their iron ones, to prevent them from sinking into the soil."—*Smiles.* Rennie proposed a great system of drainage; but the only part carried out in his time was the *Eau Brink Cut*, which secured a more effectual outfall of the Ouse into the Wash, near King's Lynn. Immediately above Lynn, the old river made a bend of about five miles in extent, to a point called German's Bridge. The channel was of very irregular breadth, and full of great sand-beds, constantly shifting, which obstructed the river during floods, and caused serious inundations. Rennie made a direct new channel from Eau Brink, near German's Bridge, nearly to the town of Lynn. The cut was about three miles long; and its immediate effect was to give great relief to the whole district watered by the Ouse.

The drainage of the North Level was greatly improved by Telford, who, partly carrying out Rennie's plans, cut a new outfall for the

river Nene, carrying the works far through the sand-banks into the deep waters of the Wash. Many new cuts and embankments were also made by him, and a thorough natural drainage was secured for the whole district. It was a remarkable effect of the opening of the new outfall, "that in a few hours the lowering of the waters was felt throughout the whole of the fen level. The sluggish and stagnant drains, cuts, and leams, in far distant places, began actually to *flow;* and the sensation created was such, that at Thorney, some 15 miles from the sea, the intelligence penetrated even to the congregation at church—for it was Sunday morning—that the 'waters were running,' when immediately the whole flock turned out, parson and all, to see the great sight, and to acknowledge the blessings of science."—*Smiles.*

Great improvements of all kinds went steadily on from the beginning of the century. Dykes, causeways, sluices, and drains were raised and cut in various directions. Mills were set to work for pumping out the water from the low grounds,—at first windmills, and then powerful steam-engines. "In short, in no part of the world, except in Holland, have more industry and skill been displayed in reclaiming and preserving the soil than in Lincolnshire and the districts of the Great Bedford Level." The last great work undertaken was the drainage of Whittlesea Mere (Rte. 36).

A curious notice of the fen country, near Cambridge, as it was in 1821, is preserved in the 'Autobiographic Recollections' of the late Professor Pryme. (London, 1870.) He says—

"At the first board meeting after I was elected a Conservator (of the Bedford Level Corporation), we made a voyage by the river Ouse, from Ely to Littleport. It was ten miles in length, whereas the road by land was only five miles. The tract through which we passed, called the Padnals, was one swamp, on which there was no building except two cottages, for the foundation of which earth had been carried thither by boats; and the inhabitants of them gained their livelihood, as many others did at that time, by catching fish in the summer, and wild-fowl in the winter. One of these men, who was examined as a witness at Cambridge Assizes, being asked, as usual, what he was, said, 'I follow fowling and fishing.' On another occasion, a poor man, a witness in court, said, in answer to the same question, 'a banker.' The Judge, I think it was Alderson, remarked, 'We cannot have any absurdity.' The man replied, 'I am a banker, my lord.' He was a man who repaired the banks of the dykes, so peculiar were the local callings. The result of our view was the making a new bed to the river Ouse, by cutting off a great part of the bend; and this tract of barren acres now produces excellent crops of corn, instead of reeds and rushes."—P. 146.

"The skill of the engineer has enabled the fen farmers to labour with ever increasing profit, and to enjoy the fruits of their industry in comparative health and comfort. No wonder they love the land which has been won by toil so protracted and so brave. Unpicturesque though the fens may be to eyes accustomed to the undulating and hill

country of the western districts of England, they nevertheless possess a humble beauty of their own, especially to eyes familiar to them from childhood. The long rows of pollards, with an occasional windmill, stretching along the horizon as in a Dutch landscape—the wide extended flats of dark peaty soil, intersected by dykes and drains, with here and there a green tract covered with sleek cattle—have an air of vastness, and even grandeur, which is sometimes very striking. To this we may add, that the churches of the district, built on sites which were formerly so many oases in the watery desert, loom up in the distance like landmarks, and are often of remarkable beauty of outline."—*Smiles.*

It may be useful to add here the old courses of the Cambridgeshire rivers, before any new cuts or "straightenings" were made. They have been carefully traced in a pamphlet on 'The Roads and Dykes of Ancient Cambridgeshire' by Professor Babington.

The *Nene*, on arriving at Peterborough, turned to the right, and making a circuit through Whittlesea, Ugg, and Ramsey meres, passed then by March to Wisbech.

The *Great Ouse* enters the fens near Earith, where it formerly forked; its chief branch flowing by Harrimere, Ely, and Littleport, then by what is now called the Welney river to Wisbech, where, in conjunction with the Nene, its waters entered the sea. The other branch of the Ouse is now called the West Water, and ran from Earith to Benwick, where it joined the main channel of the Nene. Both these channels are now nearly, or quite, closed to the waters of the Ouse, which are carried by the "Bedford rivers" in a direct line to Denver, and there poured into the channel of the Little Ouse, to reach the sea at Lynn.

The *Little Ouse* thus retains its own channel.

The *Cam*, though it changes its name to "Ouse" at Harrimere, where it originally joined that river on its way to Wisbech, does now really extend by way of Ely and Prickwillow to Denver; for, except in cases of very great floods, not a drop of Ouse water enters it before that place is reached.

Thus nearly all the water which reached the Great Level found its natural outlet at Wisbech (Ousebeach), where originally the channel was deep enough to afford a natural drainage to the country. In process of time this outlet became choked, and the rivers changed their courses, or were diverted by artificial means.

Antiquities.

§ 43. *Primæval, British, and Roman.*—Relics have been discovered in the Fens, some of which may possibly be of great antiquity. Some are preserved in the museum of Cambridge Archæological Society (see *Fitzwilliam Museum*, Rte. 33). Others are in the hands of private collectors. On the chalk hills, toward the southern boundary of the county, and especially along the line of the Icenhilde Way, many

grave mounds and tumuli exist, ranging from the British period to the post-Roman. The Icenhilde itself was unquestionably a British road, and was never a "via strata." (See §§ 16, 33.) This road, passing from Thetford by Icklingham, crossed the Lark or Lack at Lackford, and falling into the present turnpike road at Kentford, became thence the boundary of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire to a part of Newmarket Heath, half a mile E. of the Devil's Ditch. Thence it proceeded towards Chesterford and Royston. The manner in which this remarkable road was accompanied by parallel or "loop lines" is mentioned in Rte. 38. The most important of these loop lines is known as the "Ashwell Street."

The Icenhilde and other ancient roads of Cambridgeshire have been described by Professor Babington in the paper already mentioned. These roads were—1, a branch of the Akeman Street, running from Cambridge to Cirencester, by Comberton, where a large villa was found in 1842 (see Rte. 40); 2, the Via Devana, from Cambridge to Colchester. It entered Suffolk near Withersfield. In Cambridgeshire it is called the "Wool Street." A short distance W. of this road is the important camp, called Vandlebury or Wandlebury (see Rte. 33); 3, the Via Devana, running from Cambridge to Chester. It passed near Granchester and Barton, and a short branch, leaving the main road at Red Cross, went direct to Granchester; 4, the Erming Street, coming from London, entered the county at Chesterford (Iceani) and followed the line of the present turnpike road to Godmanchester (Durolipons) (see Rte. 39); 5, a road from Great Chesterford seems to have joined the Peddar Way in Norfolk, at Castle Acre; 6, a causeway ran from Cambridge across the fen country to Ely.

Some Roman camps, but none of any great extent or importance, are found on the lines of these roads. The only Roman station of much strength in the district was Cambridge itself (Camboricum) (see Rte. 33); and in connection with it was Granchester (Rte. 33). Numerous Roman remains, some of which are of considerable interest, are preserved in the collection of the Cambridge Archæological Society, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum (Rte. 33). They have been found in different parts of the country, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the roads.

Four great *boundary dykes*, as strong as any in the kingdom, exist in the southern part of the county. The elevated rampart is on the west side of three of these dykes, clearly indicating that they were made by the inhabitants of what are now Norfolk and Suffolk as a defence against the people of the interior. They certainly formed (at one time) the boundary between East Anglia and Mercia; and the easternmost marked the limits of St. Edmund's halidome, from the time of Cnut. Each extended from fen land to wooded country, quite crossing the narrow open district between. They are—I, the *Devil's Ditch* (see it described in Rte. 34). Matthew of Westminster records that King Edward (A.D. 902) fought a battle "inter duo fossata S. Eadmundi." The Devil's Ditch was one of these fosses; the other was (2) the *Fleam* or *Balsham Dyke* (see also Rte. 34). The two others

are (3) the *Brent* or *Pampisford Ditch*, beginning at Pampisford and continued to Abingdon Park; 4, the *Bran* or *Haydon Ditch*, beginning at the S. end of a tract of fen called Melbourn Common. Beyond Royston it enters Essex, and ascends the hill to Haydon, where the ancient woodlands began.

These dykes may be (and probably are) of British origin; though, as we have seen, there is distinct evidence that they were adopted as boundaries by Anglian settlers.

§ 44. *Mediæval.*

Ecclesiastical.—The *Churches* of Cambridgeshire well deserve attention. Without the remarkable peculiarities which distinguish those of Norfolk and Suffolk, they are many of them large and important, and display much architectural beauty. The churches in the neighbourhoods of Cambridge and of Ely are the best in the county, as might be expected, the former having been, many of them, attached to the University—the latter belonging to the Ely Benedictines. The churches south of Cambridge are not so interesting.

The best and most valuable examples of the different periods are—

English before the Conquest.—**St. Benedict's*, in Cambridge (Rte. 1), is possibly of this date. The tower arch, which has lately been cleared, and is now well seen, is very remarkable.

Norman.—The Norman work in this county is generally plain and massive. The best examples are—the **Church of the Holy Sepulchre*, Cambridge (Rte. 33); *Sturbridge Chapel* (Rte. 33); **Ely Cathedral* (nave and transepts) (Rte. 35); and the remaining portion of the church of **Thorney* (Rte. 36). There is good Transition Norman at **Soham* (nave and tower arches) (Rte. 35), in the Priory Church at Isleham (Rte. 34A), and at *Bourn* (Rte. 39). Norman portions also exist at *Swaffham Prior* (St. Cyriac's tower—Rte. 34A); *Kirtling* (Rte. 34); *Stuntney* (Rte. 35); *Downham* (portals—Rte. 36); *Wisbech, St. Peter's* (arches in nave—Rte. 37); and *Haslingfield* (Rte. 38). There are Norman *fonts* at Hauxton, Coton, Shepreth, St. Peter's Cambridge, Stuntney and Great Wilbraham.

Early English.—The chapel of **Jesus College, Cambridge* (Rte. 33), is very good and beautiful E. E. **Cherry Hinton* (Rte. 34) is a beautiful example of this time, with late Perp. tower. The *Galilee* and the *Eastern part of the choir* of *Ely Cathedral* (Rte. 35) rank deservedly among the best E. E. compositions in the country. Other E. E. churches (or portions of churches) are—**Fordham* (Rte. 34A); *St. Mary's, Ely* (Rte. 35, chancel and nave arches); **Soham* (Rte. 35); *Wicken* (Rte. 35); *Haddenham* (Rte. 35); *Downham* (Rte. 36—nave); *March*, St. Wendreda's (Rte. 36—arcade); **Histon* (Rte. 37—chancel and transepts); *Long Stanton, St Michael's* (Rte. 37); *Swavesey* (Rte. 37); **Leverington* (Rte. 37—parts of church, and very fine tower); *Barrington* (Rte. 38—nave-arches and S. doorway); **Haslingfield* (Rte. 38); **Guilden Morden* (Rte. 39—nave); *Bourn* (Rte. 39—fine tower); *Comberton* (parts, Rte. 40); *Hildersham* (Rte. 40—with Perp. additions).

Decorated.—The finest examples of pure Decorated in Cambridgeshire, and, perhaps, the finest in England, are the * Octagon and Western Choir of *Ely Cathedral* (Rte. 35: the **Lady Chapel* at Ely is later than these works, and approaches to the Perpendicular). The county is very rich in decorated work. The churches of **Trumpington* (Rte. 33—containing the fine brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington, d. 1289); **Bottisham* (Rte. 34); and **Elsworth* (Rte. 39) are almost entirely of this period, and are excellent examples. Many churches contain Decorated portions. The best are *Little Shelford* (Rte. 33) and **Fulbourne* (Rte. 34: there is the fine brass of William de Fulbourne, died 1391); *Swaffham Bulbeck* (Rte. 34A); **Westley Waterless* (Rte. 34—brass of Sir John de Creke, 1325); *Borough Green* (Rte. 34: in this church are three Dec. high tombs, with effigies of De Burghs); **Landbeach* (Rte. 35; chancel only,—late Dec.); *St. Mary's, Ely* (Rte. 35—tower); *Soham* (Rte. 35—chancel); *Downham* (Rte. 36—chancel); **Over* (Rte. 37); **Willingham* (Rte. 37); *Chatteris* (Rte. 37); *St. Peter's, Wisbech* (Rte. 37—chancel); *Haslingfield* (Rte. 38); *Harlton* (Rte. 38—late); *Basingbourne* (Rte. 39); *Gamlingay* (Rte. 40); **Balsham* (Rte. 41); **Prior Crawdene's Chapel, Ely* (Rte. 35), is fine late Decorated. In *Cambridge* (Rte. 33) the churches of *St. Mary-the-Less, St. Michael,* and *St. Edward,* all contain Dec. portions, and are worth notice.

Perpendicular.—Of this style there are some good examples in Cambridgeshire, though the parish churches built during the Perpendicular period are not equal in size and importance to those in Norfolk and Suffolk. Cambridge itself contains what is probably the finest example of its age—**King's College Chapel* (Rte. 33); the **Chapels of Bp. Alcock* and *Bp. West* in *Ely Cathedral* (Rte. 35) should also be mentioned here. Of the churches the best are *Great Shelford* (Rte. 33); **Great St. Mary's, Cambridge* (Rte. 33); **Chesterton* (Rte. 33—chancel, rest of the church Dec.); *Cheveley* (Rte. 34—nave); *Swaffham Prior, St. Mary's* (Rte. 34A—tower); **Iseham* (Rte. 34A—fine open roof of the Suffolk type; many brasses); **Burwell* (Rte. 34A—good woodwork); **Landbeach* (Rte. 35: the church contains some fine woodwork); *Cottenham* (Rte 35); **Soham* (Rte. 35—W. tower); **Wilburton* (Rte. 35); **March, St. Wendreda's* (Rte. 36—the fine roof of nave only); **Whittlesea, St. Mary's* (Rte. 36—tower and spire); *Thorney* (Rte. 36—west front); **Histon* (Rte. 37—nave); *Doddington* (Rte. 37); *Wisbech, St. Peter's* (Rte. 37—tower); **Leverington* (Rte. 37—nave); *Melbourne* (Rte. 38—tower); **Guilden Morden* (Rte. 39—fine tower—roodloft perfect); *Toft* (Rte. 40—good roof); **Balsham* (Rte. 41—portions).

§ 45. *Cambridge* alone affords a series of architectural examples, ranging from a period before the Conquest to the present day. These are fully described in Rte. 1; and the more important early buildings are mentioned in the preceding section. The chief works from the latter half of the sixteenth century downward are—the hall of Trinity College (Elizabethan), and the Renaissance "Neville's Court" of

Trinity. The second court of St. John's College, begun 1598, completed 1602. Clare College, a very beautiful and perfect example of the 17th century. The President's Lodge and inner court of Queen's (Elizabethan); the library of Trinity College, a fine work of Sir Christopher Wren, and the chapel of Pembroke, also by Wren. The Senate House and the West side of King's College are by Gibbs (circ. 1730). The front of Emmanuel College was designed by Essex, early in the reign of George III. Corpus Christi College and the south side of King's College are by Wilkins; as is the completed portion of Downing College—an earlier and better work of different style.

The most recent works, all of which are important and fine, are—the Fitzwilliam Museum, completed as it now remains in 1847; architects, Basevi and Cockerell. The chapel of St. John's College, by Gilbert G. Scott. The front of Gonville and Caius College, by Waterhouse, and the Union by the same architect. The Hall of Gonville and Caius by Salvin; and the Hall and Combination Rooms of Peterhouse by G. G. Scott, junior.

The best *halls* in Cambridge are those of Trinity, St. John's (partly altered by G. G. Scott), and Jesus.

Of the *gateways*, those of Jesus (Tudor), Trinity (Ed. IV.), St. John's (late Tudor), and Queen's (1499), are striking and fine. The old gates of Gonville and Caius are especially noticeable as examples of Early Renaissance in this country.

§ 46. *Monastic remains.—Ely* was the great monastery of Cambridgeshire; and there are some valuable remains of the domestic buildings, besides the close wall with its gateway. These are all described in Rte. 35. At *Thorney* (Benedictine, Rte. 36), a fine portion of the Church remains, but of the Abbey itself and its domestic buildings there are only foundations. There are some remains of *Denny Abbey* (Rte. 35, Nuns of St. Clare), which in style are Early Norman and Decorated. The late Norman church, now desecrated, is all that exists of the Priory at *Isleham* (Rte. 34A).

§ 47. *Military and Domestic.*—There are no remains of castellated buildings in Cambridgeshire. The mound of the Castle at Cambridge, which was probably in existence long before the Norman fortress was raised on and about it, still exists, while the buildings themselves have long disappeared. There was a Norman castle at Wisbech, and a second erected on the same site by the Bishops of Ely, but no traces remain.

In *Domestic architecture* Cambridgeshire is scarcely richer. The so-called *School of Pythagoras* at Cambridge (Rte. 33) was, in reality, a small manor house of late Norman character, and is interesting. The *President's Lodge at Queen's College* is a good example of Elizabethan domestic, and was built nearly at the same time with, and has much of the arrangement of, Haddon Hall in Derbyshire. The *Bishop's Palace* at Ely (Rte. 35) is Tudor, and contains some good portions. *Sawston Hall* (Rte. 33) is late Tudor, and unchanged. *Madingley*

Hall (Rte. 33) dates from about 1600. *Wimpole* (Rte. 39) was begun in 1632, and ranges to the middle of the last century. The *George Inn* at *Caxton* (Rte. 39) is worth notice as a good Jacobæan house.

§ 48. The chief collections of *pictures* and *works of art* in Cambridgeshire are in the *Fitzwilliam Museum* at Cambridge (Rte. 33), and at *Wimpole* (Rte. 39). But in nearly every College in Cambridge there are portraits of great interest, and sometimes of considerable excellence. The best of these are noticed in Rte. 33. They are to be found in the Master's Lodge, in the Hall, and Combination Rooms.

The Museum of the *Cambridge Antiquarian Society* (in the Fitzwilliam—see Rte. 33) contains some interesting things; and there is a small collection at Wisbech, chiefly of Roman Antiquities found in the neighbourhood.

GEOLOGY.

§ 49. The greater part of Cambridgeshire (all the northern portion of the county) is covered by alluvial deposits, forming the Great Level of the Fens. These rest on a deposit of clay of great but unknown thickness. All the lower portion belongs to the Oxford clay, and the highest portion to the Kimmeridge. The fens are bordered S. and E. by a narrow belt of coral rag or of Kimmeridge clay; beyond which extends a strip of lower and then of upper greensand; and beyond again, along the southern border of the county, is the chalk.

(In the following sections, the passages within quotation marks are from a paper drawn up by Professor Sedgwick for the use "of those members of the University who begin their practical study of geology in the neighbourhood of Cambridge.")

§ 50. The *mesozoic*, or secondary rocks, are thus well illustrated in Cambridgeshire. The *chalk* is of two divisions—upper, with flints; lower, without flints. The eastern boundary of the chalk is marked by copious springs; for the surface-water percolates through the chalk into the upper greensand, but cannot descend through the gault, which lies between the upper and the lower greensand. "The escarpment of the upper chalk ranges considerably to the east of Cambridge. The chalk hills nearest Cambridge are spurs sent out from the lower chalk escarpment. Fossils abound at Cherry Hinton pits—sharks' teeth of several species; dorsal spines and vertebræ; portions of saurocephalus; echinoderms; many bivalves; gasteropods, cephalopods, &c. True coprolites were collected from these pits by Dr. Woodward. *Holaster subglobosus* and *Plicatula inflata* may be mentioned as very characteristic of these lower chalk pits."

Very numerous fossils have been obtained from workings which pierce the *upper greensand* in the neighbourhood of Cambridge. The upper greensand here is seldom more than a foot in thickness, and appears under the lower chalk and resting on the gault. Among the species found in it are thirty reptiles, including dinosaurs and crocodilians, pterodactyls, enaliosaurs, and chelonians; more than twenty fishes; many cephalopods; many crustacea; and numerous corals and

sponges. Recently some very extensive Coprolite workings have been successfully carried on in these beds.

The *gault* on which the upper greensand rests is the brick-earth of Cambridge, with a thickness of about 150 feet. Its fossils agree nearly with those of the upper greensand.

The *lower greensand* is at Ely about 8 or 9 ft. thick: at Haddenham about 15 ft. It becomes much thicker as it ranges toward the N.E. and westward by Bourn and Great Gransden into Bedfordshire. "Near Cambridge it contains many fragments of dicotyledonous wood, and a few obscure fragments of shells."

The formations hitherto mentioned belong to the cretaceous group. The Oolitic group (below the cretaceous) is represented in Cambridgeshire by the Kimmeridge clay, the coral rag, and the Oxford clay.

The *Kimmeridge clay* is best seen near Ely. "It contains many characteristic fossils (such as gryphæa (exogyra) virgula, ostrea deltoidea, numerous opercula of ammonites, &c.), and abounds in the bones of the plesiosaur and the pliosaur, sometimes of a gigantic size. It is also remarkable for its fine calcareous concretions, often with a septarian structure. The clay pit near Ely also exposes the most remarkable *fault* which can be seen in this part of England."

The *coral rag* or *middle oolite* rises from beneath the Kimmeridge clay, "and forms a saddle of small curvature at Upware about 8 m. below Cambridge. It there for about a mile makes along the line of strike a well marked feature in the fenny country, but it soon disappears. . . . The Upware beds contain several characteristic corals, spines of the Cidaris florigemma, Trigonia clavellata, and one or two characteristic Pectens. The fossils are abundant, and well deserving of a comparative study."

The *Oxford clay* lies below the Kimmeridge; and there is no indication of any break of continuity between these formations. "If so, a portion of the great fen-clay must be contemporaneous with the coral reefs of the middle oolite. . . . . There are several hard, impure, calcareous, shelly bands in the Oxford clay (as at Elsworth, N.W. of Cambridge); and the clay above them has been considered (from a comparison of its fossils) as the representative of the coral rag.

"The pits of Oxford clay near St. Ives contain many characteristic fossils, are easily accessible, and are well deserving of a visit."

§ 51. Upon these Kimmeridge and Oxford clays rests the great mass of alluvial matter forming the fenland of the Level. All this is, of course, of comparatively modern formation. "In the Bedford Level we can trace the rise of the fen-lands through the deposits of land-floods and the growth of turf-bogs, very distinctly during 700 or 800 years. The works constructed by the Romans carry the physical history back through another long period of centuries. And by a comparison of the effects produced during all known periods, we can form some probable estimate of the whole period of time which has elapsed since the commencement of the oldest deposits of alluvial silt and turf within the confines of the Bedford Level. There must, how-

ever, be much uncertainty in such a calculation. But (unless I have quite mistaken the evidence) it gives us no results which can carry us back through more than a few thousand years. Under that conclusion I cannot, however, comprehend (from want of fuller knowledge of the evidence) the oldest deposits of silt, drifted matter, and bog-land which have been found in the ancient dried-up lakes of Norfolk" (see NORFOLK, Rte. 32, Wretham Mere). "Within the Cambridgeshire fen-lands we find in abundance the remains of the otter, beaver, roebuck, red-deer, wild-boar, and bos longifrons, well preserved; and not rounded by attrition, like the mammals' bones in the gravel." (See *post.*) "Also those of the wolf, bear, horse, and bos primigenius, which are, perhaps, more rare. Several specimens both of the horse and bos primigenius were laid bare in the excavations made for the foundation of the New Court of St. John's College." (The Court beyond the river.) "The sinkings passed through many beds of limnea, paludina, &c., like those in all the neighbouring ditches; and the shell-beds alternated with sand, drift, and thin layers of half-carbonized vegetable matter. It was among those deposits, and at different successive levels, that the jaws of a horse, and the horns and skulls of the bos primigenius were found. The well known Irish elk, if it lived in Cambridgeshire during the fen period, must have been rare; as the few specimens of the species that have found their way to the Cambridge (Woodwardian) Museum, are not from the fen-lands, but from the gravel-beds."—*Sedgwick.*

§ 52. Besides these regular formations and deposits, Cambridgeshire contains much *diluvial deposit*—superficial drift not accounted for either by land floods, or by any ordinary action of the tides and marine currents. This drift belongs to the glacial period, during part of which, all (except, perhaps, the southern portion) of the British Isles, was submerged under a glacial sea which stood far above the tops of the highest chalk hills. The varieties of the diluvial drift near Cambridge are—

1. *Boulder Clay.* This is identical with the boulder clay of the Norfolk coast, described in NORFOLK, Rte. 24 (*Cromer*), and *East Anglia*, Introd. *Geology.* "In all places where it is seen near Cambridge, it contains many rolled fragments of chalk; and the abraded chalk is sometimes so abundant as to give to the clay a tinge of light grey. It contains many fragments of rocks, more or less rounded and water-worn; and some large *boulders*, which may have been brought by ice-rafts from great distances. But the largest blocks . . . belong to the formations of the neighbouring counties. A visit to the clay pits near Ely will give the student a better knowledge of this boulder clay than can be conveyed by any verbal description." It is spread over all the higher lands between Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and over a considerable part of Huntingdonshire. It extends also into Essex and Norfolk. In the neighbourhood of Cambridge "the greater part of this drift appears to have been derived from the clays, stone-bands, and septaria under the Great Bedford Level, which seem to have been

torn up and pushed onward by 'waves of translation,' as the land (towards the end of the glacial period, and probably after often repeated shocks) continued to rise." The great boulders were probably conveyed by ice.

2. Deposits of *boulders, pebbles, sand, and gravel* on the Cambridge hills.

"Examples of this kind are seen at the top of the Gogmagog Hills; on the brow of the chalk hills which overhang Stapleford; and on the top of Harston Hill. Among these deposits are many flints, washed out of the neighbouring upper chalk, and more or less rounded; and with these are specimens of lias, and indeed of nearly all the rocks of the Mesozoic series. (A very fine block of this kind, several tons in weight, may be seen at Wimpole, in the pleasure grounds of the Earl of Hardwick). . . . Specimens of many of the great rock formations of England may be readily obtained from these gravel deposits. None of the rock specimens are perfectly angular. They have been partially rounded, and a few of them are grooved and scratched, but with much irregularity. . . . . No shells, or other organic remains of the Drift period, have, I believe, been found in these deposits of coarse gravel." The rock masses were, no doubt, borne away on ice-rafts, and stranded on the hills, where we now find them.

3. *Fine comminuted flint-gravel*, known among geologists as "flood-gravels," extend over on the plains bordering on the Cam, &c.

The gravel dug in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, and on which Cambridge itself stands, belongs to this deposit. "Flints from the upper chalk compose the greater part of its solid materials. They have been shattered and broken up into angular fragments. . . . Among them are found, in many of the gravel pits, rounded masses, seldom of large size, derived from distant formations, such as porphyry, syenite, hard quartzite from the Palæozoic rocks, &c.

"These gravel beds, like all other drift deposits, very much in structure,—in one extreme forming a very coarse gravel, and in the other, passing into a fine, comminuted sand, mixed with various impurities. It is in the finer beds that mammal bones (elephant, rhinoceros, horse, hippopotamus, bos primigenius, Irish elk, and whale) are chiefly found; for in such beds the bones would be far less exposed to the risk of mechanical destruction than in the coarser gravels; and it is among the lower sandy beds of the Barnwell pits that freshwater and land shells have long been found in a state of good preservation. Associated with them were also found the remains of bos primigenius, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, elephant, and horse. Not that there was any natural connection between the shells and the bones; but that the drifted bones found a resting-place in the hollow of what was probably an ancient lake, and were preserved from entire destruction by the nature of the deposit in which they became buried."—*Sedgwick.*

The student of the Geology of Cambridgeshire will find the greatest assistance in the fine collections of the Woodwardian or Geological Museum at Cambridge (Rte. 33). The various formations within the

limits of the county are well illustrated; and there are numerous and very fine examples of the remains discovered in the Cambridge gravel beds, and in the fen lands.

TRAVELLER'S VIEW.

§ 53. There are three places of interest in Cambridgeshire,—*Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.* It need hardly be said that Newmarket attracts a special class of visitors, very different from those who find their way to Cambridge and Ely.

The Fen country, and the great works that have made it what it is, are interesting to men of science and to engineers; and the scenery is so peculiar that few will regret a flight through it by railway, though they may hardly care to make a lengthened visit. The churches of the fens, however, especially about Ely, are fine, and may safely be recommended to the attention of the ecclesiologist.

Cambridge, one of the great centres of English life, is only to be matched in this (or in any other) country by the sister University of Oxford. The visitor may spend a week or a month there with the greatest pleasure and advantage. Ely attracts the antiquary and the lover of ecclesiastical architecture. There is no grander cathedral in England: none certainly which is more impressive from its size and from the variety and beauty of its several parts.

More need hardly be said of Cambridgeshire. The county is not one of those which a tourist would select for his summer wanderings; but Cambridge and Ely so far exceed in interest anything that the greater number of English counties can show, that they alone are sufficient to give very high place and position to the shire of which they are the principal attractions.

Cambridgeshire is divided into the following parliamentary divisions:—(1) the Northern or Wisbech division; (2) the Western or Chesterton division; (3) the Eastern or Newmarket division.

SKELETON TOURS.

I.

§ 54. A tour through the four Eastern counties, visiting only the places of chief interest.

(The *resting-places*, from which excursions may be made, are marked with an asterisk. Unless otherwise stated, all the places mentioned are accessible by railway. The eastern divisions of Essex and Suffolk are visited in passing into Norfolk; the western in returning.)

London to *Southend. (Visit Hadleigh Castle and Shoeburyness.) From Southend to *Chelmsford. (From Chelmsford visit Danbury.) Chelmsford to *Colchester. (From Colchester visit Earl's Colne, Castle Hedingham, and Little Maplestead church.) Colchester to Harwich. From Harwich up the Orwell to *Ipswich. (From Ipswich visit

Helmingham, Woodbridge, Butley Abbey, and Orford Castle. Another excursion may be made to Shrubland Park.) Ipswich to Framlingham. (Visit Dennington church.) Framlingham to *Lowestoft. (Visit Beccles and Bungay, Southwold, and Somerleyton.) Lowestoft to *Yarmouth. (From Yarmouth visit Caister Castle and the Broads; and Burgh Castle, on the Suffolk side of the Yare.) Yarmouth to *Norwich. (Drive to Caister St. Edmund's, and Costessy. Visit, by railway, Wymondham and Attleborough.) Norwich to *Cromer. (Visit North Walsham and Worstead churches; and from Aylsham make an excursion to Cawston, Salle, and Blickling. See Felbrigge.) From Cromer drive by Sheringham to *Holt. (Visit Melton Constable.) From Holt, by Binham Abbey, to New Walsingham. Walsingham to Wells. (Visit Holkham.) Wells, by rail, to *Hunstanton. (Visit Hunstanton church. Excursion to Snettisham, Dersingham, and Sandringham.) Hunstanton to *King's Lynn. (Visit the churches of the Marshland: Tilney All Saints, and Terrington St. Clement's; and Castle Rising church and castle.) From Lynn, drive, by Houghton, across the country to *Fakenham. (From Fakenham visit Raynham.) By rail to East Dereham. See the church, and proceed to *Swaffham. (From Swaffham visit Castle Acre and Oxborough; and, if possible, Narford Hall.) Train to Watton; thence to Thetford. Thetford to *Ely. (Make an excursion into the fen country N. of Ely.) Ely to *Cambridge. Cambridge, by Newmarket, to *Bury St. Edmund's. (Many excursions from Bury St. Edmund's are described in Suffolk, (Rte. 14. From Bury, by Lavenham, Long Melford, and Clare, to the Bartlow Station, on the line between Haverhill and Cambridge. From that station to *Saffron Walden. (Visit Audley End. Drive to Thaxted.) Thence, by rail, to Bishop's Stortford and Dunmow. Returning to Bishop's Stortford, proceed, by rail, to *Waltham station. (See Waltham Abbey.) Epping, and the picturesque points of the forest, may either be visited from Waltham Abbey, or in separate excursions from London.

II.

A Tour in Essex.

§ 55. Woodford, Chingford, and Chigwell are good centres from which to explore all that is left of Epping Forest. From Chigwell, Havering-at-Bower may be visited. All these places, however, like many others in Essex, are within a day's excursion from London.

London to Waltham Abbey. (See the church, and Waltham Cross.) Thence drive by Epping to Chipping Ongar. (See the churches of Greenstead and Stondon Massey. An excursion may also be made to High Laver, where is the tomb of Locke.) From Ongar to Chelmsford. (See the church. Make excursions to Danbury—see the hill and the church; and to Margaretting—see the church.) Chelmsford, by Witham, to Braintree. (Ray's tomb, in Black Notley churchyard, may thence be visited.) Braintree to Dunmow. (See the Priory church of Little

Dunmow. Make an excursion to Felstead church and Pleshey.) Dunmow to Bishop's Stortford, by rail; thence to Saffron Walden. (At Saffron Walden see the church and castle; and Audley End. [There are certain public days for Audley End (see Rte. 11), and the tour should be arranged accordingly.] Make an excursion to Thaxted church.) From Saffron Walden to the Bartlow station. Thence, by Haverhill to Castle Hedingham. (See the church and castle. Visit the churches of Little Maplestead and Sible Hedingham.) Then, by Halstead (whence visit Gosfield Hall) and Earl's Colne (see the church, and the De Vere monuments), to Colchester. At Colchester see the castle and the town walls. (Excursions to Layer Marney (church and hall) and to Coggeshall Abbey.) From Colchester, by Manningtree, to Harwich. (Walk to Dovercourt.) Thence drive to Walton-on-the-Naze; and return thence, by rail, to Colchester. From Colchester, by rail, to Brentwood. (See Thorndon Hall.) From Brentwood, take train by Billericay, Rayleigh, and Rochford, to Southend. From Southend visit Shoeburyness, Leigh church, and Hadleigh castle. Make an excursion also to the Langdon Hills. Return from Southend to London by the river.

Ten days, or a fortnight, may be very agreeably spent in making this tour.

III.

A Tour of Three Weeks in Norfolk and Suffolk.

§ 56. From London to Harwich. Thence up the Orwell to Ipswich. (At Ipswich see the churches, the museum, Sparrow's House, and the Arboretum.) Make an excursion to Shrubland Park (gardens), and, if possible, see the pictures at Orwell Park. (Visit Helmingham Hall.) Ipswich, by rail, to Woodbridge. (See the church.) Thence drive to Butley Abbey and Orford Castle. Return to Woodbridge, and proceed, by rail, to Framlingham. (See the castle, the church, and the Albert Memorial College.) Visit Dennington church, and, if time permit, other churches in the neighbourhood, mentioned in Rte. 16. From Framlingham the route may be either by rail to Aldborough, and thence along the coast to Southwold, or the tourist may proceed to the Halesworth station, and thence to Southwold. At Southwold, see the church; and, either from Aldborough or Southwold, visit Dunwich. From Southwold drive, by South Cove and Benacre to Lowestoft. From Lowestoft visit Somerleyton Hall and Herringfleet church. See also Haddiscoe church, in Norfolk. Lowestoft to Beccles (church) and Bungay (church and castle). Thence, by rail, to Diss (church and mere); whence (or from Eye) Hoxne and Wingfield (castle and church) may be visited. From Diss, by rail, to Norwich (castle, cathedral, churches, &c.). From Norwich visit the churches of Wymondham and Attleborough, and make an excursion to East Dereham. Norwich to Yarmouth (church, &c.). From Yarmouth visit the district of the Broads, and proceed by them to North Walsham (church), whence visit

Worstead church. From North Walsham to Cromer. See Felbrigge; visit Aylsham (church), and thence make an excursion to Cawston and Salle churches, and to Blickling. Cromer, by Sherringham, to Holt. Thence visit Melton Constable, and the church of Cley-next-the-Sea. Holt, by Binham Abbey, to Walsingham. (From Walsingham, the parsonage of Great Snoring, East Barsham Hall, Fakenham, and Raynham may be visited.) Walsingham to Wells. See Holkham. Wells to Hunstanton. See the church. Visit Snettisham and Dersingham churches, and Sandringham. Hunstanton to King's Lynn. Thence make excursions to Castle Rising and Houghton; and to the churches of the Marshland, especially Terrington St. Clement's, and Tilney All Saints. Lynn to Swaffham, seeing Narford Hall, if possible, on the way. From Swaffham visit Castle Acre, Oxborough, and Cressingham —taking the last place in the drive to Watton—whence proceed, by rail, to Thetford. From Thetford drive to Bury St. Edmund's, seeing Euston on the way. From Bury numerous excursions may be made —to Ickworth, Hengrave, Barton Hall, &c., all of which are described in SUFFOLK, Rte. 14. Bury, by Lavenham, and Long Melford (the churches are important), to Sudbury (churches). Sudbury, by Cavendish and Clare, to Haverhill. Thence to Cambridge.

A fortnight may very well be given to Cambridge and Ely alone.

The principal churches in the Eastern Counties are mentioned in the Introduction, under the head of Antiquities, and are fully described in the several routes. They are of sufficient interest and importance to make them principal objects in a tour through the Eastern Counties.

Page 296, **King's Lynn.** *Cozen's Temperance Hotel* near the Station is comfortable, and recommended.

HANDBOOK

FOR

ESSEX, SUFFOLK, NORFOLK,

AND

CAMBRIDGE.

SECTION I.

ESSEX.

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

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ROUTE 1.

LONDON TO SOUTHEND, BY RAIL.

(LONDON, TILBURY, AND SOUTHEND RAILWAY, FENCHURCH STREET STATION; TRAINS ALSO FROM LIVERPOOL STREET.)

[The steam-packet leaves the Hungerford pier daily for Southend and Sheerness in the summer months. Southend may also be reached by the Great Eastern Railway from Liverpool Street, through Brentwood, Billericay, Rayleigh, and Rochford. (See Rte. 5.) The journey by rail is made in 1 hour 34 mns.]

Passing the suburbs of Stepney and Bromley, and the village of Plaistow| (at all of which places there are *stations.* S. of Plaistow Stat. Plaistow Level stretches to the Thames), the line reaches

6¾ m. *East Ham* Stat. The river Lea, which is crossed between Bromley and Plaistow, divides Middlesex from Essex. Its banks, down to its junction with the Thames at Blackwall, are crowded with establishments of industry—manufactories of chemical products and distilleries.

[About 4 m. N.W. of East Ham is *West Ham* (pop. of parish, 128,953). The Great Eastern Railway Company have their works here; and the parish, which extends along the Lea to the Thames, contains numerous large copperworks, flour-mills, distilleries, breweries, &c. In the *Ch.* is a mural monument for Robert Rook, 1620, and life-sized effigies of Sir Thos. Foote, Bt., and wife, and James Cooper (ob. 1748) and wife. The ch. itself has been restored; and in the course of restoration it was discovered that a Trans.-Norm. clerestory exists in the wall above the Dec. arcade. (Carlisle Cathedral affords a striking example of such under-pinning.) A short distance S.W. is the site of *Stratford Abbey*, founded in 1134 by William de Montfichet for Cistercian monks. (Stratford is one of the 3 wards into which the parish is divided. The village of Stratford extends along the London road as far as Bow Bridge.) Of the abbey (the revenues of which at the Dissolution were 511*l.* 16*s.*) there are no remains, with the exception of an archway (perhaps part of the cloisters) built up in the wall of the 'Adam and Eve' Inn. The district ch. of Stratford was completed in 1834 at a cost of about 23,000*l.*]

The *Church* of *East Ham* (dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and given in 1319 by John of Lancaster to the Cistercian abbey at Stratford) is Norm., with much E. E. addition. It has a low tower (the upper part of which is modern), nave, and double chancel. The principal chancel has an elongated semicircular apse, lighted by Norm. windows. The walls of the apse have been covered with patterns in red and green, and with figures of sacred personages above the arch opening from the chancel. The whitewash was removed from these wall-paintings in 1850. Portions of an intersecting Norm. arcading, enriched with chevron ornament, remain on the N. and S. sides of the lower chancel. On the N. side of the apse is the monument with effigies of Edm. Neville and his wife, kneeling. This Edm. Neville, who is styled in the inscription Lord Latimer and Earl of Westmoreland, died in the first half of the 17th centy., claimed as the lineal descendant of a younger son of Ralph, the first Earl of Westmoreland, who ob. 1425. Edm. Neville's titles, although as-

sumed, were never allowed. His wife died in 1647. In the lower chancel are some Norm. arches with zigzag mouldings. The antiquary Dr. Stukeley, the "Archdruid of his age," as he was called, lies in the ch.-yd., by his own desire, "under the smooth turf, without a headstone." Stukeley died in 1765, Rector of St. George's, Queen Square. He chose this place for his interment some time before his death, when on a visit to the Vicar of East Ham.

The great sewer of the North London system traverses the East Ham marshes. The Roman Cloaca Maxima was small compared to it,—that being a single channel 14 ft. in diameter, built in dry masonry; while this consists of 3 co-ordinate channels of 9 ft. diameter, built of best bricks, and admirably cemented. In working it, about ¼ m. from East Ham Church, a stone Roman sarcophagus, and some Roman coffins of lead were found (they are now in the British Museum). The site may have been a cemetery attached to a Roman camp at Uphall (see *post*).

Green Street House (now St. Edward's Roman Catholic Reformatory) is a fine old mansion with a brick tower, occupied at times, it is said, by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. It has some remains of Tudor architecture, the gateway being of that period, with vestiges of Jacobæan work. Rt., at *North Woolwich*, on the Thames bank, is the terminus of the branch railway from Stratford; with a pier and a steam-ferry every few minutes across the Thames to Woolwich.

The rly., leaving East Ham, crosses a low district of rich meadow-land and market-gardens, bordering on the Thames. It is reputed aguish, but has been, in this and other respects, somewhat improved even by its present imperfect drainage.

7 m. *Barking* Stat. (Pop. of parish in 1881, 16,848.) Barking stands on the Roding River, here called Barking Creek, 2 m. N. of the Thames. Barking Creek is no pleasant water-way. The mud banks along it, constantly increasing, obstruct the flow of the sluggish stream. Various factories adjoining add their charms of sight and smell, and the Northern Outfall of the London sewage, drained into the Thames at the mouth of the creek, by no means improves matters. Billingsgate fishmarket was until late years chiefly supplied by Barking smacks, which, sailing in fleets of 15 to 30, used to fish off the Dutch coast, in the North Sea, and as far as Orkney, for cod, bringing home the fish preserved in wells below. At least 1000 men and boys were employed in this fishery. But railways interfered with the fishing trade; the sanitary conditions of the place are entirely neglected; fever is frequent; and, from the increase of mud-banks, Barking is no longer able to receive vessels of the tonnage which formerly came up the creek. Hence the town is in indifferent condition, although in the neighbourhood still remain large market-gardens, for the supply of London. The *Ch.* of *St. Margaret* is Norm. and Perp. In it are numerous monuments, one to Sir C. Montagu, died 1625, brother to the first earl of Manchester. He is represented in a tent. The chancel is Norm., temp. Henry II. The ch. was restored in 1848 during the incumbency of the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell. Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, was married in this ch. to Eliz. Betts.

The *Northern Outfall Reservoir*, at the mouth of Barking Creek, is 11¼ m. below London Bridge. Its construction cost 172,222*l.* It covers an area of about 10 acres, and is capable of containing 39 million gallons of sewage. Its depth is about 17 ft. The whole of the North London

sewage is poured into this reservoir, and thence is discharged into the Thames, through culverts carried into its bed, within two hours of high water, so that it is diluted by the full volume of the stream, and carried downward by the full strength of the tide. There are 3 great sewage systems for North London. The *Northern High Level* commences at Hampstead, and takes the drainage of all the neighbouring district. The *Middle Level* begins at Kensal Green, and joins the high level at Victoria Park. The *Low Level* begins at Millbank, skirts the Thames to the Tower, and then diverges to West Ham. From West Ham the 3 great drains are carried, mainly on arches, over the peat to Barking Reach.

This Northern Outfall was completed and opened in July, 1864. The engineer was J. W. Bazalgette. The outfall (exclusive of the reservoir) cost altogether 669,761*l.* The work is more than Roman in its scale, and in the thorough massiveness of its construction.

A small portion of the sewage has been turned to account in the cultivation of the *Lodge Farm* at Barking; and with excellent results. Large crops of rye-grass, of turnips, of cabbages, and of mangold wurzel have been obtained, and 2 acres of strawberries produced in one year 150*l.*, the quality of the fruit being attested by the award of the bronze medal at the Royal Botanical Society's Exhibition.

Barking Abbey, once noted for its wealth, was founded in 670, by Erkenwald, afterwards Bp. of London, for Benedictine nuns. (See *Bede*, H. E., iv., c. 6–10. At the same time Erkenwald founded the monastery of Chertsey, where he was himself the first abbot. His sister, Ethelburga, was the first abbess of Barking, which place, under her rule, and afterwards, became famous for visions and miracles, duly recorded by Bede.) Barking Abbey was destroyed by the Northmen in 870, but was rebuilt and re-endowed by Edgar towards the middle of the following century. The abbess, often of royal or of noble blood, had the precedency of all other abbesses in England, and was one of four (the others were Wilton, Shaftesbury, and St. Mary Winchester) who ranked as baronesses. The state maintained here was great; and the annual value of the house at the Dissolution was 1084*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.* (*Speed*). The nuns seem to have fared not uncomfortably. On the feasts of the Assumption and of St. Ethelburga, the cellaress was bound to provide half a goose for each lady; and "a lyverey of sowse at Martinmas,—a whole hog's sowse to serve three ladies." Among the abbesses was Mary, sister of St. Thomas of Canterbury, said to have been appointed by Henry II. after the archbishop's murder, as an atonement for the banishment of all Becket's relatives. Eleanor, Duchess of Gloucester, retired to Barking Abbey after the murder of her husband in 1397, and died here in 1399.

The only part of the building left is the *Fire-bell Gate*, a Perp. gate-tower, between the town and the ch.-yd., whence the curfew-bell was formerly rung. It has a large octangular turret at one corner, and a niche over the gateway. The principal chamber is said to have been the chapel of the Holy Rood; and traces of a crucifix may still be seen in relief on the wall. The abbey ch. stood most likely N. of the ch.-yd.

After the Conqueror had been crowned at Westminster (Christmas, 1066), he retired to Barking, whilst the fortifications, before commenced by him on the site of the present Tower, were completing. Many English swore fealty to him at Barking, among whom, according to one writer (William of Poitiers), were the Northern Earls, Eadwin and Mokere. At

Uphall, on the l. bank of the Roding, a short distance N. of Barking, are some great earthworks, which (probably of Roman origin) may have also served as the Conqueror's camp. The form of the entrenchment is not regular, though tending to a square. It is 1792 yds. in circumference, and contains an area of more than 48 acres. N., E. and S. it is single trenched, W., parallel to the Roding, and a short distance from it, is a double trench and bank. At the N.W. corner was an outlet to a fine spring of water, guarded by an inner work, and by a high keep or mound of earth. No Roman relics have been found here.

[1 m. l. is *Eastbury*, a red-brick Elizabethan house (built 1572), with a turret stair in the rear and some moulded chimney-shafts. Traditions report, with slight probability, that the Powder Plot conspirators met here, and that they hoped to have witnessed, from the top of the great tower, the destruction of the Houses of Parliament.

2 m. l. is *Dagenham* (Pop., 3411). In the *Ch.* (restored in 1860) is the *brass* of *Sir Thomas Urswyk*, Recorder of London, Chief Baron of the Exchequer (died 1470)—a good specimen of the judicial costume—and wife; with 4 sons and 9 daughters, the eldest nun. The inscription on the monument of Sir Richard Alibon deserves notice. He was "advanced by Jas. II. to the rank of a judge, though he was a Roman Catholic."]

In the parish of Dagenham is a large tract of land lying lower than the bed of the river, and protected from inundations by sea-walls, which were anciently kept up and repaired at the charge of the abbey of Barking. Repeated ruptures of the embankments and consequent overflows are recorded. In 1707, the Thames burst through a dyke, and besides sweeping away 120 acres, laid 1000 under water. After many costly trials the landowners abandoned the attempt to restore the dyke, and, as the navigation of the river was endangered, funds were raised for the purpose under an act of parliament by a small tax upon vessels entering the port of London. Captain Perry, an engineer, employed by Peter the Great, in Russia, completed the task in 1723, after labouring for five years, at a cost of nearly 42,500*l*. Traces of the disaster remain in a large pool of 44 acres, surrounded by 27 acres of reeds, resorted to by anglers, who subscribe for its preservation, and whose place of resort is Dagenham Breach House. Mrs. Fry had a pretty cottage on the bank of this pool; Miss Buxton writes from "our singular retirement, living out of doors on the rich bank, which is overflowing with grass and flowers, and watching the hundreds of fine ships, which from here seem to float among the fields; but when we climb the banks there lies the river stretched out, its lovely reaches glittering in the sun."

12 m. *Rainham* Stat. *Inn:* Phœnix, where flys, &c., are to be obtained. The *Church*—greatly defaced by modern alteration and repair, has massive Norm. nave arcades, a highly enriched Norm. chancel arch, and a priest's door, also Norm., on S. side of chancel (the tower, of the same period, has undergone alteration)—in it are the *brasses* of a civilian and wife, circ. 1500; the inscriptions lost. The ch. was given by Richard de Lucy, Grand Justiciar of England under Hen. II., to his abbey of Lesnes in Kent.

Wennington (1½ mile E. from Rainham Stat.) *Ch.*, of Norm. foundation, of which the chancel retains some remains as well as of the E. E.

style; but the structure was almost entirely rebuilt in the 15th centy. The S. aisle has been destroyed. Indications of the lancet style exist in the basement of the tower.

15½ m. *Purfleet* Stat. A village on the N. bank of the Thames, having extensive *Lime-works* belonging to W. H. Whitbread, Esq., where many thousand tons of chalk are burnt yearly and exported. The Government *Powder Magazine*, capable of holding 60,000 barrels, in five detached bomb-proof casemates, has been removed in part to Hoo below Gravesend.

[*Aveley*, a pleasant village on a height, may be visited from Purfleet (1¼ m.). The *parish Ch.*, dedicated to St. Michael, is of 3 distinct periods of architecture: S. arcade Norm.; other arches E. E.; windows of early and later Perp. work; oak screen of 15th century; font, Norm., of Purbeck marble. In the chancel is the small *brass*, of Flemish workmanship, of *Ralph de Knevynton*. The inscription records his death on the Thursday before the Feast of St. Nicholas, A.D. 1370, "litera dominicali f." The brass is a good example of armour. Remark the sleeves of the haketon appearing at the wrists, under the body armour,—and the manner in which the helmet is attached by chains to the breast, so that the knight might recover it if knocked off in the fray. In the same manner the sword and dagger are fastened to the girdle.

¾ m. beyond Aveley is *Belhus*, Sir T. Barrett Lennard, Bart.; built by John Barret in the reign of Henry VIII., but new-fronted and otherwise added to, though in a similar style of architecture. It contains various family portraits of the "Dacres of the South" (among them Thomas Dacre by *Holbein*, and Richard Lennard, Lord Dacre, said to be by *Vandyck*) and a few works of old masters—including portraits of Villiers, Lord Grandison (*Vandyck*); David Walter, Groom of the Bedchamber to Chas. II. (*Lely*); and the Duchess of Cleveland (*Lely*). Some of the rooms are hung with rich old tapestry, and have ceilings of carved oak. There is a suite that Queen Elizabeth is said (with little foundation) to have occupied on the night before her visit to Tilbury. The house stands in a fine deer-park. Walpole says of it in 1754, "I never saw a place, for which one did not wish, so totally void of faults."

The moated house of *Bretts* in this parish, now occupied by a farmer, but formerly a seat of the Le Bret family (one of the murderers of Abp. Becket was a Le Bret), may be worth inspecting by the antiquary, although it has been modernised externally.]

[In the *Ch.* of *West-Thurrock* (l.) is the *brass* of *Humphrey Heies*, died 1585; with 18 lines full of puns on the name Hay (s)—"fœnum." The ch. is said to have been built for the convenience of pilgrims crossing the river here on their way to Canterbury. Though small, the church is of much interest, possessing some very peculiar architectural features. It comprises a nave with N. and S. aisles, chancel (larger than the nave), N. chantry, S. chantry (rebuilt), and W. tower; nave and aisles E. E. with early Perp. window inserted; chancel and N. chantry Dec. The E. window of three lights is of very peculiar character; trefoil-headed lancets in the N. and S. walls. Very interesting features in the chantry; curious double-light window, apparently an early Perp. insertion. Large slab with matrices of effigy of a priest, and floral cross with Norman-French inscription. Two early Jacobæan effigies, of full size, of a man in armour and his lady, sculptured in alabaster. They lie

upon the pavement, detached from a destroyed monument.]

19¼ m. *Grays-Thurrock* Stat. A small town on the l. bank of the Thames, 4 m. N.W. of Gravesend, with a pier 400 feet long, at which the Gravesend steamers touch five times a day. It is named from the family of Gray, who were the owners more than 300 years, the manor having been granted to them by Richd. I. in 1149. Belmont Castle, surmounted by a round tower, is a modern Gothic building, erected by the late Zach. Button, Esq. The geological features of Grays-Thurrock are very interesting. The bed of ochreous gravel, forming the most marked feature of the Thames valley (it extends from above Maidenhead to the sea, with a width varying from 2 to 9 m.) is interstratified in places with beds of sand, loam, and clay. Good sections of brick-earth, loam, and gravel are exposed to view in artificial excavations at Grays-Thurrock. The strata are "precisely such as would be formed by the silting up of an old river channel. Among the mammalia found here are *Elephas antiquus*, *Rhinoceros leptorhinus*, *Hippopotamus major*, and species of horse, bear, ox, and stag, and among the accompanying shells, *Cyrena fluminalis*, which is extremely abundant; and *Unio littoralis*, also in great numbers and with valves united. This conspicuous fresh-water mussel is no longer an inhabitant of the British Isles, but still lives in the Seine, and is still more abundant in the Loire." *Lyell*,—who suggests that the remains found in the Thames basin, as in those of the Somme and the Seine, indicate that the countries now drained by those rivers were, in the post-pleiocene period, on the borders of two distinct zoological provinces—one N., the other S.—and that species belonging to each fauna occasionally wandered into the neighbouring domain. "The *Elephas antiquus* and its associated *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* may have preceded the mammoth and tichorine rhinoceros in the valley of the Thames, or both may have alternately prevailed in the same area in the post-pleiocene period." — *Antiq. of Man*, p. 158. The chalk of Grays-Thurrock is also rich in fossils.

The ch. register records the wreck, in 1697, of the tilt boat, plying between Gravesend and London. 56 persons were drowned.

The *Ch.* has been largely and barbarously rebuilt of white brick, but retaining some portions of the ancient structure internally, of the transition Norm. period, worthy of examination. Within the semicircular chancel-arch, and adapted to it, are the remains of a 15th-centy. oak screen.

[In Hangman's Wood at *Little Thurrock*, 1 m. from Grays, are some of those remarkable excavations in the chalk, known as "Dane-pits," "Dene-holes," or "Cunobeline's Gold-mines." In 1884 and 1887 these dene-holes were explored by Messrs. T. V. Holmes and W. Cole, and their report published in the *Essex Naturalist* for December, 1887. By means of tunnels which they bored from one to the other they successfully explored 10 of these curious pits. They are mostly six-chambered, shaped, in fact, like a sex-foiled flower. The usual height of the chambers is from 16 to 18 ft., in one case they were found to be from 21 to 22 ft. The thickness of the chalk roof varies from 6 ft. to less than 2 ft., averaging 3 ft. The floors are from 78 to 81 ft. below the surface. They are either of Roman or pre-Roman origin, and according to Messrs. Holmes and Cole were most probably used as granaries. A curious woodcut of two of these dene-holes at East Tilbury is given in Camden's

'Britannia.' They are found in various parts of England where chalk occurs.

Similar pits are also very numerous in the neighbourhood of Reims in France, where they serve conveniently as cellars to store champagne. In shape they correspond to that of a bottle, the entrance being by the neck. They are 80 ft. deep, and nearly the same in diameter.]

The *Church* is apparently of Norm. foundation. The chancel exhibits E. E. and Dec. features; E. window of reticulated tracery; a geometric window on the S. side, under which are graduated sedilia and piscina richly moulded. Perp. windows in the nave.

Orsett (4 m. N.E. from *Grays-Thurrock* Stat.). A spacious *church*, recently restored and enlarged, of Norm. foundation, rebuilt in the 13th centy., and underwent extensive alterations during the prevalence of the Dec. and Perp. styles. A fine Norm. doorway remains. Nave five bays in length, with 13th-century arcade; windows of the chancel Dec. and Perp. An elegant 14th-centy. oak screen divides the N. chapel from the aisle. There are several brasses in the ch.

[A good turnpike-road crosses the country from Grays-Thurrock to Romford (10 m.). The *Ch.* of *Stifford* (1½ m.) has undergone thorough restoration. It is of Norm. foundation with alterations in later styles exhibiting E.E., Dec. and Perp. work. Nave arches E. E.; chantry chapel, a triple lancet window; good Dec. window in the chancel, which was rebuilt probably about 1370; tower E. E. There are six monumental brasses and two slabs with Norman-French inscriptions.

Some antiquities of stone and bronze (stone hammers and bronze-leafed sword) found in deepening the bed of the Mardyke, a small stream at Stifford, are figured in the 'Archæol. Journal,' 1869. Much Samian ware and other Roman antiquities have been discovered there, some of which are in the Museum of Pract. Geol. in Jermyn Street.

The *Ch.* of *S. Ockendon*, by which the road passes, is one of 7 in Essex which have round towers. It is of Trans.-Norm. character with Perp. additions; and on the S. portal the zigzag appears in combination with the dog-tooth and E. E. foliage. There is a *brass*, imperfect, but worth notice, for Sir Ingleram Bruyn, 1400. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a stately Elizabethan monument for Sir Richard Saltonstall, Kt., and wife, 1601. He is in armour, and wears the insignia of office as Lord Mayor of London. He was patron of the living, and lord of the manor of Groves in the parish. The manor of Bruyns belonged to the family of that name.

The *Ch.* of *N. Ockendon* (which lies about 2 m. N. of the road) is Trans.-Norm., and interesting. There is a small E. E. chapel on the N. side of the chancel, with some good remains of stained glass, and a very curious series of mural tablets for the family of Poyntz, long lords of the manor,—the most interesting of which are the *brasses* of Sir William Poyntz and his wife, circa 1502. The parish was anciently called Ockendon "Septfountaynes," from 7 springs famous for their healing qualities, which are now quite forgotten.

At *Upminster* (7 m.), Dr. Derham was rector from 1689 to 1735, and resided at *High House*, near the ch. The works by which he is principally remembered are his 'Physico-,' 'Astro-,' and 'Christo-Theology.' The manor of Upminster was among Harold's grants to Waltham Abbey; and the Abbot's House (*Upminster Hall*), chiefly built of timber, still remains. Upminster is one of the pleasantest spots in Essex. From

the top of a windmill in the centre of the parish a panorama is commanded of 40 miles from E. to W. The country is well wooded, and dotted with halls, villages, and homesteads,—all encircled by a border of low, distant hills. The *Church* has been restored. The nave is early Pointed. There is a Perp. parclose screen, a side chapel, and several *brasses*, all of them merely inscriptions, except those to Nicholas Wayte, Mercer of London, and Ellen his wife (1545); and to Geerard d'Ewes, grandfather of the well-known antiquary, Sir Simonds d'Ewes, who put up this monument to the memory of his ancestor. The ch. contains many memorials of Lathams, Esdailes, and Bramfills, all, like Nicholas Wayte and Geerard d'Ewes, connected with Upminster by the possession of property, but it contains no memorial whatever of Dr. Derham. It was in *High House* that he made the experiments which led to the determination of the rate at which sound travels, and it was there also that he first saw (and was the first person who did so) the sixth and seventh satellites of Jupiter. Many of his observations were made from the ch. tower. This neighbourhood is famous for cedars. One at *High House*, and another at *Hoppy Hall*, a farm-house on the other side of the same road, are magnificent trees.

At *Hornchurch*, 1 m. beyond Upminster, a hospital was founded by Hen. II. for a prior and brethren, and made subordinate to the famous Hospital (Hospice) of St. Bernard in Savoy. The revenues were seized with those of other alien priories, and were purchased by William of Wykeham, who gave them to his new foundation at Oxford. Hence the greater part of the land here still belongs to New College.

Hornchurch Ch.—a spacious structure, comprising nave, N. and S. aisles, chancel, N. and S. chapel, and W. tower—has undergone extensive alterations at various periods, and has been restored. Nave E. E. with Perp. clerestories; chancel arch temp. Edw. II, piers much altered. One bay on each side is separated from the chapels by Perp. screens. Chancel windows fine specimens of the Perp. style. E. E. sedilia. Sepulchral slabs and monuments are numerous. Fine Perp. altar-tomb for William Ayloffe, A.D. 1517. There are some good remains of painted glass.

Tilbury Docks Stat. The present importance of Tilbury is due to the construction E. of the Fort (1882-1886), at a cost of 3 millions, of very extensive docks, opening into the river by a tidal basin with an area of 19 acres, and lined with quays, closed by caisson locks, raised by hydraulic pumps. There are four large dry docks, two having a depth of 32 ft, and two of 27 ft. The larger pair can be emptied in one hour by pumping out 12,000,000 gallons of water. Near the entrance to the tidal basin is a large hotel built on piles.

20 m. *Tilbury* Stat., from which place there is a ferry to Gravesend.

The historical associations connected with Tilbury Fort are among the most interesting of the Thames. Some kind of fortification here is mentioned as early as 1402; but the first block-house at Tilbury was erected by Henry VIII. in 1539, when the line of forts along the S.E. coasts (including those at Deal and Walmer) were also completed under fear of an immediate invasion. At the time of the Armada, Henry VIII.'s fort was strengthened by fortifications designed by the famous engineer Gianibelli—the inventor of the terrible "volcanoes" or fire-ships, which all but destroyed Parma's bridge across the Scheldt, during the siege of Antwerp in 1585. (See Motley's 'United Netherlands,' ch.

v.) Some traces of the camp in which the English troops were assembled under the Earl of Leicester are shown near the ch. of West Tilbury, at some little distance from the river. (But see below.) The "mighty army" of which Hakluyt writes, however, consisted, on the 4th of August (two days before the arrival of the Armada in Calais Roads), of only 4000 men, "uprovided with a barrel of beer or a loaf of bread;" and Leicester was only then beginning the formation of his camp. (Motley, ch. xix.) It was not until the 19th of August, by which time the Armada had been utterly dispersed, that the queen made her "Bellona-like appearance in the camp at Tilbury, and addressed her troops in that magnificent burst of eloquence which has so often been repeated." (The earthworks which are usually pointed out as those of Elizabeth's camp, are far more probably Roman. There was certainly a Roman fort in this neighbourhood; and during the formation of the rly. a Roman and Saxon burying-ground was discovered near the ch. Quantities of urns were taken from it.)

After the appearance of the Dutch fleet in the river, in 1667, it was determined to erect a regular fortification at Tilbury. This has been altered and strengthened from time to time, and it now forms one of the main defences for the entrance of the Thames. It is encompassed by a deep, wide fosse, and on its ramparts are several formidable batteries of heavy ordnance, mostly toward the river. The bastions are the largest in England. The garrison have it in their power to lay the whole surrounding level under water, thus adding not a little to the strength of their defences. Strangers are admitted to the fortification on application to the resident governor.

East Tilbury at the bend of the river, between Gravesend reach and the Hope, is generally fixed on as the 'Tillaburg' selected by S. Cedd. second bp. of the East Saxons, A.D. 654, as one of the places in which he established a ch., with a body of monastic followers. (Bede, H. E. iii. 22.) The other place was "Ythanceaster,"—the Roman Othona—no doubt at Bradwell near Maldon (see Rte. 4). Here also occur a number of dene-holes, for description of which, see page 7 (Little Thurrock).

Chadwell, about 3 m. inland, on the road between Grays-Thurrock and East Tilbury (but nearer West Tilbury, from which it is 1½ m. N.W.), is named from a well dedicated to St. Cedd, who is said to have administered baptism at it. The well lies at the foot of the hill, on the marsh edge. He was the brother of Ceadda (St. Chad of Lichfield). The *Ch.*, restored, is of Norm. foundation, observable in the doorways and one window, but greatly altered in the 14th and 15th centuries, the architecture of these styles prevailing throughout the edifice. Carefully and judiciously restored, in accordance with its ancient character.

(*West Tilbury* is not worth notice. Archbp. Laud was once rector.)

The lofty tower of East Tilbury Ch. was battered down by the Dutch when they sailed up the Thames and the Medway and burnt Chatham, in 1667. The *Ch.* is an interesting but dilapidated structure. Nave and N. aisle trans. Norm.; S. windows of late Dec. character. Beautiful E. E. arch opening from nave into the ch.; chancel of the lancet period with triple-light east window.

Daniel Defoe, the author of 'Robinson Crusoe,' set up a tile manufactory near Tilbury, and lived in a house near the river. But in this attempt, as in others, he proved that he was fitter to succeed in fiction than in real life. In this neighbourhood is supposed to have been born Gervase of Tilbury, a writer of the reign of Henry II., best known by his

'Otia Imperialia,' written for the amusement of the Emperor Otho IV.

27½ m. *Stanford-le-Hope* Stat. "Hope" means a hollow between two hills. A short branch line here turns off to the docks of the Thames Haven Railway Company, occupying an area of 1000 ft. by 9000, with a depth of 20 ft. *Stanford-le-Hope* has a very interesting *Ch.*, of the E. E., Dec., and Perp. periods. Chancel, a good specimen of the architecture temp. Edw. III. Nave, E. E. and Dec. work. Windows of S. aisle, Dec.; N. aisle, Perp. Font, E. E., of good character, but greatly mutilated, with defaced spiral canopy of oak. Chantry chapel at the end of the S. aisle. Niche in S. aisle of the chancel with altar-tomb of the 15th centy. Numerous monuments.

Mucking (1 m. E. from *Stanford-le-Hope* stat.), *Ch.* largely and carefully rebuilt and restored, retaining its ancient chancel. Chancel, E. E. temp. Hen. III.; an elegant arcade with detached Purbeck shafts on the N. wall. Sedilia for three priests and double piscina on the S. side. Nave rebuilt in the Tudor style; one ancient sculptured capital of column in nave retained, of Trans.-Norm. date.

Hassels, 1 m. E., is a fine old manor house, once belonging to the Fetherstonhaughs.

[*Horndon-on-the-Hill Ch.* (1¼ m. N.W. of Stanford-le-Hope), an example of the architecture of temp. Hen. III., with later alterations and insertions. Nave and aisles E. E. of 4 bays; capitals of columns plain and foliated. Window of chancel Perp.; its form suggests a conversion from one of Norm. or Trans.-Norm. date. Porch, 15th centy., with feathered bargeboards. The ch. has been greatly barbarised in modern times. From *Horndon-on-the-Hill*, fine views are commanded over the rich levels of Essex, and along the Thames.

A much finer and more celebrated **View** is, however, to be gained from the *Langdon Hills*, 3 m. N. of Horndon. These hills form part of a low range, running in a S.W. direction from Langdon to S. Weald beyond Brentwood. They form the highest ground in the county except Danbury. The view from them extends quite to London, and commands the Thames as far as the mouth of the Medway. It is hardly as Morant asserts "the grandest prospect in England," but it is one of great beauty and interest, and should not be missed. The pedestrian may walk from the Stanford-le-Hope stat.

Built on to the W. end of Langdon Clay Ch. (2 m. N. E. of Langdon Hills Ch.) is a timber house of 3 stories, one room in each story. A brick chimney is built out of the N. side. It seems to have been the abode of the chantry priest.]

The *Ch.* of *Corringham* (rt.) is a well-restored structure; walls extensively rebuilt. The interior retains its ancient character. Of Norm. foundation, of which the tower only remains. The rest of the edifice is Dec. with some insertions in later style. Chantry founded by Sir William le Band in 1328. The ch. contains the *brass* (half effigy) of Richard de Beltoun, rector (1340). The apparels encircle the wrists. The ch. tower is Norman.

At *Fobbing*, 1 m. N.E. of Corringham, Jack Straw's rebellion broke out in 1381. Jack Straw himself was a priest who assumed that name; and under his leadership the men of Fobbing killed the collectors of the poll-tax, placed their heads on pikes, and set out on their march, gathering strength as they went, until they joined the main body of insurgents under Wat Tyler.

Fobbing Ch. is a structure chiefly of Perp. date, with stone tower at

the W. end. Two Dec. windows in the chancel, and another of the 15th centy. which is rather of Flamboyant than Perp. character. Old French sepulchral inscription in rhyme upon a Purbeck slab let into the N. wall of chancel.

32½ m. *Pitsea* Stat. (In the *Ch.* of *Bowers Gifford*, 1½ m. E., is an interesting *brass* for Sir John Gifford, 1348—the last of his family. The ch. itself was barbarously rebuilt about the year 1842.)

Either from *Bowers Gifford*, *S. Benfleet*, or *Hadleigh*, *Thundersley Ch.* should be visited. It is very small, but a beautiful example of E. E. work internally. The font is E. E. The structure, though very beautiful, is much dilapidated and mutilated. It is beautifully situated on a hill commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. From this point, and from the hills above S. Benfleet, are some of the best views in this part of the country.

35½ m. *South Benfleet* Stat. It was here that Hæsten the Dane, during the 5 years (893–897) of Danish war, towards the end of the life of Alfred, constructed a "work," from which he harried all the surrounding country. This work was stormed and taken in 894 by an English force (Alfred himself had gone to the relief of Exeter), partly consisting of the London townsmen. The treasure and all that was within the work was carried to London; and the Danish ships were either burnt or carried off. ('Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.* 894.) Some traces of the "work" are perhaps still visible round the S.W. side of a hill overlooking the creek.

S. Benfleet *Ch.*, well restored, has a very good Perp. timber porch. The ch. is Perp. with traces of Norm. work in the tower internally. It contains a window and memorial *brass* to the Rev. J. A. Cook, who laid down his life in visiting the sick under epidemic fever, 1859, after surviving extraordinary risks and hardships during the cholera of 1854.

[Either from S. Benfleet Stat. or from the next, Leigh, the *Church* and *Castle* of *Hadleigh* may most conveniently be visited by the pedestrian. The distance from either stat. is about 3 m. The *Ch.*, which has been carefully restored by Mr. Street, is Norm., and consists of a nave with an apsidal chancel. The chancel arch is lofty, and has on either side a round-headed recess, in which has been an altar. The wall, either in the E. E. or early Dec. period, has been pierced with a quatrefoil, serving as a hagioscope. Some of the nave windows are Perp. insertions; and one is E. E., on the splay of which is the figure of an archbishop wearing the pall; and above, the words "Beatus Tomas." (It would seem that this figure must date between 1170, the year of Becket's murder, and that of his formal canonization, 1173. The Archbishop has no aureole, and the word "beatus" would hardly have been used after canonization.) There are traces of other wall-paintings in the heads of the opposite windows; and many more (among them an elaborate representation of the legend of St. George and the Dragon) were found during the restoration, but perished on exposure to the atmosphere. The moulding round the interior of the doors and windows is modern. The wooden framework for supporting the low spire at the W. end is characteristic of Essex—rich in wood, but poor in building stone — and should be noticed. Hadleigh (with its ch.) was a portion of the great Honour of Rayleigh, and from the time of the Conquest belonged, like Rayleigh, to Suene and his descendants, until Henry of Essex forfeited it with his own lands (see Rayleigh,

Rte. 5). It remained in the hands of the Crown until Hen. III. gave it to Hubert de Burgh.

A road nearly opposite the ch. leads to the *Castle*. "The ruin," says Constable the artist (who made it the subject of one of his best pictures, which has been engraved), "from its situation is vastly fine. It commands a view of the Kent hills, the Nore, and the N. Foreland, looking many miles to sea." The site well deserves a visit for the sake of this view, and for the picturesque accompaniments of the ruin, which on the N. is closed in by broken ground covered with brushwood and coppice. South, the ground slopes to the low shore of Canvey Island, beyond which is the Thames. Constable's picture, exhibited in 1829, was illustrated in the Catalogue by the lines from Thomson's 'Summer':—

"The desert joys,
Wildly, through all his melancholy bounds;
Rude ruins glitter; and the briny deep,
Seen from some pointed promontory's top,
Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,
Restless, reflects a floating gleam."

The Castle was built by Hubert de Burgh about the year 1231. There was no keep; but there were flanking towers, the principal being at the N.W. and S.W. corners. These are in ruins, but enough remains to show clearly their plan and construction. They were about 60 ft. high and of two stories, above a dungeon and cellar in the base. The entire structure was built of Kentish ragstone (with a band of flint above the base of each tower) cemented with mortar of extraordinary hardness and durability, containing a large admixture of sea-shells. On the N.E. and W. sides was a deep, but not continuous ditch, now partly filled up, and much overgrown. The length of the court (ballium) from E. to W. is 337 ft., and its extreme width 180 ft.; the area within the walls comprising about an acre.

The Castle (with the whole manor) which soon after its erection passed into the hands of the Crown, was assigned by Edward I. to his Queen Margaret; and by Henry VIII. to Anne of Cleves. It was probably demolished about the middle of the 15th centy., after receiving extensive reparation and probably alteration temp. Edw. III.

The ivy with which the ruins of the castle are partly covered, deserves notice. The great stems, rooted in the ground, were severed many years since; and the masses of leafage now derive their whole support from the walls to which they cling, in the crevices of which their "claws" have developed into true roots.

[*Canvey Island* (perhaps the κωυνήννος of Ptolemy), S. of Hadleigh, contains 4000 acres of fertile land, divided among eight parishes; it was reclaimed from the Thames, 1621, by Joas Croppenburg, a Dutchman, who settled here with some of his countrymen, and received for his pains one-third of the island. Cornelius Vermuyden also assisted in "inning" the island. The island is now admirably supplied with water from artesian wells, and is far healthier than it used to be in earlier times. A great deal of Roman pottery has been found here at different times, but in a fragmentary state; and is supposed to have been washed up from the Halstow pottery (Roman) on the Medway. The ch. was rebuilt in 1849.]

39 m. *Leigh* Stat., a port for small fishing craft, and now famous for shrimps. In 1406 King Henry IV. was nearly taken prisoner by French pirates in crossing from "Shepye to Lee, on his way to Plashie." The *Church*, dedicated to St. Clement (high above the stat., l.), is throughout late Perp., with a fine and lofty

tower, serving as a sea-mark. There are several small *brasses;* the oldest for Richard Haddok, 1453. In the S. chancel aisle is a mural tablet with bust of Robert Salmon—"the great instrument of God's glory and the Commonwealth's good"—"the restorer of navigation, almost lost (1614). Master of the Trinity Ho. (1617), and the glory of it 24 years; Sheriff of London (1640)," died 1641. Many naval heroes and voyagers were born at Leigh; among them Sir Richard Haddock, temp. Jas. II., and Andrew Battell. Adml. Sir Rd. Haddock, his son, Admiral Nic. Haddock, and others of that distinguished naval family, are buried here.

43½ m. **Southend** Stat. (Pop. with Prittlewell, 8064). The Great Eastern has a stat. inland for Liverpool Street. *Inns:* Royal Hotel, on the Terrace; good and comfortable; Westward Ho Hotel, Clifton Terrace Hotel, and Royal Terrace. This is a not unpleasing watering-place, but frequented in summer by crowds of Londoners, who are poured in by steamboats and excursion trains. It consists of a row of houses stretching along the N. bank of the estuary of the Thames, here thoroughly salt, and opposite to Sheerness and the mouth of the Medway. At the W., extremity, upon a bank or cliff 80 ft. above the water, is the Cliff Town, composed chiefly of lodging-houses. From there a broad street stretches inland towards the railways. The slope from it down to the water-side is planted as a shrubbery, and forms a pleasant walk. Passengers to Southend by water are landed on a *Pier* 1¼ m. long, perhaps the longest in Britain, which cost 42,000*l.*, but was afterwards sold to the Great Eastern Rly. Company for 17,000*l.* It was first built of wood, 1838, now supplimented by an *Iron Pier.* The coast here is very shallow, and the tide retires nearly a mile from the shore at low water; for which reasons Southend is seen to most advantage towards high water, when the pier is an agreeable promenade. Hitherto the pier has been a losing concern. The wood-work has suffered greatly from the devastations of marine animals. The attempt to protect the timber by copper sheathing failed, owing to the worms penetrating between it and the wood, and entirely destroying the pierhead in the course of only three years. Saturating the timber with kreosote, which is said to check the boring of marine animals, seems to be the most effectual remedy. In some cases the piles have been studded with broad-headed nails. The new pierhead is formed of 48 hollow cast-iron piles and 20 fender piles.

The old town stretches along the shore E. from the pier, in a line of shops and small houses, inhabited by the boatmen and fishermen who compose the mass of the population. Southend is exceedingly healthy, especially for children. There is so little rain that it ranks among the driest places in England.

On the beach are bathing machines. Near the Terrace are *Baths,* a Library, and reading-room. The view from the terrace extends across the Thames to the hills of Kent—including Gad's Hill, near Rochester, where Falstaff put to flight the rogues in buckram. Gravesend is hidden by the Lower Hope Point, but Windmill Hill behind it rises into view. The chief feature, however, is the Thames, perpetually enlivened with passing sails, or obscured by the long dusky pennons from the numerous steamboats.

About 1 m. W. of the terrace, on the shore, stands *Crow Stone,* a low obelisk, marking the termination of the jurisdiction of the Conservators of the Thames. There is a broad, well-kept terraced walk under the river bank as far as the Crow Stone; and there are also walks on the

banks themselves, from which good views over the river are commanded.

Inland the churches of *Prittlewell* (of which parish Southend is a hamlet) and *Southchurch* are worth visiting, and the walk to them is pleasant, although the scenery of all this part of Essex recalls the lines of the old poet,—

"Vast plains and lowly cottages forlorn,
Rounded about by the low wavering sky."

Hadleigh Castle (6 m.) and all the places already mentioned in this route may easily be visited from Southend; and an interesting excursion may be made to Shoeburyness.

(*a*) *Prittlewell Church* (2½ m.) is Perp. with the exception of the 3 westernmost bays of the nave, which are E. E. The restoration which the ch. received in 1873 (*E. Christian*, arch.) showed traces of earlier work, including fragments of Norman windows. The tower is lofty and finely proportioned; the parapet of the nave, alternating in squares of flint and stone-work, deserves notice. The original carved door remains in the S. porch, with a stoup for holy water at its side. *Prittlewell Priory*, about 1 m. from the ch., was founded for Cluniac monks by Robert of Essex (temp. Hen. II.), and assigned as a cell to the Priory of Lewes. It was naturalized (Lewes was alien) temp. Ed. III. At the suppression it was valued at 191*l*. The site, which was possessed by the family of Scratton from the end of the 17th centy., till 1869, when they removed into Devonshire, is pleasant; but the present house is for the most part modern, and there are few remains of the conventual buildings.

(*b*) The churches of *Little Wakering*, *Great Wakering*, *Shopland*, *Eastwood*, and *Sutton* may all be easily visited from *Southend*. The tower at Little Wakering, early Perp., is a beautiful specimen of masonry. There are remains of E. E. work in the fabric of the ch. The arms of John Wakering, Bishop of Norwich (bp. 1416–1426), are carved on the rt. side of the W. doorway. On the l. are the arms of Edmund, Earl of Stafford (Stafford impaling France, England and Bohun quarterly, within a bordure). The church at Great Wakering is a Norman building with Perp. additions. There is a curious old chamber over the porch, supposed to have been a muniment room. The font is Norman. There are still some traces of mural paintings. In *Shopland* is a good Norm. font, and a *brass* of Sir Thos. de Stapel, temp. Edw. III. At *Sutton* there are remains of Norm. work.

(*c*) *Southchurch* (about 1½ m. by the field walk, from Prittlewell) belonged both church and manor to the Benedictines of Christ. Ch. Canterbury from a very early period (circ. 824) until the dissolution. The *Ch.*, which has been restored, is small, and consists only of nave (Norm.) and Chancel (Early Dec.), with the wooden framework for the support of a low tower at the W. end. The piscina and the tomb recesses in the chancel deserve notice. At the E. end of the S. side of the nave (between the wall and the chancel arch) is a curious double piscina of Norman date.

(*d*) *Shoeburyness* (a stat. on the railway) is 3 m from Southend along the shore, with good walking all the way (a large coastguard stat. is passed about 1 m. from Shoebury). It is 5 m. by the road.

The earliest mention of Shoebury (*Sceobyrig*—the "byrig" or town in the shaw or wood—there is still wood here) occurs in the 'Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.* 894, where it is said that Hæsten and the "host" that

had been driven from Benfleet (see *Benfleet*, *ante*) met here, and "wrought a work." A considerable earthwork remains on the farther side of the Ness, towards Wakering, which may possibly be that raised by the famous Viking. The country is full of Danish recollections.

The chief interest of Shoebury, however, is in the more modern *Works of the Royal Artillery*, with their arrangements for experiments in defence and attack. The ground occupied by the Government consists altogether of about 1 square mile, and lies on the rt. side of the road from Southend, at the point of the Ness, whence the low land trends N.E. It was first occupied a short time before the Crimean War, during which troops were embarked from this place, after they had been trained here for some time in the difficulties of "camping out" with their horses. But since 1854, the establishment has been greatly developed. Excellent barracks and a hideous ch. have been built. There is a large training ground under cover, with guns for handling, and schools in which the most recently invented projectiles, rockets, &c., may be seen and studied. About 500 Artillerymen are always stationed here; and young Artillery officers go through certain courses at Shoebury, where instruction is afforded which is not to be obtained elsewhere.

The Artillery Range at Shoeburyness claimed by the Crown, through right of "foreshore," was proved, in a court of law, 1891, to be vested in local proprietors, who had long enjoyed rights of fishing.

The chief "sights" at Shoeburyness are the targets arranged close within the line of the shoredyke. Guns are also planted on the dyke from which practice with shot and shell is made at targets planted in the sands at various distances, from 1000 to 7000 yards, the great advantage being that the shot plunging into the sands can be recovered at low water, and when cleaned is again ready for use. The best place for seeing this practice, and for watching the effect of shell on the water, is from the shore below what are called the "huts," at the end of the barracks. The days of practice are generally known at Southend.

The field days in the main ground, when experiments of great national importance are made, are of course full of interest and excitement. Admission at such times, however, is only to be obtained by the privileged few. But the targets and erections within the dyke may be seen whenever no actual practice is in hand, and the visitor will find an Artillery sergeant an excellent and intelligent guide. This ground at Shoeburyness has already become invested with almost historical interest. The various guns,—Armstrong's, Whitworth's, and others,—have here first been tried, and brought into competition with each other; and the capabilities of iron plating, as a means of defence both by sea and land, have from time to time been thoroughly proved here. Targets may be seen, plated with iron of various thicknesses—some riddled with shot—others with shot of different sizes still embedded in them. A fort built after the old fashion, with massive granite blocks and brick, is allowed to remain for the sake of showing the effect of modern guns on such structures. It took a considerable time to erect this fort, and it was knocked to pieces in half-an-hour. Colonel Moncreiff's admirable "barbette" carriage—by means of which the gun, like the rifleman, rises up above the parapet to fire, and retires behind it to load—was first tried and (1869) approved at Shoeburyness.

The largest gun on the battery

here is of nearly 24 tons, and is movable on the principle of the guns in a turret ship. The framework so conspicuous from the road is that of the shears, which can lift 50 tons.

South Shoebury Church, l. of the road from Southend, is Norm., with good enriched Norm. chancel arch. The windows are Perp. insertions. There are some remains of Cinquecento glass, brought from the Continent, but all has been removed from the E. window, and modern glass substituted.

There are *Steamers* from Southend to Gravesend (18 m.) and to London in summer.

[For the country N. of Southend, including Rayleigh and Rochford, see Rte. 5.]

ROUTE 2.

LONDON TO IPSWICH (RAIL).

Great Eastern Stat.

From Liverpool Street Stat. (a large and handsome brick building with stone dressings) the line is at first carried at a low level (thus allowing a connection with the Metropolitan and East London Railways), but soon rises to join a viaduct of 160 arches for 1¼ m. through Bethnal Green, level with the red-tiled roofs of a multitude of small houses, chiefly inhabited by weavers, and provided with wide windows. In these ill-drained, dingy dwellings, in the midst of smoke and dust, satins are woven of the costliest material, and the most graceful and delicate patterns and colours. Here also are the Almshouses of the Trinity Board for aged mariners and their widows. A few of the viaduct arches are let as warehouses, and one is fitted up as a school.

[*Essex, &c.*]

Mile End—a suburb over which the railway passes—is so called because distant 1 m. from Whitechapel Church, the old standard measuring point for the eastern roads.

The *Lea River*, dividing Middlesex from Essex, is crossed at *Fairfield*, not far from (l.) the reservoirs of the E. London Waterworks, which are fed from the New River; and beyond is the

3½ m. **Stratford** Junct. Stat. in Angel Lane. The station and other buildings erected here by the Railway Company cost nearly half a million. The engine factory occupies nearly 20 acres, and the engine room alone has an area of 1½ acre. About 1000 men are employed by the company.

From this point the line to Cambridge and Norwich (Rte. 11), and the line to Loughton and Ongar (Rte. 10), diverge l. The line to Southend (Rte. 1) is seen rt.

Ilford House of Correction just precedes, at

7 m. *Ilford* Stat. Ilford was once famous for its great spoon, holding above a quart. In Kemp's 'Nine Days' Wonder' a 'Daunce from London to Norwich,' he says that at Ilford he was "offered carowses in the great spoone . . . . but being afraid of the olde proverb, 'he bad need of a long spoone that eats with the devil,' I soberlie gave my boone companions the slip."

Opposite the rly. stat., and on the S. side of High-st., is situated *St. Mary's Hospital*, an institution of venerable antiquity. It was founded by Adeliza, Abbess of Barking, in the reign of Stephen, for a prior, a warden or master, two priests, and thirteen lepers. The buildings—a chapel, six cottages for six poor men, and a chaplain's residence—occupy three sides of a small quadrangle. The chapel is 90 ft. long, and 16 ft.

wide, and affords accommodation for one hundred people. It bears the marks of some alterations, but its massive walls and general style seem to belong to the period of the foundation of the institution. The Hospital continued to be a house of lepers for more than two hundred years, for there is extant a set of statutes which were drawn up for this establishment in A.D. 1346, by Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, enacting, among other things, that the original number of thirteen lepers should be kept up, and that each one of these, at the time of his admission, should take an oath of obedience to the Abbess of Barking.

At the Dissolution the Hospital was seized by the Crown.

Queen Elizabeth made a grant of the site and revenues to Thomas Fanshaw and his heirs, with the proviso that they should appoint a master to keep the Chapel in repair, that they should nominate and maintain a chaplain to perform divine service, that they should provide apartments for six paupers, and pay them each the annual sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* The Hospital estates thus charged, after passing through various hands, were purchased in A.D. 1739 by the Gascoign family, from whom they have descended to the Marquis of Salisbury, the present Master.

In *Little Ilford Ch.* (1½ m. S.W. from Ilford Stat.) is the *brass* of *Thomas Heron*, son and heir of Sir John Heron, private treasurer of the king, d. 1517, aged 14. He is portrayed as a schoolboy, with penner and inkhorn suspended at his girdle. (Compare the brass of an Eton scholar, 1512, in Wyrardisbury ch., Bucks, and that of a Winchester boy, 1420, at Headborne Worthy, Hants).

[From Ilford to *Barking* (Rte. 1) the distance is 2 m.; *Wanstead* is 2 m. N.W.; there is a pleasant walk by the Roding thither. But Wanstead is more easily reached from the *Snaresbrook* Stat. on the line to Ongar (Rte. 10).]

Close N. of Ilford is *Valentines* (C. T. Holcombe, Esq.), containing some very fine carving by Gibbons. The house was built by James Chadwick, son-in-law of Archbishop Tillotson, who was frequently here. A walk in the grounds is still known as the "Bishop's walk." Here, but in very indifferent condition, is the parent vine, planted in 1751, of the celebrated tree at Hampton Court.

12 m. **Romford** Stat. (*Inn:* White Hart.) A town on the Rom (a small tributary of the Thames — A.-S. *rûm* = broad?). Pop. 9050. Famous for its Wednesday market for Essex calves, swine, and cattle.

In the *Ch.* of the Virgin and St. Edward the Confessor, rebuilt in 1849 at a cost of 7000*l.*, was the monument and effigies of Sir Anthony Cooke of *Gidea Hall* (tutor to Edw. VI.), and his wife, Ann, daughter to Sir Wm. Fitz-William of Milton. Of their 4 daughters, the most learned and accomplished women of a learned age, Mildred was second wife to Sir Wm. Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Ann married Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, and was mother of the great Lord Verulam; Elizabeth married, first, Sir Thomas Hobby, of Bisham, and, secondly, John Lord Russell; and Katherine married Sir Henry Killegrew. They are said to have written the Latin epitaphs on their father's tomb.

The old *Gidea Hall*, commenced by Sir Th. Cooke, who died 1478, and completed by Sir Anthony—(in it he entertained Elizabeth in 1568)—is pulled down. Mary de Medicis, mother of the Queen Henrietta Maria, lodged at Gidea Hall the

night before her arrival in London (1638). The King had met her at Chelmsford, and passed the night at Havering. The present *Gidea Hall*, a square brick house, 1 m. E. of Romford, was built 1720.

Francis Quarles, author of the 'Emblems,' was born at *Stewards*, an old manor-house near Romford, 1592.

[About 3 m. N. from Romford is *Havering-atte-Bower*. "The enchantment of antique appellations," says Walpole, "has consecrated a pleasing idea of a royal residence, of which we now regret the extinction. Havering-at-the-Bower, the jointure of so many dowager-queens, conveys to us the notion of a romantic scene." Even now the epithet is applicable to this prettily-wooded hamlet. (Havering, according to one tradition, was so called either because it "had" in its ch. as a relic, the "ring" which the Confessor bestowed on St. John in the form of a pilgrim, and which St. John afterwards returned to him in token of his approaching death—or because King Edward was at his hunting lodge of "the Bower" when the pilgrims brought him back this ring. For the first story there is certainly no foundation. In the 'Golden Legend' it is asserted that the ring was given by the king to St. John at Clavering, by which church he chanced to be riding whilst it was "in hallowing," the dedication being to St. John the Evangelist. (Clavering, which gives name to the hundred, is in N.W. Essex,—see Rte. 11.) In both instances, the older names have brought about the localization of the story,—the "ing" termination being, no doubt, the Saxon word so constantly occurring in this part of Essex (Margaret*ing*, Mountness*ing*, &c.); and signifying a meadow. Pickering in Yorkshire, in the same way, has had attached to it the legend of a ring belonging to a British king, which fell into the river, and was restored by a pike. (For the whole story of the Confessor's ring, see Stanley's 'Westminster Abbey,' and a paper by Edmund Waterton in the 'Archæol. Journ.,' vol. xxi.) The "Liberty" of Havering was a very ancient royal demesne, and Edward the Confessor had a residence here, of which traces in certain mounds are said to remain near the church; chosen, says tradition, "because solitary, shrouded in woods, and fitted for devotion;" more really, perhaps, because in the heart of the Essex forests, abounding in game, the pursuit of which was the favourite amusement of the Confessor. Here the pious king, whose even-song was disturbed by the choir of nightingales, prayed for, and (who shall gainsay the legend?) obtained their removal. It is still asserted, in spite of constant evidence to the contrary, that nightingales never sing within the bounds of the park. A royal "hunting lodge" remained at Havering until after the Civil War. Edward III. retired here after the Christmas feast at Westminster, 1376,—when he formally invested the young prince, afterwards Richard II., with the succession to the crown. He never again appeared in public: removed from Havering to Shene before February; and died at Shene, June 21, 1377, aged 66,—in the 50th year of his reign. From Havering Richard II. rode to Pleshy, to entrap his uncle of Gloucester to his death (see Rte. 10). *Bower House* (C. P. Matthews, Esq.) stands nearly on the site of the palace. The ground is high, and there are extensive and beautiful views, including reaches of the river Thames. Mr. Matthews has a fine collection of modern pictures.

"The Liberty" extends over 16,000 acres, and enjoys a separate civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The *Park*, of about 1000 acres, is still crown land, but has long been divided and let on lease. The steward or chief forester of Essex (an office held at different times by the Clares and the De Veres) was always the keeper of the palace and park.

Havering, as Walpole asserts, was usually made part of the queen's jointure; and the queen had a palace here distinct from that of her husband. This was at *Pyrgo*, not far from the village on the north. Joanna of Navarre, widow of Henry IV., died at Pyrgo in 1437.]

Beyond Romford Station, on l., is the site, as is thought, of the Celto-Roman *Durolitum*.

The country now ceases to be a mere flat. 15 m. appears *Dagenham* (pron. Dagnam) *Park* (Sir A. Neave, Bart.); and at 19 m. are seen l. the woods of *S. Weald Hall* (C. J. H. C. Tower, Esq.), a beautiful spot, abounding in fine oaks, hornbeams, thorns, and other trees; and enlivened by herds of deer, Cashmere goats, and flocks of sheep. In the house (of the 16th centy., but with a 'classic' front) are some good pictures, including in the *hall*, a fine *Rubens*, the port of Baiæ, by *Castro*, and portraits of Charles II. and James II. Here is also a bust of the first Napoleon by *Canova*, which was given by Admiral Tower to Earl St. Vincent, and returned by Lady Jervis after the Earl's death. In the *North Drawing Room* is a fine specimen of tapestry by Klein, who made the tapestry for the Vatican. Here also is a very fine *Titian*, for which 2000 guineas have been offered and refused; and pictures assigned to Raffaelle, Correggio, Vandyck, Ruysdael, and Wouvermans.

The *Church* of S. Weald is picturesque and worth a visit. Note the E. E. arcade, the 14th-centy. lich-gate, and the curious double-light low side window in the chancel. (It seems probable that before the introduction of "sanctus" bell-cots, the sanctus bell was rung from these low side windows, so as to warn the villagers of the consecration. Such low windows are usually on the side of the ch. nearest to the village.) The tower is good Perp., and stands on a hill well clothed with trees, and commanding fine views.

¾ m. from S. Weald is *Rochetts*, a handsome house with lawn and gardens, and an extensive view. Here lived and died, 1823, Adm. Earl St. Vincent; Mr. Coope has an interesting collection of modern paintings, among them a very fine example of Giovanni Bellini, and much good china.

17¾ m. *Brentwood* Stat. (*Inn:* White Hart). Pop. 4653. This town is on the highway to Chelmsford and Bury, and before the railway was made, was traversed by 40 coaches daily. In the High-street, south side, is the old *Assize-house*, Elizabethan, with fine ornamental gables and bargeboard. It is now a butcher's shop, but is kept in repair by the town. (In the old ch. is a large window of the 16th centy. with brick tracery.) The late Lord Petre, in 1837, built here a R. C. Chapel near the large elm-tree before which Hunter, a youth of only 20 years, was burned by Bp. Bonner for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. He met his end with courage. This chapel is now disused, and a much larger one, adjoining it, was opened in 1861. The Free Grammar School, of red brick, was founded, in 1537, by Sir Anth. Browne.

The Brentwood station stands at the commencement of a stupendous cutting, 60 ft. deep. The very wet gravel beds caused great trouble and outlay, but are now by careful drainage retained in their place.

[1¾ m. S. from the stat is *Thorndon Hall* (Lord Petre). The park is well timbered, and entered by an avenue from Brentwood. The house, by Payne, is of white brick. The centre has a Corinthian portico of 6 columns, and is connected by circular corridors with the wings. The hall is 40 ft. square, and the great saloon, unfinished, 60 by 30 ft. The chapel is in the right wing. Here, among other pictures, is a portrait of the last Earl of Derwentwater (of whose family Lord Petre is the representative); of Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk, and of Sir Wm. Petre, both by *Holbein;* a fine bust of Charles J. Fox; and copies of Titian's Cornaro family, and Holbein's family of Sir Thomas More. In the lower library are some fine illuminated service books. The garments worn by the Earl of Derwentwater on the scaffold are also preserved here. On the sale of the old Derwentwater estates in 1874, the body of the Earl of Derwentwater was moved to the beautiful mortuary chapel near the Hall. The house and park command a fine view over the Thames. The property passed to the Petre family in the reign of Elizabeth.

In the *Ch.* of *Ingrave*, on the E. side of the Park, are the *brasses* of Margaret Fitz-Lewis (1457), and of John Fitz-Lewis and 4 wives, circ. 1500. The present ch. was built in 1734.

2 m. S. of Thorndon Hall, at *Warley Common*, there was a camp during the revolution war. Recently it has been discovered that an earlier camp existed here. The manner in which military movements cluster around the same places is very remarkable. The view from this spot is very fine. At Little Warley were formerly the barracks of the E. I. Company's recruiting establishment, purchased by the Government in 1842 for 17,000*l.*, and now occupied by a depôt of the Royal Artillery.

The *County Lunatic Asylum* stands on the brow of a hill between Brentwood and Warley Barracks. It is a large Tudor building, completed in 1853, at a cost of 89,557*l.*

The Tyrrel family have monuments at *E. Horndon Ch.* An incised slab (1422) deserves notice, also an Easter Sepulchre. There is a tradition that Anne Boleyn's heart is buried in the ch.

Heron Hall, now destroyed, was the seat of the Tyrrels.]

From Brentwood Stat. the rly. runs for 7 m. through Lord Petre's property. The company paid for the land thus occupied a sum exceeding 120,000*l.*

20¼ m. l. *Shenfield* Junct. Stat. This station is the junction for the line to Rochford, Southend, Barnham, and Southminster. The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, dates from the 13th centy. It has been greatly maltreated, but still well deserves notice. The main arcade is of wood. "The clustered columns which support the ponderous roof, and which were inserted in the 15th cent. when the N. wall was removed, form one of the most remarkable features in the ch. The total length supported in this way is 47 ft., divided into five bays. . . . All the columns have moulded capitals and bases hewn out of solid oak trees, of gigantic growth and wonderful soundness. The foundations are of brick, 2 courses in height."—*Buckler.* The arches probably had pierced spandrels. All were coloured, and the effect must have been gorgeous. The unique design of this arcade was ruthlessly marred some years ago. There is a long wooden S. porch, and a wooden tower and spire, seen from the rly., which just beyond crosses the Southend road.

[2 m. beyond Shenfield, rt. of the rly., is the *Church* of *Mountnessing* —(Mounteney's '*Ing*' (A.-S.)=pasture or meadow. The Mounteneys were long the proprietors here)—E.E. temp. Henry III. The capitals of its massive circular piers deserve notice, especially one which displays a human face having the mouth fettered by a bridle—perhaps an illustration of the ancient punishment of scolds. A fossil rib-bone, measuring more than 4 ft., called "the giant's bone," but no doubt that of an elephant or mammoth, has long been preserved in this ch. The bell-cot (of the 15th centy.) is built up from the ground with a framework of oak timber, of very great girth. The arrangement is curious, and the strength and compactness of the timber-work surprising.

The ch. of Mountnessing was attached to *Thoby Priory* (so named from its first prior—Tobias) a house of Augustinian canons founded about the year 1151 by Michael de Capra and his wife Roesia. It stood in the adjoining village, and much of it has been worked into the present priory. A portion of the priory ch. (S. wall of nave and chancel) remains, and is of the same date and character as the parish ch. of Mountnessing. The refectory exists almost entire, although its ancient character is concealed by a plaster ceiling and sash windows. Thoby was one of the smaller religious houses surrendered to Wolsey in 1525 for the establishment of his proposed college at Ipswich.]

23¼ m. *Ingatestone* Stat. (Ing-at-Stone—the pasture of the stone—probably an ancient military stone on the Roman road.) It must be remembered that the rly., like the old high road, follows nearly the line of a Roman road running from Londinium to Camulodunum (Colchester), and thence into Suffolk and Norfolk. *Inn:* New Spread Eagle. The town is small, and has been much injured by the rly. (Pop. 926).

The *Church* (dedicated to the Blessed Virgin) has a fine brick tower (15th centy.) of 4 stories. (Remark the brick tracery in the window over the door.) The nave dates from early in the 14th centy. The ch. has been restored, and a very curious fresco, discovered during the restoration of the N. side of the nave, has unhappily been again covered with plaster. It represented the seven deadly sins—in the form of a wheel in 7 compartments, each occupied by an illustration. The subject was a favourite with mediæval painters, but was generally shown as a tree with 7 branches. Only one other example, at Arundel in Sussex in the form of a wheel, is known. There also is a representation of the 7 virtues.

Between the chancel and the S. chapel is the monument of the well-known Sir William Petre (the father of the first Lord Petre), who, "made of the willow and not of the oak," managed to accommodate his loyalty and his religion to the various changes under Hen. VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. He obtained from Henry VIII. a gift of this manor, which up to the Dissolution had belonged to the nuns of Barking. Numerous other abbey lands and manors fell to his share; and, wise in his generation, he procured in 1555, during the reign of Mary, a bull from Pope Paul IV., confirming these several spoils to himself and his heirs. Sir William Petre was a considerable benefactor to Exeter College, Oxford; and his daughter Dorothy, who married Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, in Somersetshire, was co-founder with her husband, of the college in the same university which bears their name. In the S. chapel is a costly monument for Robert, youngest son of Sir W. Petre—who died 1593,—

and in the N. chapel, a monument for John Lord Petre and his wife.

1 m. l. *Ingatestone Hall*, built by Sir W. Petre, was the seat of the Petres before they settled at Thorndon. Up to that time it had been a grange belonging to the nuns of Barking. It is a venerable irregular pile, dating from the 15th century, with some old gardens and fish-ponds attached. The house was probably altered and enlarged by Sir W. Petre, and consisted of two courts. The outer court is nearly destroyed, and only 3 sides of the inner remain. At the S.E. corner is a very picturesque staircase turret. The house is now inhabited by some of Lord Petre's tenants, and a priest who officiates in the chapel. One of the rooms contains some tapestry (possibly English work of the 16th centy.) representing the Espousals of the Virgin, and the Adoration of the Magi. A priest's "hiding-place" was discovered in one of the projections of the S. front in 1855. In it was a chest for vestments and altar furniture.

The 12 *Almshouses*, founded by Sir Wm. Petre, 1557, and removed for the rly., are replaced by modern Gothic buildings of red and white brick, on the London-road, applied to the same use.

About 1 m. l. stands "*The Hyde*," the seat of the Disney family, formerly belonging to T. Brand Hollis, Esq. Its hall was designed by Sir Wm. Chambers, and is described in the '*Museum Disneianum*,' 1846-7.

A portion of the collection of antique marbles, belonging to the late Mr. Disney, was presented by him in 1850 to the University of Cambridge, where he also endowed a chair of archæology. Some important pictures were also presented. (See **Cambridge**, Rte. 33.—*The Fitzwilliam Museum.*) A few good pictures and antiques however still remain at the Hyde.

24 m. is the *Church* of *Margaretting* (St. Margaret's *ing*, or meadow, the ch. is dedicated to her), which the archæologist should visit. The nave is early Perp.; the chancel was apparently rebuilt, temp. Henry VII. The N. and S. porches, of wood, deserve notice; and there is a good open roof over both nave and chancel. The tower and spire are entirely of timber. "The interior is composed of noble balks of oak, darkened by age, yet undecayed; these are arranged in form of Gothic arches of the highly pointed style, with angular braces, and external or flying buttresses: this composes the belfry on the ground-floor. A second series of timber frame-work supports the bells, and on this rises the spire."—*A. Suckling.* The bells deserve special notice. On one, perhaps about 1400, is the figure of St. John. Another has an inscription to St. Margaret. In the chancel is a very fine and perfect window of stained glass,—a "tree of Jesse," and of the 15th centy. It is the finest ancient window in Essex. The upper portion, filled probably with a figure of the Virgin, is gone—and *shot marks* have been discovered in the stonework—traces of the partial "dowsing" the window had received. Another window retains several quarrels painted with the "herb Margaret" or daisy. Within the altar-rails is a mutilated *brass*, temp. Eliz.

There is a large tumulus on the eastern border of the parish, close to the Chelmsford-road. At Shenfield, and at a house called the parsonage which seems to have belonged to the Priory of Blackmore, are some scanty relics of ancient domestic architecture.

[About 3 m. S.E. of Margaretting is the *Ch.* of *Stock* (All Saints) built like many of the Essex churches on high ground, from which the views are fine and extensive. The tower is

of timber, and resembles that of Margaretting. From the tracery of its windows, all of which are carved in oak, this tower seems to be of early Perp. date. The ch. is also Perp. The parsonage at Stock will be looked at with some interest as having been for many years the home of the Rev. William Unwin, the friend of Cowper—and as the scene of Cowper's ballad of the 'Yearly Distress, or Tithing-time at Stock, in Essex'—

> "When the farmers come jog jog,
> Along the miry road."]

Nearly 1 m. N. of Ingatestone, on a rising ground from which a good view is commanded, is the *Ch.* of *Fryerning* (the Friars' Meadow)—so called from its having early been appropriated to the Knights Hospitallers. The name is Norm. with Perp. portions. The font is Norm. The chancel and W. tower are Perp. The latter with its machicolated battlements and rounded pinnacles, deserves notice. It is built of red brick. On the N. side of the ch. is a mausoleum for the Rev. John Disney of the Hyde.

[3½ m. N.W. from Fryerning is *Blackmore* (bleak or open moor), the site of an Augustinian Priory, founded by the family of Sandford, in the early part of the 13th centy. No portion of the conventual building remains. The present parish *Ch.* (St. Lawrence) was that of the Priory. The W. bay of the nave is Norm., the rest of the ch. E. Eng. The coloured bosses of the roof, most of them human heads, deserve notice. Partition walls between the nave pillars and the walls of the aisles divide the latter into separate chapels in an unusual manner. (Compare the ch. of St. Mary's, Scarborough. The arrangement is foreign, and not English.) The tower is of wood, and resembles that of Margaretting. It is no doubt the finest timbered example in Essex. The tower, of Perp. date, has been built on to the Norm. W. front. It is 28 ft. square, and rises 3 stories. The whole framing of the timbers is very complicated and picturesque, recalling the curious timber churches of Norway. There are no monuments in the church. At *Jericho*, a house adjoining the N. wall of the churchyard (now entirely modernised) was born in 1519 Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Henry VIII., by Lady Elizabeth Talbois. He was created Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and died in 1536, aged 17.]

25 m. l. is *Hylands*, a fine seat, with an extensive and beautiful park.

The valley of the Chelmer is crossed on an embankment to reach

29¼ m. **Chelmsford** Stat. in Duke-street.

Inns: Saracen's Head; White Hart; Bell.

This, the county town of Essex, and nearly in its centre, stands at the junction of the Can with the Chelmer, from which latter river it derives its name. The town was incorporated in 1888, and was the first town in England to be publicly lighted with electricity. Here are situated the extensive electrical engineering works of Messrs. Compton. The principal bridge, however, is over the Can, and occupies the place of one built by Maurice, Bishop of London (1086–1107). The Roman road seems to have passed through Writtle, 2½ m. S.W.; and the Bishop's Bridge caused a slight alteration in the course of this great highway, to the great advantage of Chelmsford. Town and manor belonged to the Bishops of London from before the Conquest to A.D. 1545, when Bishop Bonner resigned them to the Crown. Including its two suburbs of Moulsham on the S. side of the Can and Springfield on

the N., Chelmsford has 12,413 Inhab. The main or High-street, serving on Friday as a beast and corn market, had some good shops. At one end is the *Shire Hall*, with 4 Ionic pilasters on a basement story; built 1792. Behind it is *St. Mary's Ch.*, with a massive tower, and body chiefly modern. The old walls, undermined by grave-diggers, fell down about 1800. What remains is almost entirely Perp. (date 1424). There is a curious double arch in the N. wall of the chancel, which has been considered unique. In the N. aisle are 2 monuments to the Mildmays of Moulsham, grantees of Chelmsford Manor, 1563. One of them, displaying a vast marble urn, is in memory of Benjamin Mildmay, Earl Fitzwalter, who married Duke Schomberg's second daughter.

At the *Free School*, endowed by Edward VI., were brought up Philemon Holland, b. 1551, translator of Livy, and several other "ancients," and also of Camden's 'Britannia,' and Ch.-Just. Tindal, both natives. Of the latter a statue in bronze, executed by Bailey, has been erected by the inhabitants, in front of the Shire Hall. The inscription is by the late Justice Talfourd. Holland was called the "translator-general of the age." He it was who, after writing a folio volume with one pen, indited the epigram:—

> "With one sole pen I wrote this book,
> Made of a grey goose quill;
> A pen it was when I it took,
> And a pen I leave it still."

The *Corn Exchange*, a somewhat imposing building, was erected in 1856.

The Chelmsford *Museum*, in New Bridge Street, was founded by a society of the townspeople in 1828. Its contents are large and various, including a library of more than 3000 volumes, fossils, and objects in natural history, antiquities, and fossils discovered in the neighbourhood. A fine collection of shells should especially be noticed. The Museum is open daily at 12. It has recently been the object of much attention among the inhabitants, and lectures are delivered in connection with it during the winter months.

The *Post-Office* is in High-street. Great improvements have been made of late years at Chelmsford; new streets, and a new opening from London have been formed, and a second *Iron Bridge* thrown over the Can.

The Colchester road, through the N. suburb of *Springfield*, is enlivened by an avenue of villas and gardens. Springfield *Church* contains modern stained windows, and the *brass* of an unknown knight, circ. 1420. It has a good brick tower, completed 1586. During the restoration of the ch. a service-book, c. 1300, an *antiphonarium* (the book which contained the musical portion of the breviary), was discovered in the roof. Doubtless a priest, after the passing of the Act, 3 & 4 Edw. VI., ordering the destruction of such books, hid it. It is preserved at the Rectory

The spacious *County Jail*, built in 1828, at a cost of 57,289*l.*, is in this parish.

[At Writtle, 2½ m. S.W., is a moat, said to have encircled a palace of King John, and in the ch. a marble bust in judicial costume, over the grave of Chief Baron Comyns. The *Church* has a Norm. nave, with Perp. additions. Curious small chantries, added apparently in the 15th centy., open from the N. and S. nave aisles. The font deserves notice; and there are three *brasses* (16th centy.) for members of the Hyde and Heveningham families. *Writtle Park*, the Misses Garden, is a fine Elizabethan mansion. The parish includes 8000 acres.

Moulsham Hall, immediately adjoining Chelmsford, the seat of the Mildmays from the time of Eliza-

beth, was entirely pulled down about 1816.

Broomfield Ch., 2 m. N. of Chelmsford, has a round tower. The walls of the ch. are Norm., faced almost entirely with septaria and bands of brick. The ch. has been restored. At the Vicarage a very interesting relic of Charles I. is preserved. 'It is a Bible bound in purple velvet richly embroidered with the arms of England. In the fly-leaf is written, "This Bible was King Charles I.'s; afterwards it was my grandfather's, P. Young, Esq., who was library-keeper to His Majesty; now given to the church at Broomfield by me, Sarah Attwood, August 4th, 1723."]

[1½ m. S.E. of Chelmsford is *Great Baddow*, one of the handsomest and pleasantest villages in Essex. It was the native place of Richard de Baddow, Chancellor of Cambridge, and founder there, in 1326, of University Hall, afterwards known as Clare Hall (see **Cambridge**). The *Ch.* contains some early Dec. work; but has been so much altered and "restored" that it is hardly interesting. There is a *brass* for Jane Paschall, circ. 1600. "The ornament on the skirt of her dress was no doubt engraved under her superintendence."—*Haines*. In this parish, on *Galleywood Common*, is the Essex *Racecourse*.

5 m. **Danbury Hill*, about 380 ft. above the sea-level, and the highest land in Essex, is conspicuous in the landscape from afar, and itself commands a noble view. The eastern coast is visible for some distance, and a wide extent of country westward. The so-called Danish camp (the place is written Danengeberia in Domesday)—that gives it name, is on its summit, and includes the church, which, from its exposed position, has suffered from lightning and storm. The nave and great part of the chancel were thus destroyed in 1402; when the devil, in the shape of a Minorite Friar, was seen very busy in the building, and "insolentissime debacchans."

In the walls of the *Ch.* are bricks dating most probably from the 14th centy. The building is for the most part E.E. and Dec., and was restored in 1847 and subsequent years. The details deserve notice. At the E. end of the N. aisle, within sepulchral recesses, are three wooden effigies of cross-legged warriors, probably St. Cleres, a race that flourished here before the reign of Edward I. They are nearly of the same date,—Henry III. or early in the reign of Edward I. The camp is of irregular form, and may perhaps be Roman,—although there is no reason why some appropriation of it by the Danish "army" during its frequent progresses through Essex, should not have given it its present name. The fosse on the N. side is still of considerable depth.

The lanes which climb towards the high ground of Danbury are deep, ferny, and almost as picturesque as those of Devonshire. A broken, heathy summit below the main hill is called "*the Rodney.*" Fine views are commanded from it, and it is a favourite place for picnics.

The most remarkable features of this neighbourhood are the many commons covered with dwarf oak and endless numbers of old hollies, from 1 to 5 ft. high, browsed by cattle into a pyramidal shape.

About 1 m. nearer Chelmsford, W. of Danbury Hill, is *Danbury Place*, a modern Elizabethan mansion, which since 1847 has been the residence of the Bishop of St. Albans. It was purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as a palace for the See. The house stands in an old park abounding in fine oaks and thorns.

2 m. N. is *Little Baddow*, in the

ch. of which place is a fine marble canopied tomb, with the effigy of Sir Henry Mildmay, of "Grace's," who died 1639.]

Leaving Chelmsford, the railway passes rt. (about 3½ m. beyond the town)

Boreham House (Lieut.-Col. Tufnell-Tyrell), a large modern house of white brick, with a stone portico, approached by a double avenue of stately elms flanking the margin of a Dutch canal. The *Ch.* is one of those marked by Bloxam as showing traces of Saxon architecture in the lower part of the tower. The upper part is Norm. The S. aisle is E. E.; the N. Perp. The whole ch. is indeed interesting, and well deserves examination. The Sussex chapel, on the S. side of the choir, was the latest addition, and is Elizabethan. In it lie, in lead fitted to their bodies, the Radcliffes, Earls of Sussex—(see *post*, New Hall, which, with the manor of Boreham, was given to the Earl of Sussex by Queen Elizabeth). Earl Thomas (the antagonist of Leicester, and a true Englishman), who died in 1583, bequeathed for his tomb, with effigies of himself and his two predecessors, 1500*l.* The effigies were executed by Richard Stevens, known as a statuary, painter, and medallist, and celebrated for his chimney-pieces. "A Dutchman," says Walpole, "and no common artist." He received 292*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* for his work here. The effigies have been greatly injured by the falling in of the roof. They represent Robert Radcliffe, 1st Earl of Sussex of that family; Henry his son; and Thomas his grandson. The last built the chapel and left money for the monument. The bodies of the first two earls, with those of their wives, were brought here from the church of St. Lawrence Pountney, London. The 1st earl died 1542, Lord Chamberlain of England, and Chamberlain of the household to Hen. VIII. He was distinguished in the French wars. The 2nd earl died 1556, and was active on the side of Queen Mary at the beginning of her reign. The 3rd earl died 1583, and it is he who figures in "Kenilworth" as the rival of Leicester. He was Viceroy in Ireland for many years; and, according to the inscription on his tomb, "was most faithful to his mighty sovereign Henry VIII. and his heroic race." Other members of this family are buried in the vault. In the churchyard is the mausoleum of the Walthams, designed from the Temple of the Winds at Athens.

New Hall (l.), nearly opposite Boreham, but further from the rly., is a red-brick building, of Tudor age and architecture, with bay windows and pillared chimneys, a fragment of a much larger edifice; and is of interest owing to the great names of its various owners. It was built by Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond. He received the estate from Henry VII., and his daughter married Sir Thomas, father of Anne Boleyn, whose royal husband occupied and embellished New Hall, and celebrated the feast of St. George here in 1524. Over a door leading from the back of the hall are the arms of this monarch with the legend "Henricus Rex Octavus—Rex inclit. armis magnanimus, struxit hoc opus egregium;" and over the entrance door of the hall are the arms of Elizabeth, with the following inscription:—

Vivat Elizabetha.
En terra la piu savia regina
En cielo la piu lucente stella;
Virgine magnanima, dotta, divina,
Leggiadra, honesta e bella.

The "Virgine Magnanima" gave New Hall to the Earl of Sussex. George Villiers, Duke of Bucking-

ham, was its owner in 1620, as was at a later period Oliver Cromwell, who received it from the Parliament, but exchanged it soon after for Hampton Court. At the Restoration it reverted to the 2nd Duke of Buckingham, who sold it to Monk, Duke of Albemarle. He lived here at enormous expense and in great state. John Olmius, Lord Waltham (of Ireland), became the owner in 1737, and pulled down part of it. (The famous E. window of St. Margaret's, Westminster, during its many wanderings, found a resting-place for some time in the chapel of New Hall. It is said to have been buried during the civil war by order of the Duke of Buckingham, and to have been replaced in the chapel by Gen. Monk. When Lord Waltham pulled down the chapel, the window was bought by Mr. Conyers, of Copt Hall, who sold it to St. Margaret's in 1758. For its earlier history, see *Waltham*, Rte. 11.) For some years New Hall has been a Roman Catholic *nunnery;* having been occupied by nuns of the order of the Holy Sepulchre, driven from Liège during the French revolution. The nuns educate a great number of young ladies belonging to the principal Roman Catholic families in England and Ireland.

2 m. farther, l., but not seen from the rly., from which it is nearly 2 m. distant, is

Terling Place (Lord Rayleigh). The present house is modern; but on this site was an ancient palace of the bishops of Norwich—with a chapel possessing the right of sanctuary. (Hubert de Burgh took shelter in it in 1232—when he was first dragged from it by the King's (Hen. III.) men—(the smith sent for to rivet his fetters exclaimed, "I will never make iron shackles for him. . . . Is not this Hubert who restored England to England?" referring to the great victory at sea gained by him over Louis of France,)—carried to London, and then restored to this chapel by order of the King, who feared to violate the sanctuary, but secured it by a ditch and fence drawn round it, so that on the fortieth day the great earl was compelled to surrender. Hubert was on his way to join his wife at Bury St. Edmund's. See the story in Matt. Paris, p. 310, who gives no name to the chapel, but no other in Essex answers to his description: Hubert "transiens per Essexiam hospitatus est in villa quadam, quæ ad jus pertinet Episcopi Norwicensis.") This palace was occasionally occupied by Hen. VIII.

36 m. *Hatfield Peverel* Stat. This is a large village (Pop. 1244) which takes its name from Ralph de Peverel, who owned it under William the Conqueror. The *Church* is a Norm. structure, the only remaining portion of a priory founded for Benedictines, and made subject to St. Alban's Abbey by Wm. Peverel, about 1100. Some of the old monastic buildings remain at the S.E. corner of the ch. The priory is said to have been founded by his mother Ingelrica—as she is called by Leland,—the daughter of a Saxon 'Ingelric,' who became the Conqueror's mistress—and afterwards the wife of Ranulph Peverell—founder of the famous house of "Peverell of the Peak"—and owner of 35 lordships in Essex, besides many others in Suffolk and Norfolk. There is little authority for this history of "Ingelrica." A modern house is now called the Priory—(Sir C. L. Young). Here were preserved, says Walpole, the medallions which adorned Holbein's gateway at Whitehall. It is not now known what has become of them.

38½ m. *Witham* Stat. (Branch lines here pass off rt. and l. to

Maldon and Braintree. See Rtes. 3 and 4.)

Witham (*Inn:* White Hart) is a market town of 2966 Inhab., on the Brain or Guith—a tributary of the Blackwater. (As the Brain, it either takes its name from, or gives it to, Braintree,—as the Guith or With, to Witham. — *Guith* = separating, *Avon* = river, as it separates the parish and hundred of Witham; the *Gu* of *Guith* becoming W. the *Avon*, am. It is also known as the Podsbrook.) The *Ch.* on "Chipping" or Market Hill, stands within an entrenchment, which no doubt marks the site of the "burgh" or fortified town, "wrought and timbered by Edward the Elder (son of K. Alfred) in 913—the King remaining at Maldon while the work was in progress, and receiving the submission of many who before had been under the Danes."—('Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.*) In the walls of the *Church* (S. Nicholas) are many Roman bricks; and there was possibly a small station here, although the "ad Ansam" of the Itineraries, which has sometimes been placed at Witham, was certainly N. of Colchester. In the ch. are effigies of Judge Southcote and his wife (reign of Elizabeth), also an Elizabethan monument with effigies for Mary, daughter of Sir Thos. Nevill of Holt, descended from the house of Nevill of Raby, and a tablet to Wm. Pattisson and his wife, drowned in the Lac de Gaube, in the Pyrenees, on their marriage tour. There is much good Dec. work in the ch.

The *Vicarage* of Witham was greatly (Morant says "extravagantly") beautified by Dr. Sayer, vicar from 1722 to 1761. "What pleased me most in my travels," writes Walpole (1749), "was Dr. Sayer's parsonage at Witham, which, with Southcote's help, ... he has made one of the most charming villas in England. There are sweet meadows falling down a hill, and rising again on t' other side of the prettiest little winding stream you ever saw."

Between Witham and Kelvedon, rt., about 1¼ m. from the railway, is *Braxted Park* (belonging to the Du Cane's), a handsome modern house with a statue gallery. In the park is a fine avenue. There is a remarkable view from Braxted towards the estuary of the Blackwater on one side, and over a wide wooded landscape on the other. The ch. of Little Braxted has a circular apse and some Norm. features.

1 m. l., just before reaching Kelvedon Stat., is *Felix Hall*, the seat of Sir Thos. S. Western, a stone-fronted mansion, containing a fine marble candelabrum 7 ft. high, a large vase, and some other antiques, brought from Italy by the late Lord Western, who, before he received his peerage from Earl Grey, had sat in 11 Parliaments for Maldon and Essex: he was a great farmer.

42 m. *Kelvedon* Stat. (*Inns:* Angel, Star.) Kelvedon consists of one long street, extending from the *Ch.* (repaired in 1844, and with a roof of carved wood) to the station; close to which is a bridge over the Blackwater. In the Swan tavern is some curious wood carving and panelling. In this neighbourhood pot-herbs and garden-vegetables, — parsley, carrots, and onions, are extensively cultivated for seed crops. Caraway is also conspicuous in large brown squares.

[4½ m. S.E. of Kelvedon is *Tiptree Hall*, where Mr. Mechi carried on his important experiments in agriculture. Mr. Mechi bought this farm of 170 acres, in 1840, for 3250*l.* Upon it he laid out nearly 7000*l.* The special distinction of this farm was the irrigation with liquid manure. A steam-engine with 16 hydrants supplied the manure to

every part of the farm. The soil is naturally poor, but the consequence of this irrigation was that fields of Italian rye-grass were mown three or four times in a season, and afterwards fed with sheep.

3 m. N. of Kelvedon is *Coggeshall* (Pop. 2998), where are some manufactories of silk, silk-plush for hats, and velvet. Garden-seeds are grown in the vicinity. The *Church*, well restored, is a fine Perp. building. In the ch.-yard, rt. of the principal path, is the tomb-stone of a gipsy, named Cassello Chilcott. It is visited every year by some of her tribe. A Cistercian abbey was founded here by King Stephen in 1142, the revenue of which at the Dissolution was 298*l*. The site of Coggeshall Abbey is marked by an old farm-house, l. of the road from Colchester, across the Blackwater. The whole scene, with its meadows and trees, is very pleasing. The remains are scanty; but "they afford the earliest instance of mediæval brick which has yet been noticed in England; and the artist will find in the rich warm tints of some of this brickwork, stained with lichens and contrasted with the neighbouring foliage, some subjects well worthy of his sketch-book."—*E. L. Cutts.* The river is crossed by a bridge, of which the arches are brickwork of 13th centy.; and at the top of the hill, beyond the river, is a chapel of the 13th centy., long used as a barn, until, within the last few years, it was given by the owner, the Rev. W. Bullock, together with an acre of land round it, to the church and vicar of Coggeshall. (It seems to have been the chapel of a district known as Little Coggeshall, and was dedicated to St. Nicholas.) This chapel has been restored; and some good tiling was found during the works. It is not possible to determine the arrangement of the monastic buildings, and even the site of the ch. is not certain. But the remains deserve notice as architectural fragments, and are entirely of late Norm. and Trans. character.† The brickwork should everywhere be noticed. It has been ascertained that the bricks were made and burnt at a place still known as the "Tilkey" (tile kiln), N.W. of the town. There are remains of the fish-ponds S. of the Abbey Mill. Ralph of Coggeshall, descended from a family which took its surname from this place, and was resident here, was abbot of the monastery in the early part of the 13th centy. He was present in Jerusalem during the siege of the city by Saladin. Numerous Roman remains, especially urns and coins, have been found at Coggeshall; which was apparently the site of a Roman village or small town, on a road running from Colonia (Colchester) to Verulamium (St. Alban's).

Feering Ch., between Kelvedon and Coggeshall, has much brickwork of the 15th centy. in its S. aisle, wall, and porch.

2 m. N. of Coggeshall is *Holfield Grange* (Osgood Hanbury, Esq.). About 2 m. beyond is *Mark's Hall* (Mrs. Honywood), from which several of the great Lord Burleigh's letters are dated. It was rebuilt by the Honywoods, a Kentish family, in 1605. Here is a portrait of Mrs. Mary Honywood, who died 1620, at 93, having seen 16 children, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the 3rd, and 9 in the 4th generation, in all 367 descendants. Her tomb and effigy are in the ch.]

[*Messing* and *Layer Marney* may best be visited from Kelvedon. The former place is distant about 2 m. "Here, about 2 m. distant, is Mes-

† They have been fully described by the Rev. E. L. Cutts in the 'Trans. of the Essex Archæological Society,' vol. i.

sing," writes Walpole, in 1749. "I saw an extreme fine window of painted glass in the ch.: it is the duties prescribed in the Gospel of visiting the sick, prisoners, &c. . . . There is a very old wooden figure of Sir Robert Messing, who built the ch." The *Church* was enlarged in 1840. The window described by Walpole remains in the chancel, and was the gift of Sir Charles Chibborne in the reign of Charles I. Lord Verulam is the lord of the manor, but the old house is pulled down. The Rev. H. Jenkins ('Archæologia,' vol. xxix.) has suggested that the scene of the famous battle between Suetonius and Boadicea should be fixed near Messing. "Whoever visits the camp at Haynes Green, near the village of Messing, will be struck with the resemblance it bears to the position taken up by Suetonius. . . . Two large woods, Pod's Wood and Layer Marney Wood, seem to form the narrow gorge in front of the camp which Tacitus mentions (locum arctis faucibus et a tergo sylva clausum."—*Ann.*, xiv. 34). The site of the battle, however, is by no means certain.

The pedestrian may walk to Layer Marney, by Haynes Green; the distance is rather more than 2 m. **Layer Marney Hall* (Layer is perhaps *lager*=cubile ferarum, a *lying* place of wild animals) was built 1520-3, by Sir Henry Marney, 1st Lord Marney, K.G., captain of the guard to Henry VIII. It is particularly interesting as being probably the earliest building in England exhibiting Italian influence in architecture. Originally planned to form a quadrangle, 104 ft. by 76 ft. within, the principal portions are a part of the E. side, and the great gate-house, of brick, 3 stories in height, and flanked by 2 octagonal turrets, 70 ft. high, of 4 stories—each story having a double range of windows. The battlements are highly enriched, and, with the chimneys, dressings, &c., are executed in moulded brick. Dallaway (notes to Walpole) suggests that they were very likely executed under the influence of Girolamo da Trevizi, the King's architect, with whom Sir H. Marney, founder of the house, must, as captain of the guard, have come into occasional contact. The parapet is especially good. The letters M C, joined by a knot, are perhaps initials of a Marney and his wife. The window mullions form Ionic pilasters. The surface of the wall is ornamented with diagonal lines of dark glazed bricks and flint. A long dormitory with open timber roof remains tolerably perfect. It seems to have been the general dormitory of the retainers. Some of the rooms have good panels of carved oak and rich plaster cornices.

The *Church*, close to the Hall, is of brick, and was enlarged or rebuilt by the Marneys (who held the manor from the reign of Henry II. to that of Henry VIII.). They have three monuments here, which are fine, and well preserved. The earliest is in the chancel, and is that of Sir William de Marney, who died in 1414. The effigy is of alabaster. Between the chancel and the N. aisle is the effigy of Sir Henry, first Lord Marney,—died 1523. He wears the robes of the Garter. The canopy and details are of Italian design; and it is not impossible that the work was executed by the same Italian artists who were employed on the house—built by this Sir Henry. The tomb of his son, John, Lord Marney, in the Marney chapel, is much of the same character. Both these tombs are of *terra-cotta*. The effigies and slabs are of black touchstone. A splendid oak newel runs up the entire staircases of the tower, and there is some terra-cotta work, of probable Flemish origin, on the windows and parapet. There are

fine oak screens in the chancel and chapel, and also monuments to the Corsellises, later proprietors.]

East Thorpe Ch., passed rt., has a very good E. Eng. east window.

46½ m. *Mark's-Tey* Stat. stands near the junction of the Roman roads which ran from London and from Verulam by Stortford, passing to Colchester.

In the *Ch.* of Mark's-Tey is a timber font which seems cut out of a single block. The sides of the shaft are carved with panelled tracery. It is lined with lead.

[The little Norm. *Ch.* of *Copford*, 2 m. S.E. of Mark's-Tey Stat., is one of those which are said to have had their doors covered with the skins of plundering Danes. (See *Hadstock*, Rte. 11.) No such remains exist at present at Copford, but there were some not long since; and a portion of skin examined by Mr. Quekett was pronounced by him to be human, and that of a fair-haired person. The ch. has an apsidal chancel, an oak screen, and an ancient chest. Some remarkable mural paintings have been discovered in this church. They were in fine preservation, and comprise numerous figures under canopies, Our Lord in glory, the Apostles, saints, and angels, with a variety of designs in patterns. The work is of great excellence. The earliest portions are Norm., the later E.E. Though "restored," the paintings are fading, and elaborate drawings have been made for the Essex Archæological Society.]

[*Great Tey Ch.*, 2½ m. N.W. of Mark's-Tey, has a Norm. central tower, with angles, window arches and arcades of Roman brick. One light in the stair turret is composed of a whole Roman flue tile.]

The name *Tey* is perhaps the A.-S. *teagh*, *teah* = an enclosure—(*tie*). Mark's-Tey is so-called from a family "de Marca" or "de Marcis," who held much land in Essex under the Mandevilles. It was sometimes called "Tey ad Ulmos," from the very fine elms in its neighbourhood.

1. The Halstead and Stour Valley Rly. branches off here as well as the Sudbury branch of the G. E. Rly. (See Rte. 8.)

The village of *Lexden* (3 m. beyond Mark's-Tey, rt. of the rly., and 2 m. by road from Colchester) has been regarded (see an Essay by the Rev. H. Jenkins, 'Archæologia,' vol. xxix.; and 'Quart. Rev.,' No. 193), and with great probability, as the site of the *British* Camulodunum, the capital of the Trinobantes, removed to this place by Cunobelin (the Cymbeline of Shakespeare), from Verulamium (St. Alban's). The unwalled Roman Colonia was at first established here, and afterwards, as a walled fortress, on a corner of the British city—the present Colchester. "When we picture to ourselves what a British oppidum was, a wide space enclosed within mounds or stockades, or more commonly flanked on two or three sides by woods or morasses, and defended in front by a rude rampart, we shall be struck with the perfect correspondence of Lexden with such a position. To the N. of it flows the Colne, in a deep, and what must have been in those days a marshy valley, while on the S. it is flanked by a smaller stream still called the Roman river, which probably made its way through dense forests. These two streams, meeting in the estuary of the Colne, enclose on three sides the peninsula on which Lexden stands, and across this neck of land, or such part of it as was unoccupied by marsh or wood, two or perhaps three parallel lines of rampart may now be traced for two or more miles, supposed to be British, from the flint celts which have been found about them." These we

London. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

take to have been the new ramparts of the royal city, and in the space within them, amounting to about twenty square miles, inaccessible on the N., S., and E., and strongly defended on the W., the Trinobantes could retire for security with all their flocks and herds. Near the centre of these lines a conspicuous mound still exists, which we would gladly believe to be the sepulchre of the great Cunobelin. A small Roman camp, or more properly a castellum, is still well preserved at no great distance from the S.W. angle of this British fortification."—*Q. R.*

Whatever may be thought of these arguments, the suggestion is interesting, and gives a certain importance to Lexden.

A Roman cemetery, from which nearly 300 urns have been exhumed, has been discovered within the grounds of West Lodge. A Roman road passed (nearly in the line of the present turnpike road) from Lexden to Cambridge, by Haverhill and Linton; at Lexden it fell into the main road from London to Colchester.

51¼ m. **Colchester** Stat. is at Mile End, nearly a mile N. from the town. (The stat. for Brightlingsea, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Clacton-on-Sea (Rte. 6), is near St. Botolph's in the lower part of the town—but the two rly. lines are connected.) The large and magnificent building near the Mile End stat., erected as an hotel by Sir S. M. Peto, at a cost of 15,000*l.*, has been converted into an Asylum for Idiots.

Colchester.—*Inns:* Three Cups, excellent; George; Red Lion, an old house, having some remains of ornamental carving on its front. Local tradition points to this house (or the Old King's Head) as the place where the Royalist garrison were assembled after the surrender of the town. Hither was sent "the messenger with a death-like countenance" to summon Sir Chas. Lucas and Sir Geo. Lisle to the General; and here, after the execution of those brave men, the remainder of the garrison were visited by Fairfax and Ireton. It was on this occasion that Ireton was upbraided by Lord Capel, who afterwards lost his head on the scaffold—it was said in consequence. It does not appear at what inn Johnson and Boswell passed a night in August, 1763, on their way to Harwich. They travelled from London in the stage coach, Johnson having in his pocket 'Pomponius Mela,' and seeming very intent on ancient geography. He regarded Colchester with veneration "for having stood a siege for Charles I.;" and at supper he talked to Boswell "of good eating with uncommon satisfaction."

Colchester is the largest town in Essex. Population is 28,366. It gives a title to a Suffragan Bishop. It stands on an eminence sloping N. and E.-wards to the Colne, a river which most unusually takes its name from the town (Colonia), instead of bestowing a more ancient name on the Roman city.

It is generally admitted that the site of "Colonia Camulodunum" must be sought at Colchester, where the remaining traces of Roman occupation are of high interest and importance. Cunobelin, as has already been mentioned, had removed the capital of the Trinobantes from Verulamium to Camulodunum. In the year 44, the Emperor Claudius, after the two campaigns of his lieutenant Aulus Plautius, crossed to Britain from Boulogne, joined the legions with his famous elephants at their encampments beyond the Thames, and marched with an overwhelming force to Camulodunum, which he entered with little resistance. Sixteen years later, "to overawe the disaffected, and to show to the more submissive an image of Roman

civilization," a Roman colony was founded in the capital of the conquered Trinobantes. "It was dignified with the name of Claudian, from the emperor himself, or Victricensis, from the conquest of which it was the symbol, which was also typified by a statute of Victory, erected in its principal place." The place received indiscriminately the name of "Colonia," "Camulodunum,"—or sometimes "Colonia Camulodunum." It was the first Roman colony founded in Britain. "Claudius determined to inform the minds of his remotest subjects on the article of his own divinity—and accordingly directed the colonists of Camulodunum to consecrate to him a temple, and appoint from among themselves an order of priests to minister therein." (The passages quoted are from the 'Quart. Rev.,' No. 193.)

In the year 62 occurred the insurrection of the Iceni, who "suddenly rose in a mass and rolled southwards. The estuaries of the Stour and Colne, with their intervening forests and marshes, might protect Camulodunum on the E., but on the E. the road was open to the insurgents, the rivers were easily forded, and no defensible positions were held by the Romans in advance. Great was the excitement that prevailed, both in the palaces and cabins of the Roman colony. Women wailed, horses neighed; the theatre (for the Romans had raised a theatre there, possibly the semicircular enclosure N.W. of Lexden, vulgarly called King Coel's kitchen) had resounded with unaccustomed noises; the buildings of the city had been seen reflected upsidedown in the waters of the estuary; and on the retreat of the tide, the ghastly remains of human bodies had been discovered in the ooze." The colonists hastily fortified the temple of Claudius, the most solid edifice they possessed; but the Trinobantes "joined eagerly with the Iceni in the work of destruction and massacre. . . . . The last asylum of the wretched colonists was carried by the infuriate Britons in two days, and every one put to the sword, while their houses were sacked and burnt." Cerealis, legate of the 9th legion, was afterwards completely routed by the insurgents (see Rte. 8, *Wormingford*). The whole of what is now Essex and Hertfordshire fell into the hands of the insurgents; and it was not until after the great battle in which Suetonius Paulinus defeated the forces of Boadicea (the scene of which, it has been suggested, may have been *Messing*, between Colchester and Maldon—see *ante*), that the power of Rome was restored in South Britain.

The *Walls* of Colchester date, in all probability, from this period. "Of the vast enclosure of the old British lines (see *ante*, *Lexden*), one corner was amply sufficient for a Roman fortified town. The site was chosen at the eastern extremity of that area, where the elevated plain of Lexden terminates in a spit of land projecting between the valley of the Colne on the one side, and a dry ravine on the other, till it falls with a rapid descent into the river below. Upon this spot a space was marked out about 1000 yards in length from E. to W.; and 600 in width from N. to S., which was divided after the manner of a military camp by two main streets crossing each other near the centre. The direction of these avenues has been nearly, though not precisely, preserved to the present day; the High-street of Colchester, like the Corso of Rome, for no reason that can be traced, deflects slightly from the original line, and is no longer flush with the Prætorian or front gate in the western face of the walls, though it still preserves its original exit at the opposite side. Of the

walls which surrounded this city ample remains still exist. They may be traced on the W., N., and E. sides almost without interruption, and through far the greater part of that extent they still rise many feet above the ground, showing, by the perfect uniformity of their construction, four courses of cut stone (septaria) alternating with four courses of brick, that the whole was executed together, and has at no time undergone any considerable repair. On the S. side, where these walls have been pierced for the progressive extension of the town, the remains of the original structure are far less distinct. On the whole, however, the walls of Colchester may be advantageously compared with any other remains of the kind in this island, or perhaps even on the Continent." (See *post* for a further notice of the walls.)

The chief objects of interest in Colchester besides these walls, are the *Castle*, with the *Museum* of the Essex Archæological Society, which is arranged in it; *St. Botolph's Priory*, and the *Abbey Gate*. All possess historical and antiquarian interest, and they may be viewed in a morning walk of 3 or 4 hours. (The churches, except perhaps the tower of Trinity ch., are of no great importance.) Trinity ch., however, contains a monument to William Gilbert, the first electrician, who was born in the town.

The main or High-street, running E. and W., though clogged with some ugly buildings (*St. Runwald's Ch.* formerly stood in the middle of the street), is wide and cheerful. In it are some good shops and the principal inns, and at the W. end is the *Corn Exchange*, where is a large Saturday market (the market here, embracing a wide and rich agricultural district, is important for corn and cattle). In High-street, until pulled down by the barbarism of the town council in 1843, stood the *Moot Hall*, probably the oldest municipal structure in Britain, whose low circular arches and stunted piers have been referred (though inaccurately) to Saxon times. It was no doubt inconvenient and unsightly, but as a monument of great antiquity, dating from a period soon after the Conquest, it ought to have been spared. (In the Castle Museum is a drawing of a portal discovered during the destruction of the hall,—which was certainly Norm. From the time of its erection the Moot Hall had been uninterruptedly employed as a court of justice.) Whatever the old buildings may have been, the

Town Hall on its site, with its pilasters, rusticated basement, and Doric cornices, cannot lay claim to elegance. Here and on Mersea Island are held the Conservancy courts of the *Oyster Fishery*. In the old Moot Hall Fairfax and Ireton held the council of war that condemned Lucas and Lisle to death.

N. of High-street, and opposite the *Ch. of St. Nicholas*, though concealed by intervening houses, stands, on high ground, the Norman Keep, all that remains of

The ***Castle.** It is a low quadrangular mass, 168 ft. by 126 ft. in plan (divided, as was usual in Norman keeps, by a wall running E. and W.), with square turrets at its angles, pilaster strips between them, and a semicircular projection at the S.E. corner. This was believed by General Roy to have been the actual temple of Claudius. There seems no satisfactory reason, however, for regarding it as any other than a Norman building, constructed in part of Roman material, and possibly on the site of some Roman building of importance. (*See* the discussion in the 'Quart. Rev.,' No. 193.) "Colchester Castle is indeed the largest Norm. keep in this country, being double the size

of the White Tower of London. The solidity is extraordinary; the whole of the ground story, and 2 of its 4 angular towers up to the second story, being perfectly solid, and it is difficult to imagine why such superior labour should have been bestowed upon this position (Colchester) above any other. We must remember, however, that we have but few remains of the 1100 Norm. castles of the reign of Stephen, and it may well be that many of them, long since utterly destroyed, equalled the great castle of Colchester, or even exceeded it."—*Quart. Rev.* The walls, 12 ft. thick, are of a rubble of claystone, Caen oolite, and Kentish rag, intermixed with tiles derived from older Roman edifices, and disposed, internally, some of them, in herring-bone courses. The entrance, on the S. side and ground-floor is enriched Norm., with grooves for a portcullis. On the rt. of the entrance is a recessed chamber, a staircase leading into vaults, and a well 5 ft. diameter and 45 ft. deep. On the l. an ample winding stair leads to the main floor of the S. front, and to the top of the walls, along which it is possible to walk. On the main floor is a large chamber, now occupied by a library, founded by Samuel Harsnett, successively Bp. of Chichester and Norwich, and finally Abp. of York, died 1631 (see *Chigwell*, Rte. 10); and containing a chimney-piece of carved wood,—and the Chapel, a vaulted room with a semicircular apse, which projects at the S.E. angle of the keep. It is lighted by Norm. loops, deeply recessed, and was used as an armoury for the militia until it was conveyed to the Corporation of Colchester to use as a museum by the late C. Gray Round, Esq., of Birch. The antiquities belonging to the Essex Archæological Society are kept in this museum, as well as those belonging to the Corporation of the town of Colchester. On the ground-floor of this S. side is the vaulted dungeon in which Lucas and Lisle were confined before their execution. (This took place "upon a green spot of ground on the N. side of the Castle, a few paces from the wall;" and a tradition, believed in Evelyn's time, and showing the popular view, affirmed that no grass would grow on the spot.) On the wall at the S.W. angle, is a remarkable circular turret or watch-tower, which has been regarded as especially Roman, and as having once contained a greatly honoured statue of Claudius. But there can be little doubt that it is Norm., like the rest of the Castle, which is said to have been founded by Eudo, "Dapifer" or "High Steward" to the Conqueror, and probably dates from his reign or that of William Rufus. The Empress Maud granted it to the first De Vere. In 1215 it held out for John against the Barons, but in 1216 was taken by Louis of France.

It has (as has been said) been doubted whether the bricks used in building the Castle are Roman or Norm.; but Roman mortar may be seen adhering to some of them; a tolerably sure proof of their origin. The chimneys running up through the walls should be noticed. The court, with its trees and ivy is picturesque; a sycamore of some size is growing on the top of the wall, near the circular turret. Under the N. wall of the Castle Sir Chas. Lucas and Sir Geo. Lisle were shot by Fairfax, after the Siege. The current belief is that grass will not grow on the spot where their loyal blood was shed.

The *Museum* of the Essex Archæol. Soc. in the chapel of the Castle, is approached by a modern corridor, running along the interior of the S. side. In this corridor is arranged a very fine collection of shells and fossils. There is now in the Museum an excellent collection of books relating to Essex archæology and his-

tory, including the MS. of Morant's 'History of Essex,' recently presented to the Corporation by Mr. Hills, of Colne Park. The Museum is rich in relics of Roman Camulodunum. Among the most important is a **Sphinx*, about 2 ft. high, in oolite, brooding over and crouching upon the remains of a human victim which she had destroyed and torn. Above the breasts the figure is a winged female; below, the body and paps are canine; the hinder parts and the arms or paws are those of a lion. It was found while digging the foundation for the Essex and Colchester Hospital in 1821. A very similar sphinx, found at Thorda in Hungary, is figured in the 'Transactions of the Essex Archæol. Society.' Both may perhaps be regarded as emblems of the great riddle — Death;— though the sphinx may have been the emblem of the city, since some coins of Cunobelin struck here have a sphinx on their reverse. Especial attention should also be given to the '*Colchester Vase*,' of red clay, coated with brown—a species of ware made at Durobrivæ (Castor in Northamptonshire). This vase is ornamented with bas-reliefs representing gladiators in the arena; and the inscription scratched over their heads runs "Secundus Mario Memn N. Sac. VIIII. Valentinu Legionis XXX.;"—the interpretation of which is doubtful. The vase had been used as a cinerary urn, and was found in 1853 at West Lodge. Here is also a collection of fine bronzes bequeathed to the corporation by H. Vint, Esq., of St. Mary's Lodge;—among them a small head of Silenus, and a bust of Caligula, should especially be noticed. Both were found in 1845, on the line of railway between Colchester and Ipswich. An enormous earthenware wine vase, 4 ft. 3 in. high, was found in the Castleyard. The cases of glass and pottery, and those containing lesser articles discovered in different parts of the town and neighbourhood, well deserve examination. Observe also the drawing of a very singular collection of Roman (or Roman-British) figures found in the garden of Mr. Joslin, Beverley Road. They represent men seated and holding scrolls,—apes, hares, lions, &c., and seem to have been arranged in a circle round the interment. (The Lares—'dii minuti,'—and the tutelary genii of men and places, a class nearly related to them, were sometimes represented under very grotesque forms. Those of dogs and serpents were common. The bronze figure of a 'lar' discovered at Herculaneum represents a little old man, sitting on the ground, with his knees up to his chin, a huge head, ass's ears, a long beard, and a roguish face.) The curator of the museum, Mr. Frederick Spalding, has collected in the museum some interesting examples of flint implements found in the county.

Before leaving the Castle, the visitor should walk round the exterior. He will thus gain a better idea of its size and massive strength.

Near the S.E. corner of the town, outside the walls, stand the ruins of ***St. Botolph's Priory Ch.** The priory (for Augustinian Canons) was founded by a certain Ernulph in 1103, and completed in 1116. A bull of Paschal II. gave it the precedence of every other house of its order in England. Its ch. was ded. to St. Botolph. (St. Botolph, greatly honoured throughout the Eastern counties, founded a monastery at a place called Icanhoe, in the year 654 ('Sax. Chron.' *ad. ann.*). Icanhoe is perhaps Boston—Botolph's town—in Lincolnshire). The remains of the ch. consist of the W. front and part of the nave,—all Norm., and probably part of the original building. It was erected by Norman builders, with Roman materials, tiles, &c. The W. front has 3 portals,—that in the centre

receding in 5 orders. Between the portals are lofty and shallow blind arches in brick. A double tier of intersecting brick arches rises above the portals; and in the gable was a circ. window, with narrow round-headed lights on either side. (This front is engraved in Britton's 'Archit. Antiq.') Within, a portion of the nave arcade remains, with the wall above it (6 bays S., 3 N.). The circ. piers are built of rubble, mixed with Roman brick. Above was a triforium, with large open arches, resembling that of Norwich Cathedral.

Scarcely a fragment of the domestic buildings remains. Their destruction, and the havoc in the ch., were the work of the cannon of Fairfax, in battery, during the siege of 1648, upon the heights of Wivenhoe. Afterwards the Parliamentarians were posted in the Priory Gardens, near enough to bandy words and stones with the sentinels on the town walls.

A new *St. Botolph's Ch.*, intended to conform to the character of the old ch., has been built close by the ruins; it is of light-coloured brick, and is eminently unsatisfactory.

Not far distant, on an eminence, stands *St. John's Abbey Gate*, the last relic of an extensive Benedictine Monastery, founded by Eudo Dapifer, "the High Steward," in 1096. Its chief was one of the 24 mitred barons of England. This gateway is flanked by 4 turrets, and appears to be of the 15th centy. The sides are of brick, the front of squared flints, the window-frames and the ornaments generally of ashlar. The gateway has been restored by Govt.

The last abbot was hanged at his own gate for contumacy in refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy. The Lucases bought the place and there resided, until they, in their turn, were pillaged and put to death by Fairfax and his followers. During the siege the gatehouse was a Royalist outwork, and battered accordingly. Upon its fall the besiegers ransacked the adjacent *Ch. of St. Giles* and the Lucas burying-place, and exercised the full licence of soldiery upon the ancestors of the Royalist General. Here, after the execution, the bodies of Lucas and Lisle were secretly buried under the N. aisle. After the Restoration their funeral rites were publicly solemnised, and a plain black slab, the only thing worth noting at present in the ch., was laid over their remains. Charles, who bore his own trials with sufficient fortitude, is said to have "burst into a flood of tears" when he heard of the death of these his gallant adherents.

Headgate-street preserves in its name alone the memorial of the ancient "Porta Capitalis." Fairfax assaulted this gate the day after his arrival before the town. The garrison sallied, were driven in, and hotly pursued; Lord Capel, by repeated charges of horse, at last secured their retreat, and himself fastened the gate in the face of the enemy. This was the bold royalist of whom, alluding to his arms, a lion in a field gules semée of crosses, it was said—

> Here, lion like, undaunted Capel stood,
> Beset by crosses in a field of blood.

St. John's Green overlooks the greater part of the town, and was, during the siege, the site of the most destructive of the besiegers' batteries.

The tower of *Trinity Ch.* (approached by Pelham-lane, rt. in descending the High-street), will interest the architectural antiquary. It is chiefly constructed of tiles, similar to those employed in Roman works, with "long and short work" and plaster mouldings. The doorway has a straight-lined arch, wrought in tiles; and the tower is believed to be Saxon. The rest of this ch. is Perp.

By skirting the street called Balkerne, or Balcon-lane, the exterior of

the *town wall* may be seen, and, with some offence to the nose from submural pigsties, may be examined. The walls include about 108 acres, and are built of septaria, or "cement stones," from the Harwich coast, with bonding courses of tile. The whole circuit may be traced. (See *ante.* An ample notice of the present condition of the walls of Colchester, by Dr. P. M. Duncan, with drawings and measurements, will be found in the 'Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society.') Close to the *Ch. of St. Mary's on the Walls,* which occupies the highest ground in the town, was a postern, now marked by a flight of steps. Here is a very massive fragment of the wall well worth notice. It serves as the wall of the ch.-yd. During the siege the royalists had a battery in this ch.-yd.; and a one-eyed gunner in the tower, with "a brass saker," singled out and shot so many persons in the trenches, that the battery on St. John's Green, when thrown up, was directed mainly against this tower, which at last fell and killed the gunner in its ruins. The ch. lay in ruins from 1648 to 1713, and in 1729 the massive stone tower received its upper 12 ft. of brickwork. The ch., with the exception of the tower, has been recently (1871) rebuilt. Within is a statue of John Rebow, merchant of Colchester, d. 1699.

Further up the lane, on the crown of nearly the highest ground in the old town, is the principal bastion, called "the Balcon," and known also as Colking's Castle, or more properly the *Castle of King Coel.*

"King Coel" is the great legendary hero of Colchester, and his name, according to the local tradition, is retained in that of the town. (This, however, is no doubt "Coloniæ Castrum"—the "Chester" of the colony —from which latter the river was also named.) "The Britons seem to have long clung to the flattering notion that the city of Cunobelin still continued to be the seat of a native monarch, and handed down from generation to generation the list of chieftains who were reputed to have still exercised some sort of sovereignty over their people. From Cunobelin, according to these traditions, were descended an Arviragus, a Marius, a Coillus, and a Lucius. . . . The island, after the usurpation of Carausius and his successors, was surrendered to the Romans by Coel, styled Duke of Kaercolvin, or Colchester, in return for which service he was allowed to retain the nominal sovereignty in Britain, and has become renowned as the 'Old King Cole' of popular song. On his dying soon afterwards, the British legends went on to declare that Constantius the senator, the representative of the Roman power in the island, received the crown of Coel, but only in virtue of marriage with his daughter Helena; and Colchester has hence enjoyed the reputation of giving birth to Constantine, the first Christian emperor. There is no trace, however, of Constantius having been in Britain at all before the year 296, at which time his son was 24 years old; and the most credible writers assert that his consort was not a Briton but a Bithynian. We leave the good citizens of Colchester in possession of their arms, 'a cross inragled between 4 crowns,' in token of Helena's invention of the Cross of Christ: but we cannot allow that they have any historical title to them."—*Quart. Rev.*

The *Siege of Colchester* is so well known an event in English history, and so frequently brought to the memory of the stranger in this town, that a very brief notice of it will not be out of place here.

The year 1648 witnessed the last and most severe struggles of the royalist party. The Kentish forces,

defeated under Goring, at Maidstone, nevertheless succeeded in forming a junction with those of Essex under Lord Capel, Sir Chas. Lucas, and Sir Geo. Lisle; the whole numbering 4000 men. Fairfax, following hard, forced them to take refuge in Colchester, a town without regular fortifications, and which, thoroughly hostile to the royal cause, had repeatedly supported that of the Parliament with men and money. The royalists forced their way into the town. On the next day Fairfax pitched his camp in the suburb of Lexden, called a surrender, which was derided, and made an unsuccessful assault, as related, upon the Headgate. His reception taught him caution, and he sat down regularly before the place.

Colchester at that time was, in military phrase, utterly untenable; but the country was hostile to the Royalists, and retreat therefore impracticable. To 10 days' provision found in the town, a large and seasonable addition was brought in from the suburb of the Hythe, and, by various dashing sallies, sheep and cattle were procured. The garrison also gained possession of a store of gunpowder, equally indispensable. For 2 months the besiegers augmented their works and battered the place, disturbed only by occasional sallies. Famine then began within the walls. The meat and grain failed. The generals shared with the common soldiers the flesh of the horses, kept alive to this extremity upon leaves, bark of trees, and thatch. The side of a dog sold for six shillings; and to the other miseries of want was added the clamour of the starving townspeople, frequent and loud, for surrender. In their distress the garrison offered to throw open their gates, and dared Fairfax to enter and take possession. But Fairfax, though not deficient in courage, was far too prudent a general to attack desperate men, who also were becoming daily weakened by famine. Twice the royalists failed to cut their way through the lines. As the siege advanced Fairfax made his terms harder, and finally refused to treat, demanding from the superior officers a surrender at discretion, promising life only to the common soldiers.

At last came tidings of the overthrow by Cromwell of the northern Royalists, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale and the Duke of Hamilton; with this ended all chance of relief. In consequence, on the 27th August, after 76 days' siege, having eaten up nearly 300 horses, with one day's food and a barrel and a half of powder in their stores, the garrison laid down their arms at discretion, and Sir Thomas Fairfax marched into the town. A council of war was held. The parliamentary general, not naturally bloodthirsty, is supposed to have been influenced by the bold, crafty, and implacable Ireton. The same evening, without hearing what they had to say, Lucas and Lisle were led into a small open green a few yards N. of the castle wall, where they found three files of musketeers drawn up. The sentence upon the 2 generals was "speedy death." Lucas, confronting them, said, "I have often looked death in the face in the field of battle, and you shall now see how I dare to die." After remaining a few minutes upon his knees in earnest prayer, he rose, threw open his vest, and said, "See, I am ready for you; rebels, do your worst!" He fell with four mortal wounds. When Lisle was brought out, he knelt and kissed the body of his friend. Afterwards directing the musketeers to stand nearer, one of them said, "I'll warrant, Sir, we hit you." He answered, smiling, "I have been nearer you when you have missed me," and immediately fell. Ireton witnessed the whole. Fairfax escaped the sight, though not the shame. The soldiery

were pillaged and stripped, and some transported to the plantations. The townsfolk, though no friends to the king's party, were fined 12,000*l.*, the payment of part of which fell to the share of the Dutch merchants of the "Bays" and "Says" trade. The town indeed suffered terribly from this long siege. Evelyn describes it as "ragged and factious, swarming with sectaries."

The chief dependence of the town is in the supply of the surrounding agricultural districts, and there are important ironworks, breweries, &c., as well as silk mills, &c. Colchester was long famous for its manufacture of Bays (Baize) and Says, introduced by Dutch refugees, driven from Holland by Alva, in the reign of Elizabeth. At one time, before the rise of the cotton trade, this manufacture is said to have produced to the town 35,000*l.* weekly. It languished during the past century, and no trace of it now remains. The movement and stir of Colchester have however been much increased of late years, by the establishment of a permanent Camp S. of the town; and by the completion of the large and fine cavalry barracks, said to be the finest in England. About 1600 to over 2000 troops are usually stationed here. There is a chapel capable of seating 1500 people.

The British coasts have been famous for *Oysters* from the time of the Romans to our own, and among British oysters those of Colchester are thought by discerning epicures to bear the palm. Massinger's 'Justice Greedy' commences his day with "a barrel of Colchester oysters." They are taken in the Colne and fattened on *layings* to the dimensions of a standard silver oyster borne by the water-bailiff, and preserved among the corporation "Jocalia," with a silver mace, wassail-bowl, and gold chain. The exclusive right to this fishery is held by the town under a charter of Richard I. It appears from the town records that occasional horse-loads of oysters were considered no unacceptable present by Walsingham, Leicester, and other courtiers of the virgin Queen. At the present time the oyster trade with London employs some hundreds of small craft. From 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.* worth of oysters are annually sold out of the Colne. The value of the spat or spawn in the river is estimated at 20,000*l.* In April or May, when first cast in, it resembles a drop from a tallow candle; in 24 hours the shell begins to form. The oysters are fattened on *layings*, which are usually covered at low tide by 18 inches of water. Some of the best of these *layings* when sold fetched 400*l.* to 700*l.* per acre. *Pits* are only resorted to by the owners or lessees of inferior *layings*, who dread that the winter frost will touch their oysters, sometimes insufficiently covered with water. The pitted oyster neither grows nor fattens. The Colne is navigable to the Hythe about 1½ m. below the town for vessels of 150 tons, and hence Colchester is a bonded port.

There is a very large distillery at the Hythe. (For the rly. from Colchester to Brightlingsea and Walton-on-the-Nase, see Rte. 6.)

The *Ch.* at *Berechurch*, otherwise *West Donyland*, close to Colchester, has an early Dec. W. portal, very excellent in detail and mouldings. Some of the windows (which are very fine, and of various dates) are believed to have been brought from St. John's Abbey after the Dissolution. The monuments in the Audley Chapel, and one by Sir F. Chantrey in the chancel, deserve notice. The ch. appears to have been enlarged in the 16th cent. by Lord Audley, who acquired the estate of Berechurch Hall from the Monastery of St. John's, Colchester.

The rly. from Colchester follows

nearly the line of the old turnpike-road. After passing

55½ m. *Ardleigh* (Carter the well-known seedsman's grounds, 30 or 40 acres in extent, lie between Ardleigh and Dedham), we reach

59 m. *Manningtree* Stat., near the Stour, and about ½ m. W. of the town of Manningtree. (*Inn:* White Hart.) Pop. with its E. suburb of Mistley, 2472. The town stands on the estuary of the Stour, here accessible for vessels of 250 tons, and carries on a large trade in corn, malt, and coals. In the *Ch.*, rebuilt 1616, is a monument to Thomas Ormond, burnt during the Marian persecution for refusing to attend mass. On the marshes, near the station, extensive works for the manufacture of xylonite have been recently erected, and quite a little town of new houses has sprung up beyond Cattawade Bridge to house the workpeople.

Mathew Hopkins, the famous witch-finder, was a native of Manningtree. In 1644 he and others were commissioned by Parliament to "perform a circuit" for the discovery of witches. They went through Suffolk, Norfolk, and Huntingdon; and hanged 16 persons at Yarmouth, 40 at Bury, beside others in Suffolk, to the number of 60.

> "Has not this present Parliament
> A ledger to the Devil sent,
> Fully empowered to treat about
> Finding revolted witches out?
> And has he not within one year
> Hanged three score of them in a shire?"
> *Hudibras.*

Hopkins began in March, 1644, by the discovery of "7 or 8 of that horrible sect of witches," living at Manningtree, who always on Friday nights had their meeting close to his house. He was at last tried, as he had tried others, and flung into the water with his thumbs and great toes tied together. He swam; and so—

> "proved himself a witch,
> And made a rod for his own breech."

His 'Discovery of Witches' in which he answers objections, was printed in 1647; and 100 copies were reprinted in 1837, in a collection relating to witchcraft, by J. R. Smith.

The beast-fair here was once very famous. Prince Hal calls Falstaff "that roasted Manningtree ox with the pudding in his belly." rt. From hence is a branch rly. to Harwich and Parkeston Quay (Rte. 7).

About 3 m. S.E. from Ardleigh is *Great Bromley.* The *Ch.* is a fine late Perp. building, with clerestory and handsome timber roof. In a chapel at the end of S.E. aisle is an ancient shield in painted glass with the canting arms of Martel (three hammers). In the floor near the window are some matrices of brasses, which probably represented some of the family. There is also the brass of an ecclesiastic, with an inscription in Latin.

About 2½ m. N. from Ardleigh is *Dedham*, a large and beautifully situated village, anciently a market town and seat of the cloth trade. The ch. is a large Perp. structure, with fine tower (well known by its prominence in Constable's picture of "Dedham Vale," in the Nat. Gallery). The S. porch has a handsome carved door worth notice. There has been a Lectureship attached to the ch. since the time of Queen Elizabeth. Wm. Burkett, known for his Commentary on the New Testament, formerly held it. His monument is on the S. wall of chancel. The Grammar School here is noted, and was governed until recently under a charter of Queen Elizabeth. There was also a Writing School, founded by Edward Sherman, clothier, 1610, now united to the other charity.

Lawford, 1½ m. W. of Manningtree, has a ch. with a small ornate Dec.

chancel, of about middle of 14th cent., with remains of painted glass. In chancel is monument of Ed. Waldegrave (d. 1584) and Joan his wife. He rebuilt *Lawford Hall*. The latter still remains, and although modernised last century, it possesses the original fine hall lined with Elizabethan pannelling. It is the seat of F. M. Nicols, Esq.

At Manningtree we cross the Stour and enter Suffolk. For the line from this point to Ipswich, *see* **Suffolk, Rte. 12.**

ROUTE 3.

LONDON TO BRAINTREE. BRAINTREE BY DUNMOW TO BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

(Great Eastern Railway Branch lines.)

The Great Eastern Railway is followed as far as *Witham* Stat. (Rte. 2), where lines branch N. to Braintree and S. to Maldon. (For the latter, see the following route.)

(a.) Witham to Braintree.

The distance from Witham to Braintree is 6¼ m. The line follows the valley of the Brain river.

Between Witham and White Notley Stat. is

1. *Faulkbourn Hall* (in the occupation of Capt. Talbot), belonging to the Rev. W. Bullock, the fine old seat of the Bullocks. The house is of brick and of various dates, the front having been reconstructed about 40 years since. The most ancient portion is a tower at the N.E. angle, of the early part of the 15th centy., although the windows have been altered. In the park is a cedar measuring 19 ft. in girth. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Germanus, is Norm., the walls and windows being the same as when erected 700 years age. There are *brasses* for Henry Fortescue (d. 1576) and his second wife. The lately built rectory house is unusually good and effective.

Faulkbourn became part of the Honour of Gloucester, by the marriage of its heiress to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Hen. I. It became the property of Sir Edward Bullock about 1637. At

White Notley (Stat.), the ch. has late Dec. portions.

[About 2½ m. E. is *Rivenhall*, where in the modernised *Ch.* is some curious ancient stained glass brought from France 30 years since. Here Thomas Tusser, author of 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry,' was born about 1515; and 1½ m. S.W. is Fairsted, where he tried his 'Five hundred points of Good Husbandry' with little success. He came from Norfolk—

> "To seek more health,
> * * * * * *
> To house my head at Fairsted,
> Where whiles I dwelt.
> The tithing life, the tithing strife,
> Through tithing ill of Jack and Jill,
> The daily pays, the miry ways
> Too long I felt."

The next Stat. is at

Bulford (Stat.).

On l. *Black Notley* was the birthplace of John Ray, the naturalist (1627), son of the village blacksmith, and educated at Braintree school. Hither he retired from Cambridge; and here died "in a house of his own building" and was buried, 170⅓. Compton, Bishop of London, erected a monument, still to be seen, over his grave in the ch.-yd. (This tomb, as an inscription on the S. side records, was restored in 1777, and again in

1792. There is an inscription on the N. side, of later date, giving the date of Ray's birth and death as *Nat.* 29 Nov. 1628; *ob.* 17 Jan. 170$\frac{5}{6}$. Below are the words, "ανδρων επιφανων πασα γη ταφος." The dates on the tomb, however, are contradicted by the parish register, which in 1627 records the baptism of "John — of Roger and Elizabeth Ray, December 6;" and by many letters in the Ray correspondence, which show that Ray's death took place Jan 17, 170$\frac{4}{5}$.) At Black Notley also was born in 1570, William Bedel, Bishop of Kilmore, no less eminent for his learning and piety, than for his simplicity and firmness of character. The *Church*, a fine Norman structure, has been restored under the able superintendence of Sir A. W. Bloomfield, architect. At the same time a new peal of 5 bells, cast by Messrs. Warner, of London, was added. During the work of restoration the remains of a sedilia were found on the N. side of the chancel. It was of deeply moulded oak work, and was carefully repaired and reinstated. The living was once held by Dr. Richard Crakanthorp, a celebrated logician and divine (much admired by the Puritans) who died and was buried here in 1624.

A short course brings us to

6$\frac{1}{4}$ m. **Braintree** Stat., G. E. Rly., either by Witham Junct. or Bishop's Stortford (*Inns:* Horn; White Hart). Pop. 5182. This is a prosperous little town chiefly, composed of small brick houses built upon high ground above the Brain or Podsbrook river. Once a seat of the Bishops of London, it was erected into a distinct parish in the 13th centy. Much of its ancient prosperity was due to the pilgrims who rested here on their way to Bury or Walsingham. *St. Michael's Church* stands on high ground, within an ancient encampment: it has a tower of E. E. date, with lofty shingled spire, and is constructed chiefly of flint. The S. aisle is late Perp., and was built from funds raised by the acting of certain mysteries in the ch.—the "play" of St. Swithun in 1523, of St. Andrew in 1525, and of 'Placy Dacy, alias St. Ewestacy' (St. Eustace), in 1534. The ch. has been recently restored, at a very considerable cost. As might be expected in a town rendered famous by the long-pending suit of the Braintree church rate, the *Dissenters' Chapels* (both here and at Bocking), are spacious and prominent buildings. The manufacture of silk and crape occupies nearly 1000 hands; having succeeded to those of woollen and baize introduced by the refugees driven from Flanders by the Duke of Alva.

N. of Braintree is *Bocking*. Pop, 3458. The two towns are nearly united, and form one long street. Bocking is a "Peculiar," the chief over 6 others in Essex and Suffolk, under the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose commissary is called Dean of Bocking. In the *Church*, which is late Dec., are the *brasses* of John Doreward (1420) and his wife Isabella. The knight is in plate-armour, an early example. The ch. has a good massive W. tower (Perp.), well deserving notice for its detail and proportions. There is a fine S. porch, of 2 bays, with windows. The living was once held by Dr. John Gauden, author of the 'Icon Basilike,' who on the restoration of Charles II. was rewarded with the bishopric of Exeter, and was afterwards translated to Worcester.

Guy's Hospital has a considerable estate here.

[In the *Ch.* of *Bradwell*, 4 m. E. of Braintree, is an elaborate Elizabethan monument to Sir Anthony and Lady Maxey. The fabric of the ch. is Norm., with 14th-centy. windows. Perp. roof screen. There is

also a singularly interesting inscription for Sir Wm. Maxey, and an incised slab with the effigy of a Priest, a kind of monument of rare occurrence in Essex.

Bradwell Hall, adjacent, was built by Sir Anthony Maxey. The interior is interesting.]

[5 m. S.W. of Braintree is *Little Leighs*, where stood a priory of Augustinian canons, founded about 1230, by Ralph Gernon, and granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Rich, created Baron Rich by Edw. VI. in 1547. By him the priory was converted into a magnificent palace, with a park of 1200 acres. The place was described by one Dr. Walker, in preaching the funeral sermon for one of Lord Rich's descendants as "a secular elysium, a worldly paradise, a heaven upon earth." Lord Rich died at Rochford Hall in 1567, possessed of enormous property in Essex. "He was," says Fuller, "a lesser hammer under Cromwell, to knock down abbeys,—most of the grants of which lands going through his hands, no wonder if some stuck to his fingers." (For his monument in Felstead ch., see *post.*) His descendants, under the title of Earls of Warwick, upheld the splendours of Little Leighs for a century.

At the end of the last century the house was sold to Guy's Hospital and pulled down, except a fine brick *Gateway* (dating from 1458 to 1485) with flanking turrets and chimneys, a porter's lodge and a part of the quadrangle, now a farmhouse. Over the gateway are carved the arms of Rich, with the motto "Garde ta foy." The design and details of the gateway are fine, and well deserve attention. The original doors remain.

In the *Ch.* of *Little Leighs* (distant about 2 m. from the Priory) is the effigy of a priest wearing the eucharistic vestments. It is carved in oak; and except that of the Abbot of Darley in All Saints' Church, Derby, is the only (ancient) example of a wooden ecclesiastical effigy in the kingdom.†]

[The *Ch.* of *Great Leighs* (about 2 m. distant from that of Little Leighs) has a round tower, and a fine Easter Sepulchre.

(*b.*) *Braintree by Dunmow* to *Bishop's Stortford.*

The first Stat. beyond Braintree is

2¼ m. *Rayne.* This place, on the Dunmow road, possessed a chapel dedicated to the Virgin, much frequented by matrons and mothers before the Reformation.

Rayne Hall, the ancient mansion of the Capels, Earls of Essex, has long been occupied as a farm-house, but is still interesting. The earlier portion was erected by the Welles family, the later by Sir Giles Capel, about 1530. Sir Giles was the eldest son of William Capel, the wealthy London merchant, who acquired Rayne in 1486. His great wealth was proverbial. "I ask not the store of Cosmas or Capel," writes Alexander Barclay (*Eclogues*). The ch. of Rayne was rebuilt in 1840.

6¼ m. *Felstead* Stat. The *Ch.*, standing on an eminence, like most in this part of Essex, has portions which have been considered Saxon. It contains what was once a splendid monument to the first Lord Rich, of whom an account has been given in connection with Leigh's Priory. He was the founder of a hospital at Felstead, and of the *Grammar School*, in which Dr. Isaac Barrow, Dr. John Wallis, the mathematician, Richard Cromwell, and two at least (see *post*) of his brothers were educated. The school was reconstituted by the Court

† See a notice by the Rev. F. Spurrell in 'Essex Archæol. Trans.' vol. ii., and 'Archæol. Journal,' No. 69.

of Chancery, in 1851, and now educates more than 200 boys. It has 3 exhibitions of 60*l.* a-year each, and 3 of 50*l.* a-year available for 3 years at the universities. The new buildings, completed in 1867, are very conspicuous from the rly. Oliver Cromwell's wife was the daughter of Sir James Bourchier, of Felstead; and it appears from the parish registers that his eldest son Robert was buried here in 1639. It seems probable that he, as well as his brothers Oliver, Richard, and Henry, was educated at the grammar school. The entry of his burial in the register records him as "Robertus Cromwell, filius honorandi viri Mtis. Oliveris Cromwell. . . . Et Robertus fuit eximie pius juvenis, Deum timens supra multos." He died aged 18; and when Cromwell, on his death-bed, desired those verses to be read to him from the Epistle to the Philippians, in which the Apostle speaks of having "learned in whatsoever state he was therewith to be content, for he could do all things through Christ which strengthened him," the Protector said, "That Scripture did once save my life, when my eldest son died, which went as a dagger to my heart—indeed it did." Forster and Carlyle supposed this "eldest son" to have been Oliver. It was really Robert (see an article in the 'Edinburgh Review,' Jan., 1856). The Protector's family was also connected with the neighbourhood of Felstead, by the marriage of his youngest daughter Frances to Robert Rich, grandson and heir of the third Earl of Warwick, who died, however, soon after his marriage without succeeding to the title.

Arthur Wilson, author of the curious, gossiping, and scandalous 'Life of James I.,' is buried in the chancel of Felstead ch. He died steward to the Earl of Warwick.

Rather more than half a mile beyond Felstead Stat., and at a distance of 200 or 300 yards to the rt. of the present railway, stood the *Priory* of *Little Dunmow*, of which there are still some interesting remains. It was founded for Augustinian Canons in 1104, by Juga Baynard, sister of Ralph Baynard, the builder of "Baynard's Castle" in London. "The mortified men of this priory," says Fuller, "were sometimes mirthful." Attached to it were lands held by an ancient "custom," originating most probably with Robert Fitz-Walter in the reign of Henry III., by which a *Flitch of Bacon* could be claimed by any married couple who had "not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day." The earliest claim recorded in the Chartulary of the priory was in the year 1445: the last claim allowed was in 1751, when it is said that Hogarth was present.

The custom has been revived of late years, but in connection with the town of Great Dunmow (see *post*), which has, however, in reality no more to do with the matter than London or York. The first attempts to revive it were made by Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, in 1855 and 1857. Other attempts were made by different persons in 1869 and 1890, with very doubtful accompaniments. It is much to be desired that the custom should be allowed to drop altogether, unless it be conducted under better patronage. A sort of revival, but of a very different character, and with a salutary modification, had been made in 1837, by the Dunmow Agricultural Society, which bestowed a gammon of bacon (the gift of a member of the corporation) "upon the married couple, labourer in husbandry and his wife, who shall have brought up the greatest number of children, and placed them in respectable service, without any, or the least parochial relief." This has been continued annually ever since. A custom resembling this old tenure existed at Whichnover (or Wichnor)

in Staffordshire (where a wooden flitch hangs still in the hall of the manor-house); and it was not unknown in France and Germany. Dr. Bell (in *Shakspeare's Puck*) asserts that in the Abbey of Weir hung a flitch of bacon, with lines, of which the translation runs:—

"Is there to be found a married man
That in verity declare can
That his marriage him doth not rue,
That he has no fear of his wife for a shrew,
He may this bacon for himself down hew."

'Piers Plowman' mentions the Dunmow bacon, and Chaucer has made his Wife of Bath, in her famous Prologue, thus refer to it:—

"The bacon was not fet for him, I trow,
That som men have in Essex at Dunmow."

The persons claiming the flitch (and the right was extended to all England) were to kneel humbly before the prior and convent on two stones at the ch. door (which when Fuller wrote, circ. 1650, were yet to be seen), and there take the following oath:—

"You shall swear by the custom of our confession,
That you never made any nuptial transgression,
Since you were married man and wife,
By household brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise, in bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or word;
Or, since the parish-clerk said Amen,
Wished yourselves unmarried again;
Or, in a twelvemonth and a day,
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true and in desire,
As when you join'd hands in holy quire.
If to these conditions, without all fear,
Of your own accord you will freely swear,
A gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave:
For this is our custom at Dunmow well known;
Though the sport be ours, the bacon's your own."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

This oath, as Morant observes, is "less easily swallowed" than that at Whichnover, which ran thus—

"Here ye, Sir Philip de Somervile, Lord of Whichenour, maynteyner and gyver of this Baconne, that I, sythe I wedded my wife, and sythe I hadd hyr in my kepyng and at my wylle by a yere and a day after our mariage, I wold not have chaunged for none other, farer ne fowler; rycher ne powrer; ne for none other descended of gretter lynage; slepying ne wakyng at noo time; and yf the sayd ——— were sole and I sole, I wold take her to be my wyfe before all the wymen of the worlde, of what condiciones soever they be, good or evylle, as help me God and hys Seyntys, and this flesh and all fleshes."—"Are you not ashamed, madam," writes Walpole to Lady Aylesbury, "never to have put in your claim? It is above a year and a day that you have been married, and I never once heard either of you mention a journey to Whichnovre. If you quarrelled at loo every night, you could not quit your pretensions with more indifference."

The procession of a couple who have obtained the flitch (they were carried through the town with the bacon before them), forms the subject of one of Stothard's best pictures. Whether the sow with pigs which (in Devonshire at least) is frequently seen on the carved bosses of ch. roofs, has any possible common origin with the choice of "bacon" for the Dunmow custom, and for that of the German Abbey, is uncertain. According to Dion. Halicarn. a "flitch" of bacon was kept in the chief temple at Alba Longa, where Æneas found the white sow and pigs—till the time of Augustus. A flitch of bacon (speckseite) was offered in thunder-storms to Percunnos—the thunder-god of the old Prussians. (*Tettan* and *Temme's Volks sagen*—quoted by J. Piggot, 'Notes and Queries,' January, 1870.)

The S. aisle and 5 arches of the choir of the Priory Ch. form the present *Parish Church*. Under an arch in the S. wall near the E. end, is the Purbeck marble tomb of the foundress. Close to it is the arm-chair in which the happy couple who obtained

the flitch were wont to be installed. Near the entrance of the ch. on the N. side are effigies attributed to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter (died 1198) and his 2nd wife Matilda Bohun, much injured. Between 2 piers, on the N. side is an effigy of Maude, daughter of Robert Fitzwalter, the great leader of the barons against King John, who is said to have been poisoned for refusing the addresses of that King:—

"To whom Dunmow no refuge gave at all,
Until it gave her body burial."

The ch. has been restored.

8½ m. *Dunmow* Stat.

Great Dunmow (*Inns:* Saracen's Head; Star; White Lion. Pop. 2983) stands on the Chelmer, which here flows through rich meadows. The town was once celebrated for its manufacture of baize and blankets. The *Church* is spacious, Dec. and Perp. It has been restored under Mr. Street. A large gallery pew, formerly used by the Henniker family, proved to be an ancient 15th-centy. gallery, which opened into a room over the S. porch; it has been retained. The ch. has a lofty tower, above the W. door of which are the armorial bearings of Mortimer, Bohun, Bourchier, and Braybrooke, benefactors to the fabric. Near to the ch. an interesting brick mansion formerly belonged to the Beaumonts of Cole-Orton, now to Sir B. Henniker, Bt., who lives in Newton Hall, about a mile off. Sir George Beaumont the painter lived here, and here Wilkie and other artists were his guests.

[At *Stebbing*, 3 m. N.E. of Dunmow, is a good Dec. *Ch.*, temp. Ed. II., chiefly noticeable for its chancel arch, which forms a screen of stone between nave and chancel. It has been much mutilated; but consisted of three openings with slender clustered columns, within the enclosing arch: and in the central opening, springing from the capitals of the columns, was a canopy, now destroyed. The inner arches were foliated. The shafts were pared down in the 15th centy. to admit a Perp. screen of wood. The whole design, very beautiful in itself, is unusual. There is even a finer example in Great Bardfield Church, about 5 m. N. of Stebbing.]

[2½ m. N.W. from Great Dunmow is *Easton Lodge* (Lord Brooke, M.P.), a modern house, retaining but a small vestige—one room and some chimneys—of the very interesting half-timbered house destroyed by fire in 1847. The present house of brick and stucco is from an incongruous and grotesque design of the architect Hopper.

In *Little Easton Church*, on the edge of the park, lie several of the Bourchiers, Earls of Essex, ancient Lords of Easton. Beneath a rich Perp. canopy, upon an altar-tomb, are the very fine engraved and coloured *brasses* of Earl Henry, K.G. (the first Earl of Essex of the Bourchier line), Lord Treasurer to Henry VI. and Edward IV. (d. 1483); and Isabel Plantagenet his wife, aunt of Edward IV. Upon his left knee is the Garter, and he wears the mantle. This is one of five brasses which remain of Kts. belonging to the Order of the Garter. His Countess wears a collar of suns and roses, the badge of Edward IV. Round the plates have been smaller brasses bearing the Fetterlock of the House of York, and the Bourchier Knot. The feet of each figure rest upon an eagle, and angels support the heads. Here also are several Maynard monuments, the chief being an altar-tomb bearing the effigies of Sir Henry, secretary to Lord Burleigh and founder of the family, and his wife, 1610—a noble monument. Another most elaborate monument, 20 ft. high and 12 ft. broad, to William 2nd Lord

Maynard and his wife (d. 1698), is the *chef-d'œuvre* of Pierce.]

[*Thaxted*, about 7 m. N., is best visited from Dunmow. The *Ch.* is worth seeing.

At *Tiltey*, about 4 m. from Dunmow, and rather more than half-way between that place and Thaxted, are the remains of a Cistercian Abbey, founded in 1133 by Maurice Fitz Geoffry. The situation, in a valley watered by the Chelmer, resembles that of most Cistercian houses, which were generally established on low ground, near a river. Remains of part of the cloister-wall exist. The present parish *Church* (no part of which was included in the Abbey Church) is Dec., with remarkable niches in the eastern buttresses. The window tracery (especially that of the fine E. window) and the carved stalls deserve notice. On the floor are *brasses* for Gerard Danet, counsellor of Henry VIII. (d. 1520) and wife; George Medley (d. 1562) and wife; and an inscription, with four Latin verses, for Abbot Thomas of Thakley, c. 1460.

3 m. beyond Tiltey we reach *Thaxted*, a town of 2188 Inhab., situated at the sources of the Chelmer; and forming part of the ancient honour of Clare, settled on Queen Catherine of Arragon by Henry VIII. The Smijths of Hill Hall obtained the manor about 1600. The *Ch.*, spacious and handsome, is one of the finest and most interesting in Essex. It is of late Perp. character, 183 ft. long. The tower and spire, rebuilt 1822, at a cost of 1000*l.*, are 180 ft. high, and are a landmark for all the surrounding country. In the chancel are the cognizances of Edward IV. Elizabeth, a daughter of Gilbert the Red, Earl of Clare, by Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I., was a benefactress to the ch. Her son, Wm. de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, built the south aisle before 1340. His daughter's husband, Lionel Duke of Clarence, added the S. porch, on which his coronet is carved, between 1362 and 1368. The N. aisle and part of the transept were built by Edmund Earl of March, 1380. Edward IV. completed the chancel, and probably the fine N. porch, which bears his arms. Edward, last Earl of March, who died 1424, is said to have built the tower. The pulpit and font are fine, and the carved bosses of the roofs should be noticed. There are some good specimens of ancient domestic architecture in Thaxted, especially the old building called the *Guildhall*. Samuel Purchas, compiler of the well-known 'Purchas, his Pilgrims,' was born here, 1677.

1 m. S.W. of Thaxted is *Horeham Hall* (Mrs. West), a noble mansion of Henry VIII.'s time, with square tower and octagonal staircase, a fine hall and handsome bay windows. Several of the gables are crowstepped, and the chimneys are of ornamental brick. The house was built by Sir John Cutt, "Under-Treasurer of England," who died in 1520. He is irreverently called "Old Cutte" by Leland, who describes Horeham Hall as "a very sumptuous house . . . with a goodly pond or lake by it." The manor of Thaxted was granted to Sir John Cutt by Queen Catherine of Arragon. The Princess Elizabeth resided at Horeham Hall during part of the reign of Mary, and visited it after she had herself succeeded to the throne.]

Skirting Easton Park, the line proceeds to 12¾ m. *Takeley* Stat. (in Takeley Ch. is a very fine Perp. font cover. Gt. Canfield Ch., 3 m. S.E. of Takeley Stat., is a good specimen of a Norm. ch. Canfield Mount was the site of a castle which belonged to the De Vere family), and thence along the edge of Hatfield forest to

18 m. *Bishop's Stortford* Stat.

(See Rte. 11.) There is nothing between Dunmow and Bishop's Stortford calling for particular notice.

ROUTE 4.

LONDON TO MALDON.

For the rte. as far as Shenfield, see Rte. 2. Maldon can also be reached by the branch line from Witham. The two next stations are Billericay and Wickford (see Rte. 5).

2 m. *Battle Bridge* Stat.

2½ m. further on is Woodham Ferris or Ferrers, named after its ancient owners, the Ferrers family. The ch., E. E. and Dec., was restored in 1884. Over the E. E. chancel arch a fine fresco, representing the resurrection, was discovered a short time ago. Part of an elaborate Dec. rood-screen remains. Octagonal E. E. font. Several of the benches retain their old carved poppy-heads. There is a fine marble monument to Cecilie, wife of Edwin Sandys, 1610, Archbishop of York, on the N. wall. This Sandys built Edwin's Hall in this parish, a moated hall in the Tudor style, with stone mullions to the windows.

At *Bincacre*, a hamlet in this parish, are the ruins of a *Priory*, founded for Augustinian Canons by Maurice Fitz Geoffry, in the reign of Hen. II.

3 m. from Woodham Ferris is *Cold Norton* Stat. The new ch., built on the site of the old one, is hardly worth a visit. About 4 m. further is

Maldon Stat. *Inns:* King's Head, in High-street; Blue Boar.

This ancient borough and port (Pop. 5468) stands on a steep eminence on the S. side of the Chelmer river. The river Pant or the Blackwater descending from the N.—(it rises near Saffron Walden)—after receiving the river Brain below Witham, joins the Chelmer just below Maldon. (The river is called the Pant in the upper part of its course, and becomes the Blackwater lower down.) Possibly one name (Blackwater) is Saxon; the other (Pant) that by which it was known to the Danes. In modern Danish *Vand* is water. Both streams flow between Maldon and Heybridge (Pop. 1565), its suburb, on the N. Maldon has some coasting trade, and the river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burthen.

Maldon was long regarded as the Roman Camulodunum; but it is now certain that Colchester is the real site of the Roman colony. Roman coins have been found at Maldon; but there is no proof of the existence of any permanent settlement here. The place is first mentioned in the 'Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.* 913, when Edward the Elder remained at Maldon whilst his "burh" was building at Witham. In 920, Edward again visited Maldon, and "built and established the burh." In the following year the Danes beset it, but were driven off. We hear nothing more of Maldon until 991,—when the Northmen (probably Norwegians — the famous Olaf Tryggwesson seems to have been present), were met here by Brihtnoth, Ealdorman of Essex. The Northmen lay apparently in the Chelmer river, close to Maldon; their crews occupied the tongue of land between Maldon and Heybridge; and Brihtnoth came on

them from the N., first occupying the ground now covered by the suburb of Heybridge. The Northmen at first offered to withdraw on payment of tribute; but Brihtnoth indignantly refused (the practice was, however, adopted this year for the first time). "Till the tide turned the two armies stood facing each other, eager for battle, but unable to do more than exchange a few flights of arrows." A bridge then, as now, connected Heybridge with the land between it and Maldon. (The present bridge was built a few years since, the picturesque mediæval one being pulled down.) By Brihtnoth's direction it was "kept"—like the famous bridge over the Tiber—by a "dauntless three": Wulfstan, Ælfhere, and Maccus. They prevented any crossing by the bridge; but when the tide turned, the Northmen swarmed across the river, and the fight began in earnest. Brihtnoth, who had ridden to the field, but fought there on foot surrounded by his "hearth company" or personal following, was killed,—and his whole "hearth company" seems to have fallen round him. But the field was nobly contested—and although the "heathen men" remained victors, the English defeat was not so decisive as to allow of the plundering of Maldon. Brihtnoth's body (without the head, which the Northmen carried off as a trophy) was conveyed to Ely,—to which monastery, as to many others, he had been a great benefactor. His widow Æthelflæd wrought the story of her husband's deeds and death in tapestry ("cortina"), which was long preserved among the treasures of Ely. A noble Saxon poem, in which the incidents of the fight at Maldon are commemorated, has happily been preserved, and will be found in *Thorpe's* 'Analecta Anglo-Saxonica,' and in *Conybeare's* 'Specimens.' It has served as the foundation for the admirable description of the battle in *Freeman's* 'Norman Conquest,' i., 297, 303.

It is as the scene of this battle that Maldon is chiefly interesting.

All Saints' Church has a peculiar triangular tower, the only one so shaped in the kingdom. It is E. E. in date. The nave arcade, of which only the S. side remains, is a very fair example of E. E. The S. aisle is of Edw. I. period, with beautiful traceried windows. The wall space between the windows is enriched with similar tracery. There is an arcading of canopied niches below the windows of decorated work. The S. or Darcy chapel, temp. Hen. IV., has a very fine early Dec. E. window, circ. 1280, which was probably removed there when the chapel was built. The N. chapel is Perp. The N. aisle has been destroyed and barbarously rebuilt. Chancel early Perp.; monuments numerous. One of the 15th centy. (mural) for Darcy very good, and an elaborate Elizabethan monument in N. chapel for Thos. Cammocke, A.D. 1602. Near the ch. is the *Town Hall*, a building of the reign of Henry VII. *St. Mary's Tower* was partly rebuilt in the reign of Charles I. The lower part is Norm. with Roman tiles. The Grammar School stands on the site of *St. Peter's Church*, of which only the tower remains; attached to it is a school and a Theological Library, founded by Dr. Thomas Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester, and founder of the Plumian Professorship of Astronomy at Cambridge—born at Maldon in 1630.

The chapel of an ancient hospital here—now forming part of the buildings attached to the "Spital Farm"—has an eastern triplet of Roman brick.

W. of the town is a *Camp* of 24 acres, attributed to Edward the Elder. (See *ante*.)

At the Literary Institution in the

Town Hall, is an incipient *Museum* and a *Library*.

Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., resided here as a youth, and in this neighbourhood are still preserved a few early productions of his pencil. J. R. Herbert, R.A., was born, Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon.

The *Church* of *Heybridge*, the suburb of Maldon, is massive Norm., with later alterations,—and it has been suggested that it may represent an earlier church or chapel built here, as on so many battle-fields, to commemorate the great fight of 991.

1 m. W. of Maldon are the interesting remains of *Beleigh Abbey*, founded in 1180, for Premonstratensian Canons, by Rob. de Mantel. Two fine vaulted apartments, supported on marble columns, remain; one, the refectory, now a kitchen, has for a chimney-piece a fragment of a rich tomb-canopy, perhaps that of Hen. Bourchier, Earl of Essex, who was buried here in 1483. Above the other vaulted chamber — (no doubt the chapter-house)—was the dormitory, with an open wood roof. The remains are E. Eng., and good. The doorway at the W. end of the chapter-house retains some wall-painting—flowing lines of deep red on a cream-coloured ground. Doorway and windows are excellent examples. At the Dissolution, the annual revenue of the abbey was 196*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*—(*Speed.*)

Langford Stat. The nave of the ch. is early Norm., remarkable for a semicircular *west* end.

The Brain river falls into the Blackwater somewhat N. of *Wickham Bishops* Stat. The hall of the Bishops of London, who held this place before the Conquest, is pulled down. The old ch. is deserted, but a new one has been built on the hill at the sole cost of Miss Leigh,

[N. of the Blackwater, about 5 m. N.E. of Maldon, is *Tolleshunt-Magna* (the name is properly *Mauger*, from that of its holder at the time of the Domesday survey. This has been corrupted to *Major*—and at last has become Magna)—where is an embattled brick gate-house with four turrets, a fragment of the old manor-house of the Beckenhams. The gate-house is of the 15th centy. The manor belonged to the Abbey of Coggeshall until the Dissolution. In 1543 it passed to the Beckenhams.]

[The corner of Essex which lies between the Blackwater and the Crouch, forming the hundred of Dengey (anciently Danesey = the Danes' Island), contains one point of great interest to archæologists,—Bradwell, the site of the Roman Othona. The Hundred is a level district—once greatly haunted by fever and ague, but the drainage of the marshes has nearly freed it from those enemies—with a long stretch of sands, called the "Danesey Flats," lying off its eastern coast. The churches are numerous, but of small importance. (For Burnham, and the oyster fisheries of the Crouch river, see Rte. 5.)

Othona, one of the defensive stations on the "littus Saxonicum," is only mentioned in the 'Notitia,' where it is said that the "General of the Cohort of Fortenses" was stationed at it. It is the "Ithanceastre" of Bede, where St. Cedd, the second bishop of the E. Saxons, founded (654) a church and monastery. (*Bede*, H. E. iii. 22. See *Tilbury*, Rte. 1.) The site of Othona was on the flats below Bradwell, at the N.E. corner of the Dengey Hundred. Foundations of the wall of the Castrum, 14 ft. thick, have been laid bare, enclosing an area of between 3 and 4 acres. At certain intervals are lower foundations of horse-shoe form, no doubt marking

the sites of towers, such as remain in part at Richborough (Rutupiæ), and are seen on numerous coins of the Constantine family, which exhibit walls and gates of fortresses. A vast quantity of fragments of pottery, huge heaps of oyster-shells, Samian ware, spear-heads, &c., &c., have been found here, and numerous coins, chiefly of the 3rd and 4th centys. The ruins of a peculiar, barn-like building called St. Peter's chapel—"Capella de la Val," or "St. Peter ad murum," have long marked the extreme point of the shore. The chapel is Norm. The chancel arch is built of Roman tile; no doubt the material was quarried from the fortress.

Bradwell, the present name of the parish, very probably signifies, as Morant suggests, "*bràd wall*"—the broad wall—from the strong walls of the Roman Castrum, which, although very defensible, must have been one of the smallest on this coast.]

ROUTE 5.

LONDON TO SOUTHEND BY BRENTWOOD, RAYLEIGH AND ROCHFORD.

For the rly. from the Liverpool Street Stat. to Shenfield, see Rte. 2.

6 m. *Billericay* Stat. *Inn:* Red Lion. This is a small market-town in the parish of Great Burstead, situated on an eminence, commanding fine views of the Thames and over the Kentish Hills. The Nore and Sheerness are visible in clear weather. (The etymology of "Billericay" is quite uncertain. According to Morant the place is called Beleuca (but query Belerca?) in a document of 1343, and Billerica in one of 1395—"Belleri Castra" has been suggested.) The *Chapel*,—of red brick, has a Perp. tower,—the rest is modern. In the woods near Billericay, the remains of the Jack Straw rebels (see Fobbing, Rte. 1) were cut to pieces, after the fall of Wat Tyler.

[2 m. N., at *Blunt's Walls*, were the remains of a Roman camp, where coins and pottery have been found. All traces of ditch, rampart, and mounds have disappeared. Much Roman pottery has been found on the farm of Tiled Hall, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, besides many coins.

5 m. S. of Billericay are the Langdon Hills, commanding a beautiful view of the Thames and of the Medway (see Rte. 1).]

10 m. *Wickford* Stat., which, however, is hardly worth stopping at.

14½ m. *Rayleigh* Stat. *Inn:* Golden Lion. Pop. 1327. An ancient but altogether reduced town, standing on high ground. *Trinity Church*, on an eminence, is Perp., with a lofty tower. The walls are of flint and stone chequered. Within is a rich but mutilated Gothic altar-tomb, late Perp. There are also *brasses* of a civilian and wife, circ. 1420, and a remarkable alms chest, hollowed from the trunk of a tree.

The country round Rayleigh is rich and well cultivated; but the manor can no longer (happily perhaps) boast of "6 arpents of vineyard, returning, in good seasons (si bene procedit) 20 barrels—'modii'—of wine."—*Domesday Survey.*

Here are some interesting earthworks known as *Rayleigh Mound*, a green circular hill, with a deep fosse round it, and on the S. side a second and lower mound, which has been

squared. At the S.W. point a neck of raised ground connects the two mounds. There are no traces of masonry; and the work seems to be of the same character as the great entrenchments at Castle Rising, Castle Acre, and elsewhere in Norfolk (see **Norfolk**, Rtes. 29 and 27), which Mr. Harrod considers British (the circ. mound), with a later, perhaps Roman, addition. Rayleigh Mound was examined about 1820, when it was proved that about 20 ft. of the height consisted of made soil. No masonry was found. A bank, now indistinct in places, ran round the whole, including the two mounds in one area. In the Domesday Survey, Suene, the great landowner of Essex, is recorded as the Lord of Rayleigh,—"et in hoc manerio fecit Suenus suum castellum." Suene may not unlikely have adapted the earthen stronghold he found to his own use. The "Castle" (of Rayleigh) apparently the Mound, was bequeathed by will temp. Henry VIII. The hill of the Mound is worth ascending for the extensive view.

4½ m. further is *Hockley* Stat. The ch. is Norm. and E. E., with Perp. windows. This is thought to be the ch. built by Cnut as a thanksgiving for his victory over Edmund Ironside at Assingdon (see p. 55). In the parish are 12 mounds, probably connected with this battle.

4½ m. *Rochford* Stat. (Pop. 1675) is an unimportant town.

Rochford is the head of the Hundred, which is named from the town. "'Tis," says Morant, "one of those which have been stigmatized with the denomination of 'the Hundreds,' Dengey being the other." These Hundreds are bounded by the low land of the Essex coast, from Hadleigh on the Thames, round by the mouth of the Crouch (which divides them) to some distance above Maldon on the Blackwater. The coast and marshes were, and still are, haunts of ague and fever, while the inland country was anciently thick forest, and scarcely less unwholesome. Hence the "stigma." The forest has been cleared; and the hundred of Rochford is now famous for its grain crops.

A short distance out of the town, on the road to Rayleigh, is *Rochford Hall*, successively the seats of the Rochfords (temp. Hen. II.); the Botelers, Earls of Ormond and Wiltshire; the Boleyns; and of Lord Rich and his descendants, Earls of Warwick. Rochford passed to Sir William Boleyn, of Blickling, through his marriage with a coheiress of the Botelers. His son, Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Queen Anne, was created Viscount Rochford, Earl of Wiltshire and Earl of Ormond. George, his son, who was summoned to Parlt., 5 Jan. 1533, as "George Bullen de Rochford," was beheaded with the Queen, his sister, in 1538. Although Anne Boleyn (born 1507) may have spent some of her early years at Rochford, it was *not*, as some assert, her birthplace. The existing edifice, surmounted by 4 or 5 gables, was engrafted upon an older structure, of which 3 flanking turrets remain, though much decayed; and behind the house are portions of large apartments. Near it, and ½ m. from the town, is the *Church* (St. Andrew), built of stone, consisting of nave with aisles, chancel, and a brick tower. The S. aisle contains a chapel with a piscina. Perp. is the prevailing style of architecture.

On a spot on the Stambridge road near the town of Rochford (a post marks the site) the "Lawless" or "Whispering" Court (the Court of the manor) is held by a peculiar tenure, from midnight to cockcrow on the Wednesday following Michaelmas-day, "without any kind of light but such as the heavens will afford." The business is trans-

acted in whispers, and the minutes are recorded with a coal. "He that owes suit and service thereto, and appears not, forfeits to the Lord double his rent for every hour he is absent." "A tenant of this manor," says Morant (1768), "forfeited not long ago his land for non-attendance; but was restored to it, the Lord only taking a fine. The Court is called lawless because held at an unlawful or 'lawless' hour, or 'quia dicta sine lege.' The most ancient tradition of the place asserts that this servile attendance was imposed at first upon certain tenants of divers manors hereabouts for conspiring in this place at such an unseasonable time to raise a commotion."—*Hist. of Essex.*

[Either from Rochford or from Rayleigh may be visited the probable scene of the memorable fight of Assandun (1016)—the 6th and last battle fought in that year between Cnut and Eadmund Ironside. Mr. Freeman ('Norm. Conquest,' i. 429–433) has shown that *Ashingdon* on the Crouch river answers all the requirements of the narratives in Florence or the 'Saxon Chronicle;' and after his vivid description of the fight it will be difficult for any future historian to place the field of "Assandun" elsewhere. (The field of battle is commanded from *Hockley*, 2½ m. from Rayleigh, or from Ashingdon itself, about the same distance from Rochford.) A low range of hills here overlooks the S. bank of the Crouch, in which (or in the Thames) the Danish ships must have been lying. Cnut and his army had left the ships, and had been on a plundering expedition into Mercia. They were returning to the river along the hills which border it, and were followed by Eadmund. On the hills of Ashingdon, "a site marked by entrenchments, which are possibly witnesses of that day's fight, possibly of yet earlier warfare, Eadmund drew up his forces in three ranks, and at first seemed disposed to await the attack of the enemy." But Cnut "led his troops off the hills into the level ground, that is, the intermediate height between the hills and the swampy plain." Eadmund's host charged down on them, and the battle thus began with a furious assault on the Danes, who would apparently have given way entirely, had not Eadric the Ealdorman "betrayed his lord and king, and all the people of English kin." He fled with the forces led by him. The field was long contested, but Cnut remained victor, and the slaughter of the English nobility was fearful. Yet Cnut did not follow up his victory by any vigorous blow, and it was only succeeded by the Conference of Olney, at which it was agreed that England should be divided between Cnut and Eadmund.

Four years after the battle a "minster of stone and lime" was built at "Assandun" by Cnut and Jarl Thorkill—who had been present during the fight. ('Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.* 1020.) This minster is doubtless represented by the existing ch. at Ashingdon. The *Church* of Ashingdon is small, and Dec. in character, with some later additions. Mr. J. H. Parker considers there are remains of A.-S. work in the tower. The priest placed at Assandun by Cnut was the famous Stigand—afterwards Abp. of Canterbury—who is mentioned on this occasion for the first time.

Canewdon, on a hill across the level, which was probably the field of battle, very possibly retains the name of the great Dane. The *Ch.* is Perp.

The name of *Battle Bridge*, where the road from Rayleigh to Chelmsford crosses the Crouch, possibly records this fight.]

Eastwood Ch., en route (at least

by the fields, and not far out by the road) between Rochford and Prittlewell to Southend, deserves a visit.

It is of Norman origin, two doorways being particularly fine specimens of that style. The nave and tower are chiefly E. E., and the chancel Dec. There is a curious tub-shaped E. E. font.

2 m. from Rochford is *Prittlewell* (see Rte. 1).

1 m. from Prittlewell, *Southend* (Rte. 1).

ROUTE 5A.

LONDON TO SOUTHMINSTER.

For the Rte. to Woodham Ferris, see Rtes 2 and 4.

3 m. from Woodham Ferris is *North Fambridge* Stat. This is a small parish on the marshes of the Crouch. The ch. is a late Perp. brick building, and contains an ancient octagonal font.

[South Fambridge Ch. is an ugly red brick structure, built in the E. E. style, in 1846. It contains a good E. E. font carved with vine leaves.]

About 2½ m. from Fambridge is *Althorne* Stat. The ch. is Perp., with a modern brick chancel. There is a fine old octagonal font with curious scriptural and other devices in seven out of the eight panels. Part of the old rood steps still remain. There are brasses to William Hyklott (1508), who built the ch., and Margaret Hyklott (1502), both very fine.

[3 m. S.E. is *Cricksea*, whose ch., although rebuilt in 1878 (Dec.) still shows traces of Norman zigzag work.]

4½ m. from Althorne is Burnham Stat. (Pop. 2130). The ch. is a fine late Perp. structure with a Dec. tower and N. aisle.

[The oysters bred in the Crouch river and in its creeks, are reckoned among the best of English "natives." The bottom of the river, for a distance of 18 m., is converted into a breeding ground, and is carefully watched against poachers. The Oyster Company, which farms the principal beds, is fixed at *Burnham*, on the N. bank of the river; from which there is a ferry to Wallasea Island, opposite. From the Belvidere at Burnham, a kind of observatory, 45 ft. high, erected by the Oyster Company, extensive views are commanded along the banks of the river, and the creeks and islands lying S. Beyond lies Foulness Island, protected from the sea by embankments, which remind the visitor of Holland. The island was in existence in the time of the Romans, pottery of that people having been found there. In the 'A.-S. Chron.' it is named *Eadulfness*. It is very perilous for any stranger to attempt the passage to or from this island without a guide. Many lives have been lost in crossing the sands. Fogs are liable to come on, and the most experienced may lose their way. There used to be frequently a scarcity of water on the island, but artesian wells have supplied this want, and have contributed greatly to the healthiness of the inhabitants, who used to suffer constantly from ague. Pop. 706.]

2¼ m. further is *Southminster* (good inns and lodgings). It is a very pretty village, and within walking distance (5 m.) of the sea. The

ch. is a large Perp. cruciform structure with vestiges of Norman work and an 18th-cent. chancel. There are several brasses in the ch.

[4 m. N. is *Tillingham*, a large village little more than 2 m. from the sea. The ch. is E. E. and Perp., with a tower in a somewhat ruinous condition. There are a piscina, a sedilia, and a very fine old font. There are also brasses to members of the Wyott family and others.]

ROUTE 6.

COLCHESTER TO BRIGHTLINGSEA AND WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE. MERSEA ISLAND. CLACTON-ON-SEA.

(Tendring Hundred Line.)

[Many trains run daily from Colchester by Wyvenhoe to Brightlingsea (11¼ m.), Walton-on-the-Naze (19¾ m.), and Clacton-on-Sea. The North Stat. (the main Colchester Stat. on the Great Eastern Rly.) is connected with a stat. at *St. Botolph's* in the lower part of the town. From St. Botolph's the line runs direct.]

The high road from Colchester to Walton runs a litle N. of the rly., and passes through the midst of Tendring hundred. The Tendring Union Workhouse occupies the spot where the Hundred Court was held in Saxon times.

At 3¾ m. is *Hythe* (Stat.). This is the port of Colchester, and the river, as high as this, is navigable for vessels of 160 tons. Beyond this stat. *Wivenhoe Park* (H. J. Gurdon-Rebow, Esq.), is seen l. A very important work of Grinling Gibbons, 'the Stoning of St. Stephen,' is preserved here. It was bought of Gibbons by Chas. II., and given to the Duke of Chandos. It was at Cannons, and its later history is well known. The carving is in three blocks of lance wood; and the designs somewhat resemble one of the elaborate architectural compositions of Paul Veronese. There is a drawing of this carving in the Colchester Museum.

6 m. *Wivenhoe* Junct. Stat. (Here the rly. branches, one line running l. to Walton, the other proceeding to Brightlingsea.) This place was much damaged by the great earthquake of April 15th, 1884. The term 'hoe' (A.-S. *hou*), which occurs frequently in this district, signifies a height or rising ground. Here the "hoes" are low hills overlooking the marshes. The village of Wivenhoe (Pop. 2280) is inhabited for the most part by persons engaged in the oyster fishery. There is here also a large ship-building yard belonging to Messrs. Harvey, whose yachts are far famed. *Wivenhoe* is now a well known watering-place for yachts, and a good recruiting ground for yachtsmen. The view down the winding Colne is hardly picturesque (the Roman river—see *Lexden*, Rte. 2—falls into the Colne nearly opposite Wivenhoe), and almost the sole point of interest here is the *Church*—rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, since 1859, but still preserving some fine brasses from the older building. The style of the ch. is late Dec. (Hakewill arch.) The *brasses* are those of William, Viscount Beaumont and Lord Bardolf, 1507; Sir Thomas Westeley, chaplain to the "Countess of Oxenford," 1535; and Lady Eliz. Scroope, 2nd wife of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and widow of Wm. Lord Beaumont,

1537; also of Sir Thomas Westeley, priest, chaplain to the Countess of Oxford, 1535. These brasses, though late, are worth notice. The De Veres were for some time Lords of the manor, and had a residence at *Wivenhoe Hall* (now occupied by Capt. H. W. Tyler), but the greater part of the old house has been pulled down.

In the walls of the old ch., part of which remains on the N. side, is much Roman tile. There are some fine horse-chestnuts in the ch.-yd. On the S. side of the ch. is what is now a row of cottages,—with some fine "pargetting" or plaster work running along above the wooden base. The work, perhaps Elizabethan, is excellent in design,—representing twisted branches and foliage.

(*a.*) *Wivenhoe to Brightlingsea.*

From Wivenhoe the rly. follows the N. bank of the Colne, till it reaches

11¼ m. *Brightlingsea. Inn:* The Swan. Pop. 3311. Bricticesia in Domes., afterwards "Brichtling"—Brichticising (ing = meadow, the added 'ea' may be A.-S. *ig* island). This "port" was, and is, a member of the Cinque Ports of Sandwich. It is now, for the most part, a village of oyster fishers. The whole of the so-called "Colchester" oysters are *laid* here, and in the creeks between Brightlingsea and East Mersey. The *Church* is 1½ m. N. of the village and station. Its lofty tower is a conspicuous mark, not only from the sea, but over all the neighbouring marshes. The ch. is Perp., and contains a magnificent monument to the Dorrien-Magens family, and 7 brasses for members of the Beriff family, ranging from 1496 to 1578; ch. and manor belonged to St. John's Abbey at Colchester. A fine wood, about ½ m. from the ch., contained up to 1865 one of the few remaining heronries in Essex. This, through the carelessness or vandalism of some Yorkshiremen, who purchased the estate from the Dorrien-Magens family, was nearly effaced. The present owner (John Bateman, Esq.) is, however, using every effort to maintain the colony.

Near St. Osyth's Creek lies the village and *Priory* of *St. Osyth*, the Priory being at the head of the creek, distance 3 m. from the Ferry. St. Osyth can be reached by carriage from Brightlingsea, from which it is a three miles drive, or, more pleasantly when the tide serves, by a boat up the creek from the "Hard." The landing is at St. Osyth's Mill, within half a mile of the Priory. This place, then known as Chic or Cice (A.-S. *cicel* = a piece separated or cut off. *Chiche* is still used in Norfolk in this sense) was given by Suthred, King of the East Angles, to his wife Osyth, who founded a nunnery here. The Danes "comminge to the said monastery, cut off her head" (circ. 870), "the which she taking up from the ground carried three furlonges to a church of S. Peter and S. Paul," where she fell and "ended the course of her martyrdom." The present *Parish Ch.* (ded. to SS. Peter and Paul) no doubt represents St. Osyth's building, and near it is a spring which "presently sprung up in the place where she was beheaded." St. Osyth is best known as St. Scytha or St. Sythe. A house of Augustinian Canons was founded here before 1118 by Richard de Belmes, Bishop of London; the annual revenue of which at the surrender was 758*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* (*Speed*). The founder was himself buried (1127) in the ch. Henry VIII. granted the site to Thomas Cromwell. (There are some curious letters from Lord Chancellor Audley to Cromwell, in which he begs, no doubt for his personal advantage, for the change of the houses of St. Osyth's and St. John's, Colchester,

from regulars to secular priests, rather than that they should be dissolved altogether. "As for St. Ossyes," he says, "although yt be a gret house in building, I assure you it is onholsom for dwellyng, by cause yt ys nere the sea and mershes. This house also stondith in the confyne of the realme nere the sees, & a howse kepyng gret hospitalyte for the releefe of dyvers smal townes about it. The steple also ys a comon marke for maryners upon the sees." The abbot resigned his house as a "humble servant, without murmour or grugge;" but Cromwell had his own eye on the place, and it could not be spared.) Edward VI. granted it to Lord D'Arcy, whose heiress married Lord Rivers of Chich. About 1700 the heiress of the Riverses, though with a bend sinister, married Zuilestein Nassau, Earl of Rochford. St. Osyth's is now the property of Sir John Henry Johnson, who bought it from the representatives of the Nassaus in 1863. The ancient remains, incorporated with modern buildings, form the present *Priory*. Formerly much decayed, it displays much of the grandeur of a monastic establishment. It has been restored in the best taste by the present owner. The collection of old carvings and of Danish and Baltic pottery in the house are well worth seeing. A lofty *Gate-house* of hewn stone and flint (of Perp. work) leads into a quadrangle, of which only the N. side is wanting. The gateway to the farm-buildings is a remarkable and very fine instance of a circ-headed gateway of the Dec. period.

The Lombardy poplars in the park dispute with those at Henley the claim of having been the first planted in England. There is also here a very celebrated laurustinus.

In *St. Osyth's Ch.* are several tombs of the D'Arcys—one to Thos. Lord D'Arcy, 1551.

The seed and flower farms at St. Osyth are well worth visiting.

The *Ch.* of *Great Clacton*, 3 m. E. of St. Osyth, is worth a visit. The chancel and tower, which has been lately restored, are very good Norm.

[Opposite Brightlingsea Stat., on the S. side, at the mouth of the Colne, is *Mersea Island*—4½ m. long by about 2 m. broad—the largest of the many low islands, which, separated from the main land by winding "fleets" and "rays," lie off the coast of Essex. Unlike the others, Mersea is not entirely a level marsh, but rises slightly from near the coast, inland. There was a Roman residence or small station of some importance at *West Mersea*, the extreme S.W. point of the island. Roman pavements and foundations are still to be seen here; and it has been conjectured that they are the remains of a villa of the "Count of the Saxon Shore." In the saltings close by are numerous mounds of Roman or Saxon, or perhaps even more ancient origin. Charcoal, rough pottery, clinkers of fused sand, &c., have been found here. What they were used for is doubtful, for though several theories have been suggested, none of them seem to quite fulfil the conditions. By some it is thought that they were camp-sites, by others that they were Roman brickyards, whilst a third party considers them to be the remains of old salt works. The *Ch.* of W. Mersea is ded. to St. Peter and St. Paul,—indicating a very early foundation. It has remains of Norm. work. The island was a haunt of the Northmen ('Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.* 895). There is a tumulus on it. At the S.E. corner, defending the passage up the Colne, was a small blockhouse, seized by the Parliamentarians during the siege of Colchester in 1648. During the Dutch

wars of the 17th centy. a camp was established on the island.

A road is carried across a narrow channel to the mainland at a place called *the Strood*,—a word which is said to signify a bank or road adjoining the sea or a creek. There was anciently a "Strood-keeper." The *Pyefleet* channel, on the N.E. side of the island, is famous for its oysters; and Peldon seems to have even supplied still more "noticeable fish" from the creek which runs up toward that village. "Alexander with his friends and physicians," writes a certain Dr. Muffet (in a book called 'Health's Improvement,' 1655), "wondered to find oisters in the Indian seas a foot long. And in Plinie's time they marvelled at an oister which might be divided into three morsels, calling it therefore Tridacnon. . . . But I dare, and do truly affirm, that at my eldest brother's marriage at Aldham Hall in Essex, I did see a Pelden oister divided into eight good morsels, whose shell was nothing less than that of Alexander's."

The Rev. S. Baring Gould was rector here for some years, and his well-known novel 'Mehalah' is entirely confined to this district for its *locale* and characters.]

(b.) Wivenhoe to Walton-on-the-Naze.

From Wivenhoe the rly. passes through one of the richest corn-growing districts in England. Passing stations at

9½ m. from Colchester, *Alresford;* and

9¼ m. *Thorington*, we reach

10½ m. *Great Bentley* (Stat.). The "Green" which adjoins the village of *Great Bentley* formed part of the park belonging to a residence of the De Veres. The house has entirely disappeared. The *Ch.* of *Great Bentley* has Norm. portions. The N. and S. portals are good Norm., much enriched. *Little Bentley Ch.*, 2½ miles N. of the station, contains the *brasses* of Sir William Pyrton, Captain of Guisnes in Picardy (1490), and of his widow Catherine (d. 1501).

Passing 12½ m. *Weeley* Stat., we reach

14½ m. *Thorpe-le-Soken* Junct. Stat. With Kirby and Walton it forms "The Liberty of the Sokens" (locally Sookins), indicating that its ancient lords possessed the powers of "sac and soc" within the bounds of the Liberty. These powers, derived from times before the Conquest, have been much diminished; but the Lord of the Soken still appoints his own coroner. The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, were Lords of the "Sokens" until their manors here were taken from them by Hen. VIII. In the ch. of Thorpe is a good effigy, temp. Hen. III. or Edw. I., said to be of one of the Saltburgh family. In Morant's time it was called the tomb of the "King of Landmer Hall," one of the most ancient houses in the parish.

[From Thorpe a branch line runs for 3 m. to *Clacton-on-Sea*, a modern town and watering-place, now much frequented by Londoners. It is a breezy and very charming seaside resort. Special steamers to and from London Bridge run every week end, and in the summer months more frequently. It posseses a fine *Pier* 1280 ft. long, *Public Hall*, Reading Rooms. The *Ch.* is a modern structure built of concrete. *Hotels:* Royal, Osborne, Imperial, Waverley (Temperance), &c. The cliffs are most interesting, from a geological point of view, being composed of London clay very full of pyritized wood.]

There is a stat. at

17¼ m. *Kirby Cross*, and soon

19 m. *Frinton-on-Sea* Stat. The greater part of the old village was washed away by the sea, but many new houses have lately been built, and it is now becoming a favourite watering-place, possessing a pier and other conveniences for visitors.

19¾ m. *Walton-on-the-Naze* (Ness, Promontory), or Walton-le-Soken, is reached. Pop. 1371. *Inns:* Dorling's Marine Hotel (much the best), opposite the old jetty; Clifton's Hotel, opposite the new pier; Albion Hotel; Portobello Hotel; Bath House.

This small but rapidly extending watering-place, washed on two sides by the sea, was formerly frequented in autumn by the Essex and Suffolk gentry, but is now largely resorted to by Londoners; its principal attractions being the sea and a smooth sandy beach, good for bathing, several miles in extent. Walton Tower, some distance beyond the terrace, was built by the Trinity House as a mark for vessels entering Harwich Harbour. There is also a martello tower on the shore. The present *Church*, consecrated by Bishop Porteus in 1804, enlarged 1834, and again in 1873, replaces a former one, which, with a large part of the village, was swept away by an encroachment of the sea—which, aided by land springs in the alluvial soil, is still gaining on the coast. One of the Prebends of St. Paul's was endowed with lands at Walton; "but," says Morant, "the sea hath consumed or devoured it long ago, therefore it is styled 'Præbenda consumpta per mare.'"

At the Crescent pier, 132 yards long, passengers embark in the steamboats which ply to London and Ipswich. It was impossible to embark without boats, but a new pier about 170 yds. long has been erected, which will do away with this necessity.

S. of Walton is a *cliff* much frequented by visitors for the sake of the fossils of the Red crag formation, which are numerous, and easily got at.

The Naze is a low promontory stretching into the sea, 3 m. N. of the town. In ancient charters connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, it is referred to by the name of "Eadulfesnesa." (This name, miswritten as "Adululnasa," is given in Domesday to the whole district, which was not then divided into three parishes.)

[Between the Naze and the coast running N. to Harwich are Horsey, Holmes, and Pewit Islands—the 2 former excellent grazing ground, the latter a haunt of plovers. Much oyster "spat" is conveyed from this part of the coast to the beds of the Colne.

The names "Kirby" and "Mose" (Danish = *moss*) in this district, indicate that permanent Danish settlements were not entirely confined to the country N. of the Stour.]

ROUTE 7.

LONDON TO HARWICH.

(*Great Eastern Railway. 4 trains daily. During the summer steamers leave Parkeston Quay for Rotterdam and Antwerp daily.*)

The main line of the Great Eastern Rly. is followed as far as Manningtree. (See Rte. 2.)

From Manningtree a branch line, 10¾ m. in length, extends to Harwich; skirting the estuary of the Stour. This line is now well known,

on account of its being the Great Eastern route to the Continent. A Continental train leaves Liverpool Street every evening at 8, Sundays excepted, for *Parkeston Quay* by this route. At

1¾ m. is *Mistley* (Stat.), a large village with a quay, forming an extension of the port of Manningtree. The rly. passes the site of *Mistley Hall*, called by Walpole, in 1745, "the charmingest place by nature, and the most trumpery by art, that ever I saw." It then belonged to the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, an M.P. of some note in his day; and descended by marriage to Lord Rivers. The house has been pulled down, and some part of the park sold. But the greater portion remains, well wooded, and with picturesquely broken ground. At Mistley Thorn, lower down the river, a *Church* of the Doric order, with a cupola E. and W., was built about 1777, in substitution of the earlier ch. which stood on the N.E. side of the park attached to Mistley Hall. This Doric ch. has been taken down, but the two cupolas are left standing, as is also in the ancient ch.-yd. the Perp. porch of the earlier ch. The latter has been converted into a mausoleum for the Rigby family. A new ch. has been built on a third site at a little distance, and some monuments of the Rigby family have been removed to it.

In the *Church* of

3 m. *Bradfield* (Stat.) is a *brass* for the wife of Thomas Rysby, died 1598, and a small monument (bas-relief) for members of the Agassiz family, by *Chantrey*.

In the parish of *Wickes* (rt.) was a small house of Benedictine nuns, founded by 'the sons of Walter the Deacon,' temp. Hen. I. It was one of those granted to Cardinal Wolsey in 1525, for the endowment of his Colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. Scanty remains of the foundations may still be traced. The *Ch.* was rebuilt in 1740. The belfry, a curious structure of wood, resembling that at Wrabness (see *post*), is some yards from the ch. and contains a single bell. Such wooden belfries are sometimes found attached to village churches in Sweden and Denmark. Passing

5½ m. *Wrabness*, a village pleasantly overlooking the estuary of the Stour (the belfry here is of the same character as that at Wickes,—a low square framework of wood)—and crossing a creek at the mouth of which is Ray Island, forming the western side of Harwich harbour, the line reaches

9 m. *Parkeston*, a recently founded village, occupied by railway workers on the G. E. R., and named after the chairman of the rly. All the Company's Continental traffic is now arranged from Parkeston Pier, which, with the hotel and deflection of the line to suit the accommodation, cost more than half a million. The platform for the Continental traffic is 1800 ft. long by 100 ft. wide. This station is perhaps the most convenient in the kingdom.

10½ m. *Dovercourt*, a village (2021 Inhab.) forming a suburb of Harwich. This is *Lower Dovercourt* (*Hotels:* Cliff Hotel, best, and very pleasantly situated; Queen's Head; Victoria, near the station), which of late years has become a small and not disagreeable watering-place. The beach is of firm sand, and affords good bathing. There are now several terraces of good houses (many of them lodging-houses) overlooking a wide stretch of sea between Harwich and Walton-on-the-Naze; a carriage drive along the cliff; and an esplanade, on which are reading and refreshment rooms, and the

"Dovercourt Spa," a mild tonic and stomachic, containing carbonate and sulphate of lime, magnesia and oxide of iron. On the land side there is not much interest in the immediate neighbourhood of Dovercourt. An excursion may be made through winding lanes to Walton-on-the-Naze—16 m. (Rte. 6). Ipswich is readily accessible by rail (Rte. 2); and the pretty scenery on the Orwell (see *Harwich, post*, and **Suffolk**, Rte. 12) is to be reached either by boat or by steamer from Harwich. The church (which is in Upper Dovercourt, about 1 m. from the lower village) was famous for a miraculous rood, to which pilgrimages were made from all quarters. "The generality," says Dale (Hist. of Harwich and Dovercourt, 1730), "verily believed none, without great danger (even of sudden death) to themselves, might attempt to shut the church doors upon it by day and night; upon which confidence it became more easily to be made the sacrifice of three men from Dedham, and a fourth from East Bergholt, anno 1532, who in a frosty night, together entering the secure, yet always open, church, took it down, and carrying it about a quarter of a mile from thence, upon the green, with its own tapers, fired it to ashes. For which three, being apprehended, were hanged in several places: the fourth of them escaped." The story has been told at length by *Froude*, Hist. Eng. vol. iii. The *Ch.* is small, consisting of nave and chancel; and is E. Eng. with later insertions. There are N. and S. doors into the nave; and a carved beam with brackets is carried between nave and chancel. This is of late character, but possibly occupies the place of the rood. The W. tower is massive (Dec. ?); and from the ch.-yd. there is a pleasant view over the Stour.

½ m. beyond Dovercourt we reach

10¾ m. **Harwich** Stat. (*Hotels:* Great Eastern, large, comfortable, and not unreasonable in its charges. It is conveniently situated on the Quay; Pier Hotel, also on the Quay. The Three Cups, in the town, is an old house, noteworthy for remains of decorated work. There is an old and splendid specimen of *Clematis vitalba*, or common "Traveller's Joy," which has been trained all over and round the court-yard. This alone is worth a visit.) Harwich is an ancient seaport and borough (Pop. 5821), built at the confluence of the Stour and Orwell, on a small peninsula, which commands the entrance of the harbour, and, with Landguard Fort opposite, defends the mouths of both rivers. Its harbour is the best on the E. coast of England, "between the Thames and the Humber, and during easterly gales it is not unusual to see 400 vessels sheltered within it. Owing to the dredging up cement-stone off Felixstow in Suffolk, and the falling away of Beacon Cliff on the Essex shore, Landguard Point, a low shingle-beach on the E. of the harbour, has advanced 500 yards during the last 40 years, or at the rapid rate of 12 yards a year, and blocked up the best entrance. To remedy this evil, a stone breakwater, 400 yards long, has been run out from Beacon Cliff, and a channel into the harbour has been dredged to a depth of 18 ft. at low water, or 30 ft. at high water of ordinary spring tides, and thus has restored the entrance to its former depth. To maintain it, however, groynes are required on Landguard East Beach, to stop the advance of shingle from the N.E., otherwise its progress will not be arrested, and the entrance will again be lost."—*W.* Now all the Continental steamers leave daily from *Parkeston*, a mile and a half up the Stour.

Harwich (the usual etymology—*Here-wíc*, the "army's station"—can

hardly be supported. It is possibly *Har-wic*, the village on the shore, or boundary. Wic (vicus) according to Kemble, "is strictly used to denote the country-houses of communities, kings, or bishops") is a straggling town of narrow streets and houses, old, but hardly picturesque. Queen Elizabeth, when the magistrates had told her that they wanted "nothing, but to wish her a good journey," characterised Harwich as a "pretty town, wanting nothing." The site was apparently a Roman station, since the remains of a large camp may still be traced S. of the town, towards Beaconsfield Hill. The road leading to this camp, along the line of which Roman coins have been found, is called "the Street," and a tesselated pavement was some years since discovered near it, towards Dovercourt. In 885 ('Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.*) a great fight took place off the mouth of the Stour between 16 Danish ships and the fleet of King Alfred, which was completely victorious. At a later period Harwich became and long continued the chief port for communication between England and Holland. Isabella, queen of Ed. II., landed here in 1326 with an army, to war against her husband, and the Spencers. In 1338 Edward III. embarked here upon his first campaign against France. In 1340 here was mustered that gallant fleet with which he won our first great naval victory, at Sluys. From Harwich, too, sailed (1578) Martin Frobisher, with 15 ships, on his third voyage to explore the N.W. passage. The great naval fight in June, 1666, between the Dutch (under De Ruyter and De Witt) and English, was watched by numerous spectators from the Beacon Hill. Sir William Clarke was killed in this fight (see *post*); in this the English were victors; but in the fights off the N. Foreland, earlier in the month, Monk had not been so successful. In more recent days the Hanoverian monarchs here embarked and disembarked, and hence in 1821 the remains of Queen Caroline were despatched for Brunswick. Johnson accompanied Boswell to Harwich in 1763, when the latter was on his way to Leyden: and it was here that, after visiting the ch., and sending Boswell to his knees, "now that he was about to leave his native country," Johnson stood talking of Bp. Berkeley's "ingenious sophistry to prove the non-existence of matter." The doctor "struck his foot with mighty force against a large stone, till he rebounded from it,—'I refute it thus.'" The friends embraced on the beach, and Boswell embarked. "As the vessel put out to sea I kept my eyes on him for a considerable time, while he remained rolling his majestic frame in his usual manner; and at last I saw him walk back into the town, and he disappeared."

It was not until the use of steam-vessels became general, that this ancient port lost its great importance. Its foreign traffic was then transferred to London. The railway has partly restored it.

The garrison here has been reduced, and but little goes on in the Government dockyard, now let to private persons; yet 60 ships of war have been built here, 15 of them 3-deckers.

Among the fishing "establishments" at Harwich, is an extensive nursery for lobsters, brought from the coast of Norway, fed here in tanks, and then carried to Billingsgate. 4000 men and boys are employed by the proprietor (Mr. Groome) during the season,—at first in fishing on the Dogger Bank, and then in taking lobsters. A fleet of shrimpers—30 or 40 boats—arrive from Kent in May, and remain off Harwich harbour until October. The shrimps are boiled on board and sent daily to London.

Septaria or *cement stones* from the London clay, in request for making Parker's cement, are dredged up from the harbour and the bottom of the sea. They are not, however, so much used as formerly, since the mud of the harbour, mixed with chalk, has been found to make as good cement. (Cement works are passed in entering Harwich by the rly. near Dovercourt Stat.) The ancient walls of Harwich were built, and its streets are still paved, with these London clay cement stones, a stratum of which, 20 ft. in depth, lies below Beacon Hill.

Harwich is a chapelry in the parish of Dovercourt. In the *Church*, which is a modern structure of white brick, with stone buttresses and steeple, built in 1821, at a cost of 20,000*l.*, is an effigy of Sir William Clarke, Kt., Secretary at War to Charles II., who was killed in 1666 in the sea-fight between Monk and De Ruyter, and whose body, many days after the fight, was washed into this haven.

Harwich is thronged by excursionists in summer, and is partially resorted to for sea-bathing, though its merits as a watering-place are inferior to those of Dovercourt. There are a few bathing-machines and a hot bath, and the Esplanade to the S. of the town forms an agreeable walk extending to Beacon Hill. Walpole (1755) talks of "the new salt-water baths at Harwich—which, next to horse-racing, grows the most fashionable resource for people who want to get out of town, and who love the country and retirement." For a long series of years the sea had been rapidly encroaching upon the land, but the stone facing now carried round the Beacon Cliff has arrested its progress. The view from Beacon Hill is extensive and pleasant, especially when the sea is dotted with fishing vessels. Landguard Fort is seen opposite Felixstowe on the point of the Suffolk coast further N. Southward, Walton-on-the-Naze is marked by its tower. (See Rte. 6.) Inland the view extends up the Stour. The Orwell is hardly seen. The lighthouses passed in walking along the Esplanade to Beacon Hill, are now disused.

Parkeston, on the Stour, has been founded solely to accommodate the Great Eastern Railway's Continental traffic. A great part of a hill was cut away and transferred to the Stour. On the new ground thus made the station, hotel, custom and bonding houses, and fine pier, were built in 1882.

Landguard Fort (mounting 36 guns), on a spit of land now joined to the Suffolk coast (it is said that the Stour once passed on the N. side of it), was built in the reign of James I. In 1667 it was attacked by the Dutch, who landed 3000 men here. But the place was so vigorously defended, that the enemy soon retreated to their ships. Of late years the fort has been much strengthened, and young soldiers are sent here for rifle practice. There is a 15-gun battery at Shotley, on the Suffolk side of the Stour,—another battery (4-gun) E. of Harwich,—and several martello-towers on the Suffolk coast. All mount guns of heavy calibre, and with Landguard, form the defence of the harbour. The eccentric Philip Thicknesse was for some time Governor of Landguard Fort. Here he patronised Gainsborough, soon after that artist had settled at Ipswich; and (as Thicknesse tells us in his curious memoirs, printed in 1788) "I desired him to come and eat a dinner with me, and to take down in his pocket-book the particulars of the Fort, the adjacent hills, and the distant view of Harwich, in order to form a landscape of the yachts passing the garrison under the salute of the guns, of the size of a panel over my chimney-piece." This picture was painted, but was unfortunately de-

stroyed by damp. Major was employed by Thicknesse to engrave it, His print exists, but is very rare.

A *Steamer* runs several times daily between Felixstowe, Harwich, and Ipswich (more frequently during the summer), making the transit in about 1 hour. The river Orwell, which is thus ascended, displays some of the prettiest scenery in the Eastern Counties. (For this excursion, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 12, *Ipswich.*)

ROUTE 8.

COLCHESTER TO SUDBURY.

(*This line of railway, connecting Colchester with Sudbury, is also in connection with the Cambridge, Haverhill, and Sudbury rly. It branches from the Colchester main line at Mark's-Tey.*)

For **Colchester** and 5 m. *Mark's-Tey* Stat., 46¼ m. from London, see Rte. 2.

8½ m. *Chappel* (or Pontis-bright) Stat. Here the rly. crosses the valley and river of the Colne by a lofty *viaduct* of 32 arches, 75 ft. above the stream, 1066 ft. long, approached by huge embankments.

[l. A branch runs hence by Earl's Colne to Halstead. (Rte. 9.)]

Opposite, on the l. bank of the river, is *Wake's Colne.* The first of four villages here clustered upon the Colne, and bearing the name of that stream.

Here the line crosses the old turnpike road between Colchester and Cambridge.

13 m. *Bures* Stat. On l. is the village of *Mount Bures*, so called from an ancient moated mound, 80 ft. high, "which if it speak not for itself hath no other articulate voice." The *Ch.* of *St. John Baptist*, restored 1875. The decayed Norm. tower, pulled down and rebuilt, contained Roman tiles, worked into the new as quoins.

[A similar mound in the par. of *Wormingford*, 2 m. E., was removed in 1836, when hundreds of urns were discovered, placed in parallel rows like streets. Mr. Jenkins suggests that they were the remains of the 9th Legion, who were advancing (under Cerealis) from the Iceni, to support their countrymen at Colchester (Camulodunum) in their danger, and were cut off by the Britons at the passage of the Stour. "Their bodies might have been collected and burnt by the Romans as soon as they had recovered their dominion."—*Archæologia*, vol. xxix. (See *Colchester*, Rte. 2.)]

[2 m. E. of Wormingford is *Little Horkesley*, where the *Ch.* contains some interesting monuments. There are 3 large effigies in oak, 2 of which are cross-legged, and date early in the reign of Edw. I. Like those at Danbury, they show the open surcoat or cyclas. The other is a lady of the same date. They are, no doubt, effigies of a family named from the place, who held Horkesley from the time of John to 1322. It then passed to the Swynbournes till about 1418. In the chancel is the altar-tomb, with *brass* (2 figures under a canopy) of Robert de Swynbourne (d. 1391), and his son, Sir Thomas, "Mayor of Bordeaux," and Captain and Constable of the Castle of Froissac in Guienne. This is a fine monu-

ment. In the S. aisle is the tomb of John and Andrew Swynbourne; 1 only of their brasses remains, dating 1430.]

On the Suffolk side of the Stour hard by, is *Bures St. Mary*, where, or at Bury, was crowned Edmund, King of the East Angles. (The MS. life by Geoffry of Fountains, in the Camb. Univ. Library, makes it certainly Bures St. Mary—"Super Sturium fluvium.") In the *Ch.* which is chiefly Dec., is an altar-tomb with effigy for one of the Cornard family, temp. Hen. III. There is also a late monument for a Waldegrave (1613). Near Bures St. Mary (2 m. E.) is *Smallbridge*, for many generations the residence of the knightly family of Waldegrave.

N. of Bures the Stour forms the boundary between Essex and Suffolk—the rly. crosses it midway between Bures and Sudbury.

l. of the line is *Twinstead Hall*, a large Elizabethan mansion (Hon. T. H. T. Fermor), once surrounded by a moat; and nearer Sudbury.

l. *Middleton.* In the chancel of the *Ch.* is the effigy of a rector of the parish in the 14th centy.

[From here, about 2 m. l., is *Belchamp Walter Ch.*, the burial-place of the Raymond family, who have a fine monument above their vault in the chancel. In this parish is *Belchamp Hall* (Rev. J. M. St. Clere Raymond), the seat of the same family, who have been resident in Essex for some centuries. The house is of brick, modern and formal, but of considerable size, and contains, among other pictures, portraits of Sir Hugh Myddelton, so celebrated for his labours and losses on the New River, and his wife, by *Jansen.* A younger son of this Sir Hugh married the heiress of the Soames of *Goldingham Hall*, in the adjacent parish of *Bulmer.*]

17 m. *Sudbury* Stat. (the *South burgh* or bury. *Inns:* Rose and Crown; White Horse; Christopher), in Suffolk, is an ancient borough town of 5850 inhab., upon the Stour, made navigable from the sea. A bridge over it leads into Essex. The town is large, straggling, and chiefly, if not solely, interesting for its three *Churches.*

The history of the town dates from about 799, and its charter was granted in 1553.

Sudbury was one of the places at which Edward III. established a colony of Flemish weavers; and the town was long celebrated for its manufactures of baize, bunting, and shrouds. These are nearly extinct, but have been replaced by a manufacture of silk and crape, transferred hither from Spitalfields by the masters in consequence of quarrels with their workmen, and strikes. A good deal of cocoa-nut matting is also made here. In the main street is an imposing *Corn Hall.*

The 3 churches are St. Peter's, All Saints, and St. Gregory's. (The doors of St. Peter's and St. Gregory's are kept always open.) *St. Peter's* (opposite the Rose and Crown) has been restored. It is Perp., with a lofty main arcade, and some good woodwork in the chancel screens. The tower has emblems of the four Evangelists at the corners, and smaller figures between, with hands raised in prayer. *All Saints*, in the lower part of the town, is also Perp. with perhaps an earlier (Dec.) chancel. The open roof and the original doors remain. There is some very good screenwork, and an oaken pulpit with the date 1490. The ancient galleries in the tower here, and in St. Peter's, should also be remarked. *St. Gregory's* is Perp. like the others, but of greater interest. Part of it was certainly built by *Simon Tybald*, or as he is generally called, *Simon* of *Sudbury*, the unfortunate Archbishop of Canterbury (1375-1381)

who was beheaded (1381) by Wat Tyler's mob. While Bishop of London, to which see he was consecrated in 1362, he rebuilt part of this ch., and founded a college of secular priests on the site of his father's house, close adjoining. The body of the archbishop was interred in his own cathedral, where his monument still remains. "Not many years ago, when this tomb was accidentally opened, the body was seen within, wrapped in cerecloth, a leaden ball occupying the vacant space of the head."—*Stanley's* 'Historical Memorials of Canterbury.' The head is said to have been brought to his native town; and a skull is still shown in the vestry (within a small grated opening in the wall) which there is good reason for believing to be that of Archbishop Simon. The choir-stalls in this ch. are worth notice, and were no doubt provided for the priests of the archbishop's college. The modern font is covered by an ancient "spire" of tabernacled work,—one of the best and most perfect examples in the country. It is very lofty, towering far above the piers of the nave arcade; and, from the traces which remain, was once splendid with gold and vermilion. Matrices of large brasses, one of them for a bishop (perhaps a memorial of Archbishop Simon) are in the flooring of the nave; but the most remarkable tomb is in a small Perp. chapel, opening E. of the S. porch. It is that of Thomas Carter, who left considerable sums to the poor of the place; and the inscription records the passing of this Sudbury camel through the eye of a needle. "Viator, mirum referam. Quo die efflavit animam prædictus Thos. Carter, acûs foramen transivit Camelus Sudburiensis. Vade; et si dives sis tu fac similiter. Vale."

The Perp. gateway of St. Gregory's College is standing. The rest of the site is occupied by a "*Union*" for the poor, which cost 10,000*l.*

At Sudbury was born, 1727, the son of a clothier, *Thomas Gainsborough*, whose earliest studies were taken from the pastoral scenery of the Stour. The house in which he was born, formerly the 'Black Horse Inn,' still exists in Sepulchre-st., in the parish of St. Gregory, and is picturesque in spite of its restoration. At the back was a large orchard, the fruit of which was constantly stolen. No clue to the thief could be obtained. But one morning, as young Gainsborough was sketching in a summer-house at the end of the orchard, he saw a man scale the fence, and climb a pear-tree. He quietly sketched him; and the portrait of the thief was recognised as that of a man living in Sudbury. "Tom Peartree's portrait," as it is called, is still in existence. In later life, Gainsborough sometimes returned to his native scenery; and more than one of his landscapes is "a view near Sudbury." His initials, and a deep-cut figure, apparently a caricature of his master, still exist on the wall of the Grammar School, where he was first taught. *Enfield*, the compiler of the well-known 'Speaker,' was born at Sudbury in 1741.

Sudbury was disfranchised, as a notoriously corrupt borough, in 1843. It is now, however, the centre of the South or Sudbury polling district of Suffolk.

[2½ m. N. of Sudbury, in *Borley Ch.*, Essex, is an Elizabethan monument, 14 ft. high, with effigies of Sir Ed. Waldegrave and his wife. The figures are recumbent beneath a canopy sustained by Corinthian pillars. At the side is a kneeling figure of Magdalene Waldegrave, died 1598. Sir Edward was Master of the Wardrobe to Philip and Mary, and died in the Tower in 1561. His wife survived until 1599.]

[For the line from Sudbury to

Bury St. Edmund's, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 14. For that to Clare and Cambridge, **Suffolk**, Rte. 15.]

ROUTE 9.

COLCHESTER TO HAVERHILL, BY HALSTEAD AND CASTLE HEDINGHAM.

(*Colne Valley Rly.* This rly., in connection with the main Colchester line, branches from Chappel, on the branch line to Sudbury (Rte. 8), and following for the greater portion of its course the valley of the Colne river, runs to Haverhill, on the line between Sudbury and Cambridge. The distance from Chappel to Haverhill is 19 m. This route has an especial interest for the archæologist, since it leads him through the ancient domains of the great house of De Vere.)

For the line from Colchester to Chappel, see Rte. 8.

3½ m. beyond Chappel is the stat. at *Earl's Colne* or *Great Monk's Colne*. (Pop. 1594.) This is an ancient town on the rt. bank of the Colne; the manor belonged to the De Veres, *Earls* of Oxford (whence its name), until 1583, and afterwards became, by purchase, the seat of their steward, Roger Harlackenden, and remained in the hands of his descendants till 1672. The earlier house of the Oxfords, called Hall Place, was gone even when Leland wrote. It stood near the ch. The handsome modern mansion of John Carwardine, Esq., occupies the site of the Benedictine *Priory*, founded by Alberic or Aubrey, the progenitor of the De Veres, before 1100, as a cell to the great house of Benedictines at Abingdon. It was long the principal burial-place of its founders. (Both Earl's Colne and Castle Hedingham, the heads of the barony, are recorded in Domesday as then held by Alberic.) Here lay 13 representatives of that noble race, from Alberic of Guisnes, the founder of their house, to John, who died in 1562. "They loved the church full well, and gave full largely to it;" but at the Dissolution their Priory was destroyed, and of their *monuments, 4 only were preserved (though much shattered and defaced) by being removed into the parish church of St. Andrew. They are now, however, arranged in a cloister attached to the garden of the modern priory. Three of these effigies are carved in alabaster, and one in stone. They are supposed to commemorate Robert, the *fifth* Earl, who died in 1295; Thomas, the *eighth* Earl (died 1371); Robert, the *ninth* Earl, Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland (died 1392), and his second wife Lancerona Serjeaulx, the joiner's daughter. (She wears the piked-horn or high head-dress introduced by Anne of Bohemia, queen of Richard II., to whom she had been maid of honour; this is the head-dress which Walpole says is "exactly like the description of Mount Parnassus," with two tops.) This great duke died at Louvain; and Richard II., by whom he had been banished, caused his body to be brought over, insisted that the coffin should be opened, so that he might once more see his favourite, and attended it himself in high procession to Earl's Colne. John, *fourteenth* Earl (died 1526), in his will directs his "body to be buried at the high altar of Our Lady's Chapel in the Priory of Colne in Essex, in a tomb which I have made for me and Margaret,

my late wife, where she is now buried."

[The monument of Robert de Vere, third Earl, is in the ch. of Hatfield Broad Oak (see Rte. 10). That of John, fifteenth Earl, died 1539, is in the ch. of Castle Hedingham—see the present Rte. *post*, where also will be found a full account of the De Veres.]

Upon the E. and W. sides of the tower of *Earl's Colne Ch.*, built in 1532, are the armorial ensigns of John, the sixteenth Earl, and above on the E. side, is the family badge of the mullet. Lord Chancellor Audley, of Walden, was born in 1488, at the Hay House, in Earl's Colne.

Colne Engaine Church, rt. (the parish is so called from the Engaine family, which long possessed it) has a good brick tower of the reign of Henry VII., probably built by the De Veres, whose mullet appears upon its E. side. This star or "mullet" had its origin in a legend thus recorded by Leland ('Itin.,' vol. vi.): —"In the year 1098, Corborant, Admiral of the Soldan of Persia, was fought with at Antioch, and discomfited by the Christians. The night coming on in the chase of this battayle, and waxing dark, the Christians being four miles from Antioch, God, willing the safety of the Christians, showed a white star or mullet of five points, on the Christian host, which to every man's sight did alight and arrest upon the standard of Aubrey de Vere, there shining excessively." This was Aubrey de Vere, first Earl of Oxford; and the grandson of Alberic, founder of the Priory at Earl's Colne. Proceeding along the valley of the Colne, the next stat. is

6 m. *Halstead.* (*Inn:* George, best, but none good. Pop. 5783.) A name which local partiality interprets "the 'stede' or dwelling of health," and appeals for proof thereof to the gravelly soil. The town stands on a hill. Three large silk and crape mills, belonging to Messrs. Courtauld and Co., employ about 1300 persons, and there are numerous looms. The *Parish Church* is a large building, dedicated to St. Andrew. It lost its wooden spire, and was re-edified in 1717, by Mr. Fisk, an apothecary of this town, whose worthy act was commemorated by Prior in verse, of which the sentiment is better than the poetry—

"Best be he called among good men
Who to his God this column raised;
Though lightning strike the dome again
The man who built it shall be praised."

In the S. aisle are two monuments, both bearing effigies of knights and ladies. One of these is supposed to be the monument of Sir Robert Bourchier (see *post*). The greater part of the building has been restored at a cost of 5500*l*.

Stanstead Hall, in the parish of Halstead, was the chief seat of the great house of Bourchier, of whom Sir Robert, whose monument possibly remains in the ch., was Lord Chancellor to Edward III., fighting for him by sea and land, at Cressy and elsewhere, with a following of 100 archers; and (15 Edward III.) receiving licence to crenellate his house at Halstead. Of this same stock came Sir William Bourchier, created by Henry V. Earl of Eu, in Normandy, and father (by his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, 6th son of Edward III.) of Henry, Earl of Essex, and of Cardinal Bourchier, whose episcopate, of 51 years (he was bishop successively of Worcester and Ely, and Archbishop of Canterbury) was one of the longest in the English church. (The longest hitherto has been Bishop Wilson's (Sodor and Man), which lasted 57 years.) Two new *Churches* have been built at Halstead since 1843, chiefly at the expense of

Mrs. Gee, of Earl's Colne; one on Chapel Hill (1844), and that of St. James, on Greenstead Green, 2 m. S. of Halstead.

[2½ m. S.W. of Halstead is *Gosfield Hall* (Col. A. S. H. Lowe), originally a brick house of the reign of Henry VII., in plan a quadrangle, into which all the windows opened, leaving the exterior face a dead wall up to the first storey for the sake of defence. The buildings were only a single room in depth, and there was no internal communication without passing through from one room to another. Gosfield, first held of the De Veres, belonged afterwards to the Rolfes and Wentworths. The heiress of the Wentworths married Sir Hugh Rich, 2nd son of Lord Chancellor Rich; and after her husband's death Queen Elizabeth twice visited Lady Rich here. The Queen's Gallery (so named from these visits), on the W. side and first floor, is 106 ft. long by 12 ft. wide. This side alone is original; the rest was rebuilt in the last century by John Knight, Esq., who became possessed of this place about 1705. Walpole, writing of it in 1748 says: "Gosfield is extremely in fashion, but did not answer to me, though there are fine things about it; but being situated in a country that is quite blocked up with hills upon hills, and even too much wood, it has not an inch of prospect. The park is to be 1600 acres, and is bounded with a wood of 5 miles round; and the lake, which is very beautiful, is of 70 acres, directly in a line with the house. The house is vast, built round a very old court that has never been fine; the old windows and gateway left, and the old gallery, which is a bad narrow room . . . . The house is all modernised, but in patches, and in the bad taste that came between the charming venerable Gothic and pure architecture. . . . . But what charmed me more than all I had seen, is the library chimney, which has existed from the foundation of the house; over it is an alto-relievo in wood, far from being ill done, of the battle of Bosworth Field. It is all white except the helmets and trappings, which are gilt, and the shields, which are properly blazoned with the arms of all the chiefs engaged, and said to have been brought from the house of the De Veres at Bois." Drawings of this chimney-piece, by the antiquary John Carter, existed in the possession of the late Louis A. Majendie, Esq., of Hedingham. It appears to be of the early part of the 16th centy. Figures of Henry VII. and his queen were over the representation of Bosworth Field. The two armies appear at the moment when the conflict drew to its close,—the king lying prostrate before the victor in the foreground —holding his crown.

The master of Gosfield in Walpole's time was Robert Nugent (created Lord Clare), a poet, author, patriot, and Irish peer, eminently successful in gaining lucrative places and rich widows. He obtained Gosfield with Ann, widow of John Knight, and daughter of Secretary Craggs; and his only daughter married the first Marquis of Buckingham. Goldsmith, who visited Nugent here, addresses his 'Haunch of Venison' to him—the haunch having been supplied from the forest lawns of Gosfield—

> ——"finer or fatter
> Ne'er ranged in a forest, or smoked in a platter."

The Temples ruined the house and carried off the pictures to Stowe, and the chimney-piece no one knows whither—it is not at Stowe. Louis XVIII. and his family were here for a short time before they removed to Hartwell, in Bucks. The estate was sold in 1851, for 100,000*l.*; and consisted then of 2720 acres.

There are fine cedars in the gardens, and tulip-trees in the grounds.

In the *Ch.* Mrs. Knight (Nugent) has a monument by Guelfi, and there are monuments for Sir Hugh Rich and several of the Nugents. The living was held (1734–1750) by Walter Harte, author of the 'Life of Gustavus Adolphus;' Mrs. Knight presented him to it.]

[2 m. N. of Halstead stands the **Ch. of Little Maplestead**, the latest and smallest of the four extant English Round Churches. The other three are—St. Sepulchre's Cambridge (Norm., temp. Hen. I.); the Temple Church, in London, of which the circular nave was consecrated in 1185; and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, dating from the early part of the 13th centy. Of these, the London ch. alone was built by the Knights Templars; the three others were the work of the Hospitallers. The peculiar form of all four was imitated from that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The ch. of Little Maplestead (ded. to St. John the Baptist) stands detached in the fields. The original building may have been erected soon after 1186, when the manor of Little Maplestead was granted by Juliana D'Oisnel to the Hospitallers, who established a commandery here. The walls alone, however, a fragment of a Norm. font, and the eastern window of the apse, can be of this period. The pillars of the nave are Early Dec., and cannot be assigned to an earlier time than the reign of Edward I. The windows are still later, possibly temp. Edward III. The ch. consists of a circular nave, 29 ft. in diameter, lighted by four windows, and divided into an inner circle and an external aisle by six clustered columns. Counter arches, of similar character, span the aisle, from each column to the outer wall. Both aisle and centre have flat ceilings of wood. The oblong chancel is 35 ft. in length, and terminates in a semicircular apse. Besides the E. window there are four others, smaller than those in the nave, but of similar character. The W. porch, of the 15th centy., is of wood, and very massively constructed. The W. door of the nave (temp. Edw. I.) is especially good in its mouldings and details. The whole ch. was restored (1852), under the superintendence of Mr. Carpenter, the architect, at a cost of 3000*l.* The windows have been filled with painted glass; and although the arches and piers were "removed, reworked, and rebuilt," care was taken that every stone should be exactly replaced.

The ch. is said to have enjoyed an especial right of sanctuary. It is the only one of the round churches of which the chancel has no aisle. Cambridge has a N. chancel aisle. The Temple and Northampton both N. and S. aisles.

Great Maplestead Church (1 m. W. of Little Maplestead) has a semicircular apse, and contains in the S. chapel two elaborate monuments to Sir John and Lady Dean, 1610, and their numerous children. Both Maplesteads were no doubt named from the maple-trees which formerly abounded there.]

[3 m. N.E. of Halstead, and about the same distance E. of Little Maplestead, is *Pebmarsh Church*, in which is the *brass* of Sir William Fitz-Ralph, circ. 1323—the earliest in the county. He is cross-legged; and his armour well exemplifies the first steps in the supercession of mail by plate. Sir William served in the Scottish wars of Edw. I., and in 1314 was Conservator of the Peace for Essex. In the E. window of the S. aisle are two shields of Fitz-Ralph (temp. Edw. II.)—fine examples of heraldic glass.]

The next station, 9¼ m., serves for

both *Sible* and *Castle Hedingham*. In the parish of Sible Hedingham (the particular Sybil or Sibella from whom it was named is unknown) is *Hawkwood Manor*, said to have been the inheritance of Sir John Hawkwood† (died 1394), a bold, savage, and unscrupulous soldier of fortune, who, after beginning life as a tailor, won much renown in the wars of Edw. III. (by whom he was knighted) and the Black Prince, and afterwards became a leader of Black Bands and Condottieri in the wars of France and Italy. So highly were his services esteemed by the state of Florence, that a monument consisting of an equestrian statue, painted by *Paolo Uccelli*, was erected to his memory at the public expense, which may still be seen in the cathedral there. He is commemorated in the inscription there as Giovanni Acutus. A cenotaph raised in the *Ch.* of *St. Peter* in Sible Hedingham, under an arch in the S. aisle, which bore the rebus of a hawk flying through a wood, in allusion to his name, has long since disappeared, except a part of the canopy; and to use the words of Fuller, "is now quite flown away and abolished." Figures of hawks carved in different parts of the ch. indicate either that the ch. was rebuilt by himself, which is possible, or by his family. It dates temp. Edw. III. The circular painted window in the chancel was unhappily inserted in 1824, with four others.

An old house still called "The Hostage" (Hostelage) was the residence of a priest, attached to a chantry founded in the ch. for the souls of Sir John Hawkwood, Thomas Oliver, and John Newenton,—the two latter companions of Hawkwood, and also soldiers of fortune. The "Hostage" also served as a lodging for pilgrims to Bury and Walsingham.

† See Temple Leader's 'Life of Sir John Hawkwood.' London, 1890.

The smaller village of *Castle Hedingham* (*Inn:* Bell), on the l. bank of the Colne, is pleasantly situated in a pretty and varied district, in which, among other produce, *hops* are much cultivated.

"The *Little Lodge* farmhouse has much quaint carving inside, with many beams and gables outside, and the badge of the De Veres on the chimney. The *Wheatsheaf* beerhouse has a fine carved oak ceiling. The *Old Falcon* beerhouse has heavy moulded beams with the De Vere badges, &c." (*Christy*). There is now an art pottery works in the village.

Castle Hedingham was the chief seat, stronghold, and head of the barony of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford; one of those great English families whose armorial ensigns and quarterings are scattered widely throughout the churches and halls of Eastern England. The points of interest here (besides the church) are the great Norm. tower; a fine Perp. brick bridge over the ditch; a few traces of the walls and towers surrounding the inner court; and the earthworks on the N.E. of the garden.

The *Castle* of the De Veres occupied the summit of a steep knoll, rendered steeper by art, girt, with a moat, and crowned by a wall, which included the principal court, a space of nearly 3 acres. This was entered over a bridge. All the minor buildings except the bridge have disappeared; venerable trees clothe the sides of the steep; and the castle is now represented merely by the ancient **Keep*, which stands a little to the E. of the centre of the knoll, and in the grounds of the modern house. It is a very fine specimen of a Norm. keep, built between 1070 and 1100, in excellent preservation, and more enriched than was usual with such structures. The material is flint and rubblestone, wholly cased with oolite ashlar, brought, like the casings of Peterborough Cathedral and Bury

Abbey, from Barnack in Northamptonshire. The plan of the Keep is quadrangular, 60 ft. by 55 ft.; its walls are 12 ft. thick below, 10 ft. above, and their height to the summit of the flanking turrets, of which two out of four remain, is 100 ft. It has four stages or floors, the entrance being by a large and enriched Norm. door, constructed for a portcullis, upon the first floor, and approached by an exterior staircase, broken for a drawbridge. The entrance to the keep is on the W. side, that into the court on the E. A former proprietor broke two openings from without into the ground-floor, originally entered only from the storey above. The second stage has a fire-place, but though enriched, it is much less so than the third or principal floor, where is a handsome round-headed fireplace, with shifts and zigzag mouldings, which are repeated in the arches of the window-recesses all round. This chamber (measuring 38 ft. by 31 ft.) is spanned by a large Norm. arch, which serves to support the floor above. The 2nd, 3rd, and 5th stages have small chambers in the wall. These of course are vaulted, which is not the case with any of the main apartments. The fourth stage possesses a gallery pierced through the thickness of the wall. The winding stair is in the N.W. angle. The view from the Keep is noticeable. "North Essex, as seen from the upper windows, contents the eye with rural beauty of the quiet order; a beauty produced by centuries of planting and tillage."—*White's* 'East. Eng.'

The lands of Hedingham, wrested from the Saxon Ulfwin, were bestowed by the Conqueror upon Alberic (called Count of Guines, in right of his wife); and he appears as their lord in Domesday.

This Alberic was the founder of the house of De Vere. His grandson was created by Hen. II. Earl of Oxford; and a succession of 19 earls followed (from 1137 to 1703)—a succession without parallel in the English peerage. Alberic was thus, as far as the establishment and long continuance of his house were concerned, the most fortunate of the Conqueror's followers. His surname of Vere or "de Ver," is of uncertain origin, and has afforded much employment to the heralds. A geneology given by Leland in his Itinerary, begins with Noah, takes in Meleager and Diomedes, and comes at last to a certain *Verus*, ancestor by one son to the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Verus, and by another to Miles de Vere, Duke of Angiers and Mentz, in the days of Charles the Great. From the latter, according to this edifying chronicler, is derived Alberic of Guines. (Vere is no doubt the name of a place, though it can hardly be Vere in Zealand, as has been asserted. M. de Gerville suggests that the house took its name from Ver, on the river Ver, below Coutances.) The Earls of Oxford were hereditary Lord High Chamberlains; and their history is in fact the history of England. The 9th earl, created Duke of Ireland, has been already mentioned (*ante*, Earl's Colne). The 12th earl, John, and his valliant son Aubrey, sealed their attachment to the Red Rose on the scaffold on Tower Hill, under Edward IV. But the political faith of the family descended unimpaired to John, the second son and 13th earl, who bore the sword in 1470 at the coronation of Henry VI., and after a long imprisonment, attainder, and banishment, mainly contributed, by his command of the vanguard at Bosworth, to the restoration of "the aspiring blood of Lancaster." This was the earl who entertained Henry VII. so sumptuously at Hedingham, and was so ungratefully mulcted by him in 10,000*l.* for displaying here a number of retainers greater than the law allowed, in his wish to do his sovereign honour. He died at Hed-

ingham (1513), having held the earldom fifty years. His body lay in state in the ch., and was buried with unusual splendour at Colne, 900 black gowns being given away at his funeral. The 17th earl Edward, with whom there was "scandal about Queen Elizabeth," and who married Lord Burleigh's daughter, was an unthrift, pulled down the buildings erected by his predecessor after Bosworth, wasted the parks, and alienated much of the land. He was, says Stowe, "the first that brought perfumed gloves and such fineries out of Italy into this kingdom." His second wife was a lady of great fortune, daughter of Francis Trentham, of Staffordshire. Her family paid off the encumbrances on the Earl's estate, which was settled upon his son by Elizabeth Trentham (Henry the 18th Earl), and in default of issue of this Henry, with remainder to the Trentham family. Henry, the 18th Earl, died in 1625, leaving no son. On the death of his widow, the estate, which had been more than 500 years in the family, passed by settlement to the Trenthams. It was sold by them in 1713 to Robert Ashurst, from whom it passed by marriage to the family of the present possessor. On the death of the 18th Earl the title passed to a cousin, and became extinct on the death of the 20th earl, in 1703. The two last earls were poor, and the heiress of the estate and name was married to the first Duke of St. Albans—Nell Gwyn's son by Charles II. But the titles were not unclaimed by those who professed to be descendants in the male line. As late as the reign of George III. there was on Tower Hill a small tradesman who laid claim to the grand old dignities of the De Veres; but on the death of his only son, he resolved to take no further steps to establish his descent.

In every age of our history the race of Vere played a distinguished part. They fought at Hastings under William, and in many fields in behalf of the Empress Matilda; were conservators of Magna Charta, braved the papal thunders for their opposition to John, took knighthood at the hands of Simon de Montfort, led forty spears under the Black Prince at Poictiers, where "Oxford charged the van," and at Najara; commanded a wing at Barnet, and the van at Bosworth; four times received the honour of the Garter; and finally upheld their reputation for valour and skill in the person of Sir Francis Vere, and his brother Horatio, Lord Vere of Tilbury, of whom, though one was more loved and the other more feared, both were "honoured in war and lamented in peace," and were among the boldest and best generals who upheld the renown of the English name under Elizabeth, in the wars of the Netherlands. "It may be a question," says Naunton, writing of Sir Francis Vere, "whether the nobility of his house or the honour of his achievements might most commend him. . . . . They report that the queen, as she loved martial men, would court this gentleman as soon as he appeared in her presence."—*Fragmenta Regalia.* Alberic de Vere, canon of St. Osyth in the reign of Henry II., was the biographer of that saint and historian of her monastery. In the last Earl, Aubrey de Vere, "closed," says Lord Macaulay, "the longest and most illustrious line of nobles that England has seen." When in 1687 James II. determined to pack a Parliament, and to retain in office only those who would support him, De Vere, then Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, declared that he would stand by the king to the last drop of his blood; "but this is a matter of conscience, and I cannot comply." He was at once deprived of his Lord-Lieutenancy, and of his regiment of the Blues.

The 24 quarterings of the earls of Oxford, their crest of the blue boar, "verres," their badge of the mullet (see *ante*, Colne Engaine), and their motto "Vero nil verius" (words said to have been first pronounced by Queen Elizabeth in commendation of the loyalty of the Veres), are familiar to the herald and topographer as well as to the architectural antiquary.

In 1625, on the death of Earl Henry, the earldom was contested between Robert de Vere and Bertie, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, ancestor of the present Earls of Lindsey and Abingdon. Chief Justice Crewe gave judgment for the male line in a sentence worthy to be borne in mind by those who visit this ancient castle. ("The exordium of his speech is among the finest specimens of the ancient English eloquence."—*Macaulay*, ch. viii. *note*):—

"——— No king in Christendom hath such a subject as Oxford. He came in with the Conqueror, Earl of Guynes; shortly after the Conquest made great chamberlain, above 500 years ago, by Henry I., the Conqueror's son, brother to Rufus; by Maud the Empress, Earl of Oxford" (really by Hen. II.).

"This great honour, this high and noble dignity, hath continued ever since in the remarkable surname of De Vere, by so many ages, descents, and generations, as no other kingdom can produce such a peer in one and the self-same name and title. . . I find in all this length of time but two attainders of this noble family, and those in stormy and tempestuous times, when the government was unsettled and the kingdom in competition. . . I have laboured to make a covenant with myself that affection may not press upon judgment; for I suppose there is no man that hath any apprehension of gentry or nobleness but his affection stands to the continuance of so noble a name and house, and would take hold of a twig or twine-thread to uphold it. And yet Time hath his revolutions: there must be a period and an end to all temporal things, *finis rerum*, an end of names and dignities, and whatsoever is terrene; and why not of De Vere?—for where is Bohun? where is Mowbray? where is Mortimer? nay, what is more, and most of all, where is Plantagenet? They are entombed in the urns and sepulchres of mortality. And yet let the name and dignty of De Vere stand so long as it pleaseth God."—*Cruise*, 'Dignities,' p. 102.

S.E. of the castle the piety of the 1st countess, before 1190, founded a Benedictine *Nunnery*, now a farmhouse, in Nunnery Street, of which she was afterwards prioress, the earl taking the cowl in the priory at Earl's Colne, founded by his ancestor Alberic (see the present Rte., *ante*). In 1869 Mr. Manjendie uncovered all the foundations of the buildings which surrounded the keep, and identified all the buildings mentioned in a survey of the reign of Elizabeth, including the great house, built by the 13th earl in the reign of Henry VII. The well of the Castle was discovered in 1871.

The **Church* of *St. Nicholas* (rest. 1871) bears marks of the great earls, its probable builders, in the boars and mullets upon its walls. It is an ancient and interesting building—except the present tower of brick; built about 1616, when 4 bells were sold to defray the expense. The chancel is a good example of the transition style between Norm. and E. Eng. The buttresses are plain Norm. pilasters. The E. window consists of 3 lancets with a catherine wheel above. The shafts are slender, of E. Eng. proportions, but with the square Norm. abacus, and in the windows is the billet moulding. Outside also are E. Eng. shafts, and the central window has a dripstone, but the abacus of the shafts is con-

tinued in the Norm. fashion along the wall as a string. These windows also rest upon a string. The circle has round-headed compartments, but is otherwise of E. Eng. character. Under the chancel arch is a very rich and perfect rood-screen of wood, filled with Dec. tracery. The nave is Norm., consisting of low piers, supporting round arches, surmounted by a fine open wooden roof of the 16th centy. There is a good Norm. doorway to the chancel, and the nave door has some old iron scroll-work.

In the ch. is an altar-tomb for John, the 15th earl, K.G. and Great Chamberlain of England, died 1539, his countess and their children. It is of the black marble called "Touch," and has on the upper slab kneeling figures of the earl and his countess, with the arms of Vere impaling those of Trussel, above them. This earl married the heiress of the Trussels. At the sides of the tomb are kneeling figures of sons and daughters. The whole tomb is a fine example of the art and design of its time (A chair of state probably made for this earl, and displaying his quarterings, is preserved in the modern Hedingham Castle.)

Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., was born at Castle Hedingham 1786.

Kirby Hall, about 1 m. from the ch., was the occasional home of Horace, Lord Vere of Tilbury. His widow, daughter of Sir John Tracy of Tuddington in Gloucestershire, lived here. She had attended her husband in all his dangerous expeditions, and survived to a great age. Dillingham, who published the commentaries of Sir Francis Vere in 1657, mentions "Kirby Hall in Essex, where the truly religious and honourable the Lady Vere doth still survive, kept alive thus long by special providence, that the present age might more than read and remember what was true godliness in eighty-eight" (the year of the Armada). The famous collection of portraits now at Rainham (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 28) was then at Kirby Hall.

Leaving Castle Hedingham we reach

12 m. *Yeldham* Stat. In *Great Yeldham Church* is a monument to Viscountess Bateman, of the Spencer (Sunderland) family, who died 1769; and a carved oak screen bearing the arms of the De Veres. At the branching of the road to Cambridge stands *Yeldham Oak*, 27 ft. in girth.

[2 m. N. of Yeldham is *Tilbury*, which gave a title to Sir Horace Vere, brother of Sir Francis Vere, both of whom were distinguished in the Low Country wars of the 16th cent. (See *ante*, Castle Hedingham.) Sir Horace was the first and last Baron Tilbury. There are no remains of his manor-house.]

At *Ridgewell*, rt. of the line, the foundations of an extensive Roman villa were discovered in 1794 (it is figured in the 'Archæologia'), and various other Roman remains have been found between Ridgewell and

16¼ m. *Birdbrook* Stat. We are here on the line of the Roman road which ran from Colchester to Cambridge; and between Birdbrook and *Steeple Bumpstead* (l. of the line) is a Roman camp. In the *Ch.* of the latter village are various monuments for the Bendyshes, of *Bower Hall*, close by. 1 m. E. of the village is *Moyns Park*, a very fine old Tudor mansion, built partly in 1580 by Th. Gent, Baron of Exchequer; it is still in the possession of his descendants. The property has been in the family nearly 800 years. It is mentioned by Norden, in his survey of Essex, made in James I.'s reign, as "a stately house begun by Baron

Gent, deceased, not finished." Portions of the house are even older.

[At *Hempsted*, 4 m. W. of Steeple Bumpstead, is the tomb and bust of *Dr. William Harvey*, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He died in 1657, and was buried in a vault which his brother Eliab, who bought a manor here, had built. "He is lapt in lead," said Aubrey, "and on his breast, in great letters, 'Dr. William Harvey.' I was at his funeral, and helped to carry him into the vault." Dick Turpin, the highwayman, was born here in the house now the *Rose and Crown*. The parish has been famous for its enormous oak trees, few of which remain, although this part of Essex is still well wooded.]

19 m. *Haverhill* Stat. (Pop. 3031) stands on the very confines of Essex and Suffolk, partly in both. It is a long and insignificant place, having one ch. (Dec. and Perp.) of little interest, and the traces of a second long since swept away.

[For a notice of Keddington or "Ketton" Ch., 2½ m. N.E. of Haverhill, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 15.]

At Haverhill the Colne Valley Rly. joins the line between Sudbury and Cambridge. (**Suffolk**, Rte. 15.)

ROUTE 10.

LONDON TO CHIPPING ONGAR, CHIGWELL, EPPING FOREST, ONGAR. ONGAR TO DUNMOW.

(To Chipping Ongar this route follows a branch of the Great Eastern Rly. Many trains daily start from both the *Fenchurch Street* and *Liverpool Street* stations; meeting at the *Stratford Junction*, where four lines diverge—(*a*) to Southend (Rte. 1); (*b*) to Colchester and Ipswich (Rte. 2); (*c*) to Cambridge and Norwich (Rte. 11); and (*d*) to Chipping Ongar. The line from Fenchurch Street runs by Stepney to Stratford; that from Liverpool Street by Bethnal Green and Coborn Road.)

For (4½ m. from Fenchurch St.) *Stratford* (see Rte. 1). After crossing the River Lea (see Rte. 11) we reach

5¼ m. *Leyton* Stat. (Pop. 23,016.) The place takes its name from its position on the l. bank of the Lea. It is a village of villas. Many Roman remains have been found here, and it has been conjectured that Leyton represents the Durolitum of the Antonine Itinerary (but this was more probably a short distance N. of Romford, see Rte. 2). The *Ch.*, rebuilt of brick in 1821 (except the tower, which dates from about 1658), contained monuments to Strype the historian, who was vicar 68 years, from 1674 to 1737; to Charles Goring, second E. of Norwich, who d. 1670; and to William Bowyer, the learned printer, d. 1737. But the slab to Strype's memory is no longer to be found. It is believed to be buried under the pavement of the restored chancel. There are also some ela-

borate monuments for the family of Hickes, who long possessed the manor, including one, with effigy, for Sir Michael Hickes (secretary to Lord Burleigh), d. 1612. A small brass tablet records the deposit of "Good Lady Mary Kyngestone, dyrectly under thys stone."

At Leyton Sir Thomas Rowe, the Oriental traveller, was b. 1580 (see *post*, Woodford); and here Thomas Lodge, contemporary of Shakespeare, wrote at least two of his pieces. The next stat.,

6¼ m. *Leytonstone*, is also in the parish of Leyton; and the village, like Leyton, was formerly, but is no longer, a long street of villas. A great deal of building has been going on during the last ten years, so that the place is much altered. But neither Leyton nor Leytonstone affords so pleasant scenery as—

7½ m. *Snaresbrook* (Stat.). (*Inn:* The Eagle.) **Epping Forest** (a portion of the ancient Forest of Waltham) extends, including what is called the "Lower Forest," from the neighbourhood of Stratford to the town of Epping. But of this tract far the greater portion has been inclosed, the inclosures having been made gradually. Though in 1851 there were 6000 acres open, in 1871 the number had diminished to 3000. The vigorous and patriotic effort made by the Corporation of London have regained much of these recent encroachments, which amounted to fully 5 square miles of "breathing ground" lost to the metropolis. That portion called Hainault Forest has been disafforested (see *post*); and in the remaining uninclosed part the Crown only now possesses forestal rights, *i.e.*, the deer, their herbage, "vert and browse," and the power to enforce a fence month. Much of the country, however, retains its forest character, and especially about Snaresbrook. Here is the *Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum;* and at *Wanstead* (1 m. rt.—Snaresbrook is the stat. for Wanstead) is the *Infant Orphan Asylum*, a modern Elizabethan building, erected 1841–3 by Scott and Moffat, including chapel, infirmary, and accommodation for 300 orphans eligible at any age under 7. They are educated as members of the Church of England, and may remain in the asylum until the age of 15. The Asylum was founded in 1827, and is most pleasantly situated. (Its London Offices are at 100, Fleet Street, where all information may be obtained. No children are admitted whose parents have not filled a respectable position in society.)

Wanstead House, a very superb structure, built for the first Earl Tylney in 1715 by Colin Campbell, was pulled down 1822 by the fourth Earl of Mornington, soon after his marriage with the heiress of the Tylneys. The Prince de Condé rented the house for a time about 1795. The modern *Ch.*, 1790, with a Greek portico, contains a monument to Sir Josh. Child, d. 1699. The monuments were moved from the old ch. The remains of Epping Forest extend hence N. about 9 m.

At *Lake House*, near Wanstead, Thomas Hood resided for two or three years, and wrote here his novel of 'Tylney Hall,' "much of the scenery and description being taken from Wanstead and its neighbourhood."—*Mem. of T. Hood.* The house was originally a banquetting hall attached to Wanstead Park, and was named from a large lake which spread between it and the mansion.

Passing the station at

8¼ m. *George Lane*, the next is

9¼ m. *Woodford* Stat. (Pop. 7154.) Woodford (*Inns*: George, White Hart, Castle) is a pleasant village, principally built round a green, and abounding in citizen's villas and

boarding schools. There is much forest scenery in its neighbourhood.

The *Ch.* was rebuilt in 1816. In the churchyard is a very large yew-tree; and a remarkable column recording members of the family of Godfrey — to which belonged the famous Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey— popularly known as Sir Edmondsberry. He was really Edmond Berry, or Berrie, having two baptismal names. Sir Thomas Rowe or Roe, the Eastern traveller, and ambassador to the Great Mogul, born at Leyton in 1580, became lord of Woodford manor, and was buried here. He brought to this country the Alexandrian MS. of the Greek Testament. Woodford may boast also of a more recent and more famous "illustration." Sidney Smith ('Peter Plymley') was born here. In the neighbourhood are *Monkhams* (H. F. Barclay, Esq.), and *Hale End* (J. Gurney Fry, Esq.).

1 m. N. of Woodford are *Woodford Wells*, so called from a mineral spring, now no longer in repute, whence is a good view over the forest and the vale of the Roding.

10¾ m. *Buckhurst Hill* Stat. (Pop. 3500.) A district of new villas. From this place the Epping stag hunt, before it ceased recently, used to start on Easter Monday (see *Epping, post*). Hood, when he wrote his 'Epping Hunt,' described it as an "ebbing as well as Epping custom," and added, "The Easter chase will soon be numbered with the pastimes of past times; its dogs will have had their day, and its deer will be fallow. A few more seasons and the City Common Hunt will become uncommon." It is generally asserted that the right of hunting in the forest was granted to the citizens of London by Hen. III. in 1226. But this is uncertain. No such charter is known to exist, and the three earlier charters (Hen. I., Hen. II., Rich. I.) which *do* exist, grant the citizens their huntings as their ancestors had them—to wit, in Chiltrie, in Middlesex, and Surrey—not naming Essex. The Lord Mayor had long ceased to preside. The late Lord Brougham, when staying in the neighbourhood, went on one occasion to witness the hunt, about which he was "very facetious," and asked many questions. He said to a man, "I suppose you are waiting for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen? If you will show me them, when they arrive, I will give you a crown." The man said, "I do not think I should justly know them, but if you will give me half-a-crown I will show you Lord Brougham alive." This so disconcerted his lordship that he went home immediately. (*Report of the Committee on Royal Forests*, 1863.)

This is the station nearest to the village of *Chigwell* (*Inn:* King's Head), whose scenery has been described by Dickens in his 'Barnaby Rudge.' Near it is Chigwell Row, a hamlet scattered for 3 m. along the road, and bordering on Epping and Hainault forests, rich in woodland scenery.

St. Mary's Ch., in the village of Chigwell, approached by an avenue of yews, has a Norm. S. door. Here is a monument for Thos. Caleshill, d. 1595, "servant to Ed. VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth;" and in the chancel the remarkable *brass* of Samuel Harsnett, successively Bishop of Chichester and Norwich, and Archbishop of York. He died in 1631, and is represented in a mitre, rich cope, rochet, and chimere, holding a pastoral staff. This is the latest representation of the canonical vestments on an English brass. The inscription runs, "Hic jacet Samuell Harsnett, quondam vicarius hujus ecclesiæ, primo indignus episcopus Cicestriensis, deinde indignior episcopus Norwicensis, demum indignissimus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis." Archbishop Harsnett had been

master of the grammar school here before he became vicar. He resigned the vicarage, but continued to live at Chigwell, where he had bought a house and estate. In this house he died. In 1629 the Archbp. founded two free schools here, one for young children, the other for "teaching the Greek and Latin tongues." It is expressly provided that the master of this latter school should be "no puffer of tobacco." The schools are still flourishing, and were re-opened under a new scheme, at Michaelmas, 1868. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was educated here.

Chigwell Row, which stands on high ground, commands views of the Thames and the Kentish Hills. Below it, S., extends *Hainault Forest*, a portion of the ancient forest of Waltham, said (but very doubtfully) to have been so named because it was stocked with deer brought from Hainault. This part of the forest was disafforested in 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 43), and the act has been carried into effect by disposing of the timber and underwood, and bringing that portion which was allotted to the Crown into cultivation. The process of disafforesting has unfortunately been actively continued for twenty-five years past. A remnant of the pristine condition of the forest was preserved for popular recreation by the late Col. Mark Wood, at Lambourell End, and there are patches of unreclaimed forest on each side the road at Chigwell Road, in front of the "Maypole." The old inn of that name, made famous by Dickens in 'Barnaby Rudge,' has disappeared with the forest, and replaced by the modern brick building bearing the same name. The *Fairlop Oak* stood not far from Chigwell. This tree measured 45 ft. in girth, and its boughs shadowed an area of 300 ft. It was greatly injured, and some of its principal branches destroyed, by fire in 1805; and its remains were blown down by high winds in 1820. The pulpit and reading desk in St. Pancras Church, London, are made from its wood. The age of the Fairlop oak is uncertain. It had long been very celebrated; and Queen Anne is said to have visited the forest on purpose to see it. "Fairlop Fair" was founded by John Day, a boat-builder at Wapping, and the "pilgrimage" to it in boats (on wheels) is still kept up. The oak lost a large limb in 1767.

Following the valley of the Roding river, which it reached at Buckhurst Hill, the rly. proceeds to

11¾ m. *Loughton* Stat. Loughton (*Inns:* Crown, Standard, King's Head) is a village on the old Epping road, and a very good place from which to visit that part of Epping Forest which lies W. of it. This part (including Loughton) is no longer under royal jurisdiction, the lords of the manor having purchased the Crown rights. But it contains much fine woodland scenery.

High Beech (1½ m. from Loughton Stat. (*Inn:* the King's Oak) is in the parish of Waltham Abbey (Pop. 502). (The visitor should, however, be reminded that on Sundays and Mondays throughout the summer all this neighbourhood—Loughton, Fair Mead, and High Beech—is thronged by holiday-makers from London, whose music, donkeys, and picnics do not greatly add to the charms of the scenery. Such parties have, however, been permitted in the forest from time immemorial; and the benefit of such excursions to London Eastenders can hardly be overrated. It has been calculated that more than 200,000 persons are occasionally within the precincts of the forests in one day.) At High Beech, the "London clay" reaches its greatest elevation (388 ft.), and from this place some of the finest views of the surrounding country are obtained. From behind the Oak Inn

the eye ranges over great part of Hertfordshire in front, and S.E. over Kent, from above Gravesend to Shooter's Hill. From *Lappitt's Hill*, the view extends over Highgate to Haleybury; and from the *Parsonage*, across London to the Crystal Palace. A small ch. was built at High Beech in 1836.

Passing stations at

13¼ m. *Chigwell Lane* (which in spite of its name is much further from the village of Chigwell than Woodford stat.), and

15¼ m. *Theydon Bois*, a convenient station for the forest, where the village green is noticeable, the line reaches

16¾ m. *Epping.* (*Inn:* The Cock.) This town, of 2343 Inhab., 380 ft. above the sea, in a healthy and pleasant situation, consists of one long and wide street running along the top of a ridge. It still retains its ancient fame for butter and cheese, produced on the pastures of the Roding; and for sausages.

The old *Parish Ch.*, 2 m. W. of Epping, in the Upland, has been superseded by the *Church of St. John Baptist*, erected 1891, in the town. The walks in the forest here are extremely pretty, and the forest roads are no longer as in Pepys' days —when he complained that riding in the main way was like "riding in a kennel." Once he avoided "that bad way by a privy road, which brought us to Hoddesden, and so to Tibbalds; which was mighty pleasant."

Epping Forest is a portion of the great Forest of Waltham, which anciently extended to the very walls of London. Its area has been greatly curtailed, and the present uninclosed portion of Epping Forest does not contain more than 6000 acres. This is commonable for horses and cows.

We are glad to say the forest is now practically secured to the people of England for ever, and a Verderer has been officially appointed to preserve it from vandalism. The Essex Naturalists' Field Club are to be congratulated for having used powerful influence to preserve such a bit of ancient forest scenery, in its native and undisturbed state, so near to London. The forest is a favourite hunting-ground for every class of metropolitan naturalists. It was formally declared open by the Queen on May 6th, 1882.

The forest was formerly well stocked with red and fallow deer, but they are now nearly extinct. Roe-deer have been imported by Mr. E. N. Buxton, who has written an admirable guide to the forest, its fauna and flora, &c. In the last centy., it was a great resort for gipsies, and Easter Monday's "Epping Hunt" was well known within the sound of Bow Bells, and much enjoyed by the lieges of Cockney. (See *ante.* For full particulars relating to the inclosures, the public rights, and those of the Crown, see the 'Report from the Select Committee on Royal Forests (Essex), 1863.')

In the neighbourhood of Epping are *Hill Hall* and *Copt Hall* (Geo. Wythes, Esq.). Hill Hall was built in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Thomas Smijth, who was secretary of state to that queen and Edward VI. The style is Italian, from designs obtained, it is said, by the founder, during his travels, from John of Padua. It forms a square, 3 sides of which were finished about 1577; the E. side has been rebuilt (1716). Here is Sir Thomas's portrait, ascribed to *Titian*, another of Hen. VIII. by *Holbein*, and some other paintings.

The *Ch.* of *Theydon Mount* (in which parish Hill Hall is situated), with a brick tower, was rebuilt 1600, by Sir William Smijth, nephew and heir of Sir Thomas, and contains

in its chancel monuments of Sir Thomas Smijth, founder of the family, and of many successors. The life of Sir Thomas was written by Strype, the ecclesiastical "Annalist."

Copped or *Copt Hall* (A.-S. *cop*= head, chief), one of the best houses in Essex, is large, plain, of brick, and built by Jas. Wyatt. A former house, built for Sir T. Heneage in the reign of Elizabeth, had a gallery 168 ft. by 22 ft., and 22 ft. high. "On this gallery," says Fuller ('Worthies,' Essex), "a story doth depend. In November, 1639, here happened an hirecano, or wild wind, which, entering in at the great east window, blew that down, and carried some part thereof, with the picture of the Lord Coventry (singled from many more which hung on both sides untouched), all the length of the gallery, out of the west window, which it threw down to the ground. I mention this the rather because pious Dr. Jackson, head of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, observed the like wind about the same time as ominous, and presaging our civil dissensions." The witty Earl of Dorset lived at Copt Hall; and here Shadwell wrote part of his 'Squire of Alsatia,' the play which suggested to Scott 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' The Conyers family bought the place in 1749 from Lord North and Grey, and built the present house, S. of the old one, and within the parish of Epping. The old house was in the parish of Waltham, the abbots of which place had a manor-house here. Near the S.E. corner of the park, about 100 yards from the road, is an ancient intrenchment, now overgrown with trees, called *Ambreys Banks.* The rampart encloses nearly 12 acres. The word "Ambreys" (Emrys, Brit., an enclosure?) is found elsewhere, and is apparently to be recognised in the Wiltshire Amesbury.

Another, and perhaps a better, way of getting to Epping Forest is by train to Chingford (10½ m.). This is a pleasant village standing on the Ching. Here is *Queen Elizabeth's* or *Fair Mead*, Lodge, an Elizabethan building originally erected as a hunting lodge, but now used as a farmhouse. Near it is a noble oak, about 18 ft. in girth, the finest tree in Epping Forest. The old ch. is now nothing but a picturesque ivy-covered ruin of an E. E. and Perp. ch. The new ch. was built in 1845 of white brick, in the Dec. style.

The rly. from Epping makes a circuit towards the N.E.; and passing the stations at

19½ m. *North Weald*, and

21 m. *Blake Hall*, where there is little to notice, reaches

22¾ m. *Chipping Ongar* Stat. Chipping Ongar (*Inn:* Lion) is an ancient "chepe" or market town on the Roding, composed chiefly of one long street. (*Ongar* is the A.-S. "Angra," a separated portion of land.) Pop. 992. The town stands within an ancient entrenchment; and E. of it is the moat and keep mound of a castle built by Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England (1162)—the "Lux Luciorum" of his epitaph in Lesnes Priory, Kent, founded by him, and where he became himself a Canon Regular before his death in 1179. Ongar was given to de Lucy by William, E. of Mortaigne, son of King Stephen; and the lordship was then erected into an honour. In 1176 (after the rebellion of the barons and the King's sons) Henry II. seized into his own hand nearly all the English castles; and "not sparing even Richard de Lucy; his most intimate friend and the Justice of England, he took from him his castle of 'Angra.'" B. Abbas. i., 224. The Castle, afterwards restored, passed from the Lucys to the house of Rivers de Ripariis, and thence to

the Lords Stafford. De Lucy's castle was taken down, temp. Eliz., by its then owner, William Morice, who raised in its stead a brick building of 3 stories. This was destroyed in its turn in 1744. The mound is now planted, and from the top there is a wide and pleasing view. It seems probable that the mound (like those at Castle Acre (Rte. 27) and elsewhere in Norfolk, and like that at Rayleigh in this county (see Rte. 5), is more ancient than the Norm. period. The entrenchments which surround the town may have been connected with it. The ch. walls contain Roman tiles. Within the ch. are monuments to Sir H. Palavicini, d. 1637, and to Jane, daughter of Sir O. Cromwell of Hinchinbrook, d. 1637. (See *Babraham*, **Cambridgeshire**, Rte. 33.)

[Ongar gives name to the hundred, which was formerly noted for a remarkable "watching and warding of the Wardstaff," — the forms of which were no doubt of great antiquity. The staff represented the King's person; and its "watch and ward" seems to have been a yearly muster of men who were appointed to guard the King's peace within the hundred. The bailiff of the hundred was yearly to "make the wardstaffe of some willow bough growing in Abbess Roding wood, the Sunday before Hock Monday." It was to be 3 quarters of a yard long, and 8 in. round. The bailiff was to convey it to the Manor Place of Rookwood Hall in the parish of Abbess Roding, "where the lord of the manor shall reverently the same receive into his house, and shall rowle it up in a faire fine linen cloth or towel, and so lay it upon some pillow or cushion on a table or cubberd standing in the chief or highest place in the hall of the said manor place, there to remain, until the said bailiff shall have relieved and refreshed himself." The staff was then to be conveyed "by sunne shyninge" to Wardhatch Lane, where all tenants in the parish holding their lands by service royal were to attend, with their "full ordinarie number of able men well harnished." A rope with a bell hung on it was to be stretched across the lane, and the staff was to be reverently laid on the ground, on a cushion. The bailiff then called over the names of the landowners, who presented themselves at the rope; and they, with their men, were ordered to "keep the watch and ward" through the night, in due silence, "soe that the king be harmless and the country scapeless," until, at sunrise, the Lord of Rookwood "repaired unto the staff," and made a notch on it with a knife, in proof of the watch completed. The bailiff then carried the staff into the next parish, delivering it to the lord of the chief manor with some very rude rhymes. So it passed through the hundred; until its office being served for the year, it was to be carried through the country to a place called "Atwood-by-the-Sea," where it was to be thrown into the sea. This custom — one of those symbolical observances to be found in the earliest polity of all the Teutonic and Scandinavian races— was continued at least until the reign of Elizabeth. The whole of the ceremony, with the rhymes spoken by the bailiff, will be found in Morant's 'Essex,' i. p. 126.]

[1 m. W. of Ongar is **Greenstead*, whose timber *Ch. of St. Andrew* has attracted much attention and has been supposed to be of Saxon date. The nave, alone the original structure, is formed of the trunks of oak or chestnut trees, "not, as usually described, 'half trees,' since they have had a portion of the centre or heart cut out, probably to furnish beams for the construction of the roof and sills. The outside, or slab

thus left, were placed on the sill, but by what kind of tenon they are there retained does not appear; while the upper ends, being roughly adzed off to a thin edge, are led into a groove, which, with the piece of timber in which it is cut, runs the whole length of the building itself. The door-posts are of squared timber, and are secured in the grooves by small wooden pins, still firm and strong—a truly wonderful example of the durability of British oak. . . . The outsides of all the trees are furrowed to the depth of about an inch into long stringy ridges, by the decay of the softer parts of the timber; but these ridges seem equally hard as the heart of the wood itself."—*A. Suckling.* Some of the woodwork, however, having become worm-eaten, was removed in 1848, but the greater part of the original timber remains. The nave is 29 ft. 9 in. long by 14 ft. broad. Its "wooden walls" are 5 ft. 6 in. high. There are 16 logs on the S. and 2 door-posts; on the N. 21 logs, and 2 gaps plastered up. At the W. end is a modern tower of boards, a way into which has been cut through the logs of the western wall. The woodwork of the roof is said to be coeval with the walls. It was no doubt originally thatched, a roofing which may still be seen on many village churches in Norfolk and Suffolk. The ch. is now lighted by windows in the roof, of recent date; and it seems doubtful if, in the primitive state of the building, any light was admitted except from the E. end. The original E. end has been destroyed, and the present chancel, which is late Perp., temp. Hen. VII. is of red brick. At the S.E. angle is a pillar piscina. Brick buttresses have also been built for strengthening the S. wall of the nave, which leans slightly outwards.

Greenstead Ch. is said to have been originally erected about the year 1013. Three years before, the body of St. Edmund had been removed from Bury to London, on account of a sudden descent of the Danes upon the coast of Suffolk. On its restoration in 1013 to its original resting-place at Bury, the body of the sainted king was sheltered at Stapleford, and according to a "register of St. Edmundsbury," cited by Dugdale, "near Aungre (Ongar), where a wooden chapel remains as a memorial unto this day." A very ancient road from London into Suffolk passed through the parish of Greenstead, and there is still a tradition in the village that the bones of a Saxon monarch once rested in the ch. The tradition and the record must be allowed their due weight. No indication of any certain date, however, is afforded by the building itself; and although small wooden churches were numerous during the Saxon period, notices occur of their erection long after the Conquest, especially in such great forest districts as Essex long continued to be; a character which seems to be indicated in the name of the parish — Greenstead — the "steading" in the midst of the greenwood. The fact that the ch. is dedicated to St. Andrew, and not to the martyr of East Anglia, should also be noticed.

2 m. S.E. of Ongar is the little Norm. *Ch.* of *Stondon Massey*, the N. side of which remains unaltered, and shows 3 very narrow loopholed windows—2 in the nave and 1 in the chancel. These are placed high up in the wall. A frame of oak timber, which occupies a considerable portion of the western end, and sustains the present tower and bells, is entitled to observation on account of its singular construction.]

[On the old London turnpike, running from Ongar through Chigwell, is (2½ m. from Ongar, l.) *Dudbrook House*, Navestock, a residence of Lord Carlingford, long the home of the Waldegraves. The manor

was granted in 1553 by Q. Mary, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, her faithful adherent. A descendant of Sir Edward was created Earl of Waldegrave in 1729. He built the old hall at Navestock, which was pulled down in 1811. "It is a dull place," wrote Walpole to Montague (1759), "though it does not want prospect backwards. The ch., which has Norm. portions, contains a mural monument for the two first earls, with an inscription written by the widow of the second, who afterwards became Duchess of Gloucester,—the "royal niece" of Horace Walpole. Here is also a somewhat grotesque monument by *Bacon*, for Lieut. Edw. Waldegrave, 1812, and a half-length effigy of Wm. Fred. Visct. Chewton, killed in the Battle of the Alma, 1854. On Navestock Common there is an ancient entrenchment.

2 m. further on the road, l., is

Albyns (Sir Wm. N. Abdy, Bart.), in the parish of Stapleford Abbots. The house is said to be from a design by *Inigo Jones*. It stands in a fine park on the Roding, and was the property of Magdalen Wood, wife of Sir Thos. Edmondes (temp. Jas. I.), whose state papers have thrown so much light on the history of his own times. The Abdys of Kelvedon have been in possession of Albyns since 1650. Mr. Day, the author of 'Sandford and Merton,' lived in this parish; the property still belongs to the family.

Lambourne, a parish 2 m. beyond Albyn, was the first living of Thomas Winniffe, Bishop of Lincoln (1642). On his deprivation during the civil war, he retired here, died in 1654, and is buried in the ch.]

At Ongar the rly. ends. Proceeding by road towards Dunmow (14 m.) the first place to be noted is

3 m. *Fyfield.*

The *Ch.*, in spite of much patching and alteration, is interesting. The tower, intersecting the nave and chancel, is Norm. The N. and S. aisles are E. E. The chancel, early Dec., with 3 very good sedilia. At the angles of the hood mouldings are grotesque heads, one of which has a high-pointed cap. In the external wall of the chancel, under the E. window, is a remarkable arch with quatrefoils in the heading. These seem to have been pierced, but can only have lighted the back of the altar, as the flooring within renders evident. The font is perhaps late Norm.

[1½ m. N.E. of Fyfield are the 2 little churches of *Willinghale Spain* and *Willinghale Dou*, standing in the same churchyard, and serving for the 2 adjoining parishes. *Willinghale Spain* is so named from the family of D'Espagne, which was settled in this part of Essex from the Conquest until the reign of Edw. II. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Andrew and All Saints, is principally Norm., though it has been supposed that the shell of the building may date from before the Conquest. There is much Roman brick in the walls. 3 Norm. windows remain, and an enriched N. portal, the iron work on the doors of which has been thought Norman or even earlier. At any rate it should be noticed. Against the S. wall of the chancel is a curious memorial for the children of Edward Beauly (1613–1632). It is a sort of book, with a wooden cover, carved with the arms of Beauly, and having a sheet of parchment with arms and short records within. *Willinghale Dou* is named from the family of D'Eu or D'Ou, which held a manor here under the Earls of Essex. The *Ch.*, apparently Dec., contains three brasses — a knight of the Torrel family, circ. 1400; a lady of the same family, of later date; and Mistress Dorothy Brewster, d. 1613. There is also a monument with re-

cumbent effigy, for Robert Wiseman of Torrell's Hall, d. 1641—"Vir generossisimus . . . pius, candidus, quadratus, litis expers."

Roxwell, 4 m. E., has a good late Dec. *Ch.* with good window tracery.]

The road now enters the district of the Rodings, or Rudings, a cluster of 8 agricultural parishes, apparently deriving their name from the stream near which they stand. The stream itself may be named from some meadow on its banks once marked by a cross;—*ród-ing* = rood meadow. So the 'Roodee' at Chester. (Kemble, however, 'Sax. in Eng.,' finds here a settlement of the Saxon Rodingas.) They are Abbots (or Abbess), Beauchamp, Margarets, White, Aythorp, High, Berners, and Leaden *Roding*. Through the last the road passes. This part of Essex, wooded and rich in pasture, is very remote from urban or scholastic influence. In the language of the inhabitants of the Rodings, "The world, or at least the isle of Britain, is divided into three parts, looked on most likely as three concentric circles. The hallowed centre, the bull's eye, the γῆς ὀμφαλός, the inner Ecbatana, is "the Rudings;" round about them, in the middle circle, lie the "Hundreds"—the rest of Essex; further still, on the outer circle, lie "the Shires,"—the rest of Britain. As for the rest of Europe and of the world, they are doubtless looked on as so utterly barbarous, as to deserve no place at all in the geography of the favoured Rudingas." E.A.F.—(?) Whether the "Rudings" are named from the river or from the sons of "Rode," the settlement here is unquestionably of great antiquity. The Roding churches, small, and of little interest, are all of Early character (there is a good Norm. enriched door at Margaret's Roding)—and are dedicated to local saints—as St. Edmund and St. Botolph. *Roding Abbess* was so named from the Abbess of Barking, who held the chief manor. At *Roding Berners*, held by the Berners family for many generations, Juliana the Prioress of Sopwell, whose taste for field sports was so pronounced, and who was the authoress of the famous 'Boke of St. Albans,' is said to have been born.

[3 m. l. of Aythorp Roding (which the road leaves a little to the l.), is *Hatfield Broadoak*, where a fine old oak is carefully fenced round, and considered to represent, at one or two descents, the original patriarch of the forest from which the place took its distinguishing name. In the *Ch.* is a fine effigy of Robert, third Earl of Oxford, d. 1221. The earl is represented lying cross-legged in a coat of chain-armour. The weight of the linked mail dragging from the right arm (the hand of which grasps and draws the sword) is very cleverly indicated. A small Benedictine priory was founded here by Alberic, the founder of the race, in 1135. The ch. contains a graceful monument by Flaxman to Lady Ibbetson (grandmother of the present owner of Down Hall) and some medallions by Roubilliac on monuments of the Chamberlayne family. The northern part of the parish is still richly wooded, and is known as "Hatfield Forest."

In it stands *Barrington Hall* (G. A. Lowndes, Esq.) in a well timbered park.

3 m. S.W. is *Down Hall* (Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bt.), a large modern house in a pretty park watered by the Pincey Brook. It is chiefly remarkable because it occupies the site of the place to which the poet and diplomatist Matthew Prior

> "From the loud camp retired, and noisy court,
> For honourable ease and rural sport,

The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,
Nor found they lagged too slow, nor flew too fast;
He made his wish with his estate comply,
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die."
Henry and Emma.

4000*l.* advanced to him by his generous friend Lord Harley, son to the Earl of Oxford, and another 4000*l.* raised among his friends, the subscriptions to his poems, enabled him to purchase the estate (1714) of which Lord Harley had the reversion, and where he resided after Prior's death. Describing his first visit, the poet says he went—

"Fair Essex to see, and a place they call Down.
There are gardens so stately, and arbours so thick;
A portal of stone and a fabric of brick.
. . . . 'Tis a house for a squire,
A justice of peace, or a knight of the shire."

Down Hall was sold to the Selwin family, by whom the old house was pulled down in the latter part of the last century. A rudely framed armchair, the favourite seat of Prior, is preserved in the hall.]

[About 6 m. E. of Aythorp Roding, but reached by better roads from Dunmow, whence it is distant 7 m., is *Pleshy*, best known, like many other places of historical importance, from the mention made of it by Shakespeare. The widowed Duchess of Gloucester, when she bids John of Gaunt commend her to Edmund of York, continues—

"Bid him—O! what?
With all good speed, at Pleshy, visit me.
Alack! and what shall good old York there see
But empty lodgings, and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones?"
Rich. II., Act i., *Sc.* 2.

This Duchess was Eleanor Bohun, heiress of Pleshy. Her husband was Thomas of Woodstock, 6th son of Ed. III., and uncle of Richard II. This Duke of Gloucester, himself a man of ungoverned ambition, violently opposed the arbitrary measures of Richard II., and was at the head of a powerful party. In 1397 (two years before his own fall) Richard seized the Duke of Gloucester by a skilful piece of treachery. He came to Pleshy from his own palace at Havering (Rte. 2) and after supping with the Duke, begged him to ride with him to London, where an important petition was to be presented the following day. At Stratford, the king rode on; and the Earl Marshal, who was lying in wait there, seized the duke, hurried him to the Thames, and so to Calais, where he was murdered in prison. His body was brought to Pleshy and buried in the ch. of his college (see *post*); but was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. His duchess seems to have been occasionally at Pleshy until her death at Barking Abbey in 1399. (See Rte. 1.)

In retaliation for this crime, Sir John Holland, Duke of Exeter, half-brother of Richard II., was seized at Prittlewell and carried to Pleshy in Jan. 1400 (after Richard's deposition) by the followers of the murdered Duke of Gloucester, and beheaded.

The *Castle* of Pleshy is said to have been built by Geoffry de Mandeville, made Earl of Essex by King Stephen. (His chief castle was at Saffron Walden. See Rte. 11.) The barony passed through heiresses to the Fitz Piers, and (1227) to the great house of Bohun. The Bohun Earls of Hereford thus became also Earls of Essex. They were already (in their own right) hereditary Constables of England. Pleshy passed into the hands of the Crown soon after the death of the Duchess Eleanor.

The castle was founded within the lines of a Roman entrenchment, near which urns and other antiquities have been found. The *Mount* on which the Norm. keep was built, may possibly have formed part of the Roman works. Nothing remains of the castle except a brick

bridge, of one lofty arch, which communicated with the keep. This is covered with ivy, and is very picturesque as seen from the moat below.

A *College* was founded here by Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, for 9 chaplains, and a noble *Ch.* with a central tower, was attached to it. In this ch. were buried many of the Staffords, who became connected with the Bohuns by the marriage of Anne, daughter of the Duchess Eleanor, to Thomas and Edmund—successively Earls of Stafford. The chancel was pulled down by Sir John Gate, to whom the college was granted by Hen. VIII. The rest of the ch. became ruinous and fell. The present building dates from 1708, but has been lately restored.

"Pleshy" is generally regarded as a corruption of "Plaisir"—but the name in Domesday—Plesinchou—is proof of a different signification. The "hou" seems to indicate the existence of the mound long before the building of Earl Geoffry's castle.

At 14 m. *Dunmow* is reached. (See Rte. 3.)

ROUTE 11.

LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE, BY WALTHAM AND BISHOP'S STORTFORD. (SAFFRON WALDEN; AUDLEY END.)

(Great Eastern Railway.)

From Liverpool Street the train passes the stations of Bethnal Green, Cambridge Heath, London Fields, Hackney Downs, to Clapton, 3½ m.

[Leaving Clapton the line crosses the Lea, which rises near Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, and falls into the Thames at Blackwall. This stream is rich in associations;

"The sedgy tresses of the gulfy Lea"

are sung by Pope; and Spenser tells of

"The wanton Lea, that oft doth lose its way."

Upon its level banks are laid the opening scenes of Walton's 'Complete Angler;' and in more ancient days (A.D. 896) the Danish "army" under Hæsten, "towed their ships up the Thames and then up the Lea," where they "wrought a work," 20 m. above London. This work was attacked by the Londoners and "other folk," who were defeated, and 4 king's thanes were slain. In harvest time King Alfred encamped near London, so that the corn might be safely reaped; and afterwards he caused the river Lea to be obstructed by two "works," wrought on either bank, so that the "heathens" were unable to bring down their ships. They accordingly abandoned their stronghold, and the Londoners carried off such of the Danish ships as were "stalworth."—('Sax. Chron.' *ad ann.*) Wherefore, says Drayton—

"Thus the old Lea brags of the Danish blood."

The victories of Alfred drove back the Danes to the territory called the Danelagh, of which the l. bank of the Lea, from its source, formed one of the boundaries. The Lea, like the Thames, has had its swans, as appears by a 'Tale of two Swannes,' written by W. Vallans, temp. Eliz., and printed by Hearne, in his edition of Leland's Itinerary. The poem describes the voyage of two swans down the Lea, with the places by which they pass.]

7¾ m. *Tottenham* Stat. Here the greater part of the cattle and sheep brought out of Essex, Suffolk, and

Norfolk, along this line, quit the rly., and after a short rest in "lairs" or pens set apart for the purpose, are driven to London. The line to St. Pancras, which connects the Great Eastern Rly. with the Midland Rly. and the Metropolitan terminus of that line in the New Road, branches off here; a short cut for travellers to the West-end of London, avoiding the crowded streets of the city.

[2 m. W. is *Walthamstow* (which is, perhaps, more accessible by train from Clapton Stat,), a village composed in great part of the country seats of opulent citizens (Pop. 21,715). The whole parish may be called a town among trees. The *Ch.* has been much modernised, and is crowded with modern monuments. Walthamstow was the birth-place of Geo. Gascoigne the poet. Here is Forest School, in unison with King's Coll., Lond. The Bishop of S. Alban's is president; an *Institution* for educating daughters of missionaries; and other charities.]

8¾ m. *Park* Stat.
9½ m. *Angel Road* Stat.

[Here a line branches l. to Enfield by Edmonton.

At 9½ m. is *Edmonton* Stat. In Edmonton ch.-yard Charles Lamb (died 1834) rests, after the many years of "that dry drudgery at the desk's dead wood," of which he wrote with so much feeling.

10 m. *Bush Hill Park.*

12½ m. *Enfield* Stat. (Stats. of G. N. Rly. and G. E. Rly., also at Enfield Lock. *Inns:* Enfield Arms; George.) Enfield is a large village. Pop. 19,100. The *Church* (St. Andrew) is a *compoed*-over and embattled building, whose exterior (late Perp.) covers a Dec. chancel and nave. It has a good Dec. E. window, with a W. tower, and over the S. porch a muniment room for the parish archives, in which are some pieces of old armour and buff coats. Between the N. aisle and chancel is the handsome Perp. canopied tomb of Jocosa Tiptoft (d. 1446), mother of the learned Earl of Worcester, bearing her effigy in brass finely engraven, let into a slab of Purbeck marble. The lady wears a mantle embroidered with the arms of Powys impaling Holland. Her head-dress is of the mitred form, and is surmounted with a coronet. She was the daughter of Edward Charlton, Lord Powys, and married Sir John Tiptoft, who was in high reputation with Henry V. and VI., and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Tiptoft and Powys. He died before his wife in 1442. Here is also a marble monument to Nicholas Raynton, lord mayor of London, and his wife, with effigies—1646. In the ch. is a tablet to John Abernethy, the surgeon, who died at Enfield, 1831. He is buried here. The font is new.

The remains of the *old Manor House*, much altered and incorporated with an inhabited mansion, stand opposite to the ch., but screened from the market-place by low houses. The house is now a school, and has undergone many changes, yet one room on the ground-floor still retains its oak panelling; its rich ornamental ceiling with pendants; and its freestone chimney-piece, bearing the Tudor arms, supported by Cadwallader's dragon and badges (the horse and portcullis), with the motto "Sola salus servi redeo; sunt cætera fraudes." Edward VI. was brought to Enfield from Hertford on the death of his father, and kept his court here, being styled by some who saw him about that time "a proper and towardly ympe." The enclosures which formed the palace gardens remain, and within them, near the house, stands the wreck of a noble cedar of Lebanon, planted about 1660. Its trunk measures 17

feet in girth at a foot from the ground.

In the middle of the market-place is a small Gothic *cross* erected by subscription in 1826.

Enfield Chace—

"A forest for her pride, though titled but a chace,
Her purlieus and her parks, her circuit full as large
As some, perhaps, whose state requires a greater charge"—

has been divided and enclosed since 1777. Within the last 30 years the trees have been mostly grubbed up and the axe and plough have done their work, though clumps of trees here and there still bear a scanty witness to its former state. The Chace is first mentioned in the reign of Edward II. Hither Elizabeth repaired from Hatfield to drive the deer, and here Sir Walter Scott has laid one of the closing scenes of the 'Fortunes of Nigel.' Monkey-mead Plain, in Enfield Chace, is the supposed site of the battle of Barnet.

At Enfield, in 1666, died Edmund Calamy; and at East Lodge died, in 1838, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm. At Enfield Wash was the cottage of Mother Wells, in which (1753) the notorious impostor Elizabeth Canning was confined. Mrs. Wells' house was on the E. side of the road, at the corner of a lane leading to the marsh.

1½ m. E. of Enfield stood *South Bailey Lodge*, at one time the residence of the great Earl of Chatham, who laid out the grounds. At *East Bailey Lodge* lived Lord Chancellor Loughborough when young and anxious for distinction.

At *Forty Hall*, built, it is said, by Inigo Jones for Sir Nicholas Raynton, lived and died Richard Gough, author of the 'Sepulchral Monuments,' and editor of Camden's 'Britannia.' It is now the seat of James Meyer, Esq.

1 m. N. of Enfield is the manor-house, *White Webbs*, a solitary house, which received Guy Fawkes and Catesby while engaged in hatching the Gunpowder Plot.]

Returning to the main line, we reach

11¾ m. from London, *Ponders End* Stat. In the village, ½ m. l., is a small manufactory for crape. The wooded heights of Epping Forest are seen rt. On the rt. is seen the ivy-covered church-tower of Chingford.

13 m. *Brimsdown.*

13¾ m. *Enfield Lock* Stat. adjoins the *Small Arms Factory*, established here by Government in 1811.

14¾ m. *Waltham* Stat., ¼ m. from *Waltham Cross*, 1¼ m. from *Waltham Abbey.*

Waltham Cross (*Inn:* Four Swans) is in Hertfordshire, and is named from the finest remaining of "Queen Eleanor's Crosses"—memorials of the places at which the corpse of the Queen of Edward I. rested each night on its journey from Lincoln to London for interment. The Waltham Cross (which stands nearly in front of the inn, and but a short distance from the station) has been completely "restored;" but "has suffered very materially from the well-meant indiscretion of its admirers: however faithfully the old work may have been copied in the new erection, it does at best but show how well we can imitate the original, and affords very equivocal evidence of the state of the arts in the reign of Edward I."—*Fergusson.*

[About 1 m. W. of Waltham Cross, in Hertfordshire, is *Theobalds Park*, the site of the palace built by

Lord Burleigh, and exchanged by his son, the Earl of Salisbury, with James I., for Hatfield. Of this magnificent house, one of the most stately in England, not a fragment remains. It consisted of two principal quadrangles; and was rich with long galleries, leaded walks, towers, turrets, fountains, and "pleasant conceits." There was one walk "so delightful and pleasant, facing the middle of the house, and the several towers, turretts, windowes, chimneyes, walkes, and balconies, that the like walke for length, pleasantness and delight is rare to be seene in England." Hentzner, in his 'Travels in England' (1598), describes the gardens as of unusual beauty. Burleigh constantly entertained Elizabeth here; each visit costing the Lord Treasurer from 2000*l.* to 3000*l.* "The Queen hath been seen here," says the writer of Lord Burleigh's life (in Peck's Des. Cur.), "in as great royalty, and served as bountifully and magnificently, as at anie other tyme or place, all at his Lordship's charge." James I. stayed here four days on his way from Scotland to London; and the Lords of the Council here first paid him their homage. After it became his own property Theobalds was one of his most favourite palaces; and he died here, March 27, 1625. Charles I. was occasionally here. The petition of both houses of parliament was presented to him at Theobalds (Feb. 1642), and he went hence to put himself at the head of his army. Although the house was in excellent repair it was pulled down by order of the parliamentary commissioners in 1650, and the money from the sale of the materials, 8295*l.* 11*s.*, was divided among the army.

The site of the palace is marked by the houses which form what is known as *Theobalds Square*, built in 1765.

In 1633 Henry Cary, Lord Falkland, lost his life by an accident in the park of Theobalds. The New River runs through it; and James I. was so much interested with this great work of Sir Hugh Myddleton's, that he assisted the engineer with his help as King, and with the State purse. In this new river, in Theobalds Park, James was afterwards nearly drowned. He was riding one winter's evening with his son Prince Charles, when his horse stumbled, fell, and flung the King into the water. This was partly frozen, and James disappeared under thin ice, only his boots remaining visible. Sir Richard Young rushed into the water and dragged out his Majesty, who was little the worse for his adventure.]

Waltham Abbey, in Essex (1¼ m. from the station; *Inns:* Cock; New Inn; King's Arms), "the town (ham = home) in the weald or wood," is a place of great historical interest (Pop. 5368); and the portion of its conventual *Ch.* which still remains will amply repay a visit. The first. ch. here was built in the days of Canute, by Tofig the Proud, a great Danish Thegn, for the reception of a miraculous crucifix which had been found on his lordship of Lutegarsbury, in Somersetshire, "on the top of the peaked hill from which the place in later times derived its name of Montacute." Before this, there had been only a hunting seat in the forest. Tofig attached two priests to his ch.; and 66 persons who had been cured by the relic, established themselves here, and devoted themselves to its honour. Thus Tofig was the founder of both town and minster. (It was at the marriage feast of this Tofig, with the daughter of Osgod Clapa (1042), that Harthacnut died "as he stood at his drink.") Tofig's estate at Waltham was afterwards granted by the Confessor to his brother-in-law, Harold, who "rebuilt the small church of Tofig on a larger and more splendid scale, no

doubt calling to his aid all the resources which were supplied by the great contemporary development of architecture in Normandy."—*Freeman's* 'Norm. Conquest,' ii. 441. He enriched the church with many precious gifts and relics, increased the number of clergy from two to twelve, with a Dean at their head, besides several inferior officers. The clergy were secular canons. As chancellor, or lecturer, Harold appointed Adelard of Lüttich, who had already been employed under the Emperor Henry III., in bringing several of the churches of his dominions into better discipline. The miraculous crucifix was still the great treasure of the ch., which was consecrated in 1060, in the presence of the Confessor and his queen, Eadgyth. The royal charter confirming all Harold's gifts and arrangements was signed in 1062. Mr. Freeman ('Norm. Conq.,' ii. ch. 10) finds in the nature of this foundation—a ch. of secular canons, and not a monastery—a strong witness to Harold's character, and a proof that he was a "deliberate and enlightened patron of the secular clergy." He contrasts Waltham with Edward's Benedictine Abbey at Westminster. "To make such a choice in the monastic reign of Edward, when the king on his throne was well nigh himself a monk, was worthy of Harold's lofty and independent spirit; it was another proof of his steady and clear-sighted patriotism." However this may be, Harold seems to have always regarded Waltham with special affection. After the battle of Stamford Bridge, and in the short interval before he set out from London to encounter William at Senlac, he visited Waltham, offered relics, prayed, and made his final vows before the altar; and, as he departed, lay for some time flat on his face before the Holy Crucifix. It was afterwards asserted that the head of the image bowed itself towards the king as he lay prostrate: "Demisit vultum quasi tristis, lignum quidam præscium futurorum." It is probable that the cry of "Holy Cross!" raised by the English on the field of Senlac, and no doubt also at Stamford Bridge, had reference to this miraculous crucifix; and Waltham traditions asserted that it was in consequence of its mysterious warning that two of the Canons, Osgod and Œtheiric the Childmaster, followed the march of the English toward Hastings, and stood waiting afar off, but so as to see the issue of the great battle. But William would grant neither to them nor to Gytha, Harold's mother, the body of the English king. Contemporary writers assert that it was buried, by the Conqueror's orders, under a cairn on the rocks of Hastings. It was afterwards alleged, and most probably with truth, that the body was translated, by William's permission, from the cairn to Harold's own minster at Waltham; and at any rate, a tomb was shown here until the dissolution, bearing the simple inscription, "Hic jacet Haroldus infelix." Mr. Freeman ('Norm. Conq.' iii. ch. 15) accepts this story.

In 1307 the body of Edward I., on its way from Brugh-on-the-Sands to Westminster, rested for a short time in the church at Waltham. "For a while the two heroes lay side by side—the last and the first of English kings, between whom none deserved the English name, or could claim honour or gratitude from the English nation. . . . . In the whole course of English history we hardly come across a scene which speaks more deeply to the heart, than when the first founder of our later greatness was laid by the side of the last kingly champion of our earliest freedom."—*Freeman*, ut sup.

The fame and memory of Harold, which suffered greatly from late chroniclers and alien writers, was carefully cherished at Waltham. Two remarkable tracts exist, one,

'De Inventione sanctæ Crucis,' a history of the discovery of the miraculous crucifix, written by an anonymous canon of the house, after 1177 (when he lost his prebend at the change of foundation); the other a very legendary 'Vita Haroldi,' written at Waltham after 1205. The first has been edited, with a very important introduction, by Professor Stubbs (Oxford, 1861). The other will be found in *Michel's* 'Chroniques Anglo-Normandes.'

Harold's foundation did not remain longer in existence than 1177. Henry II. had vowed that in honour of Becket he would found an Abbey of Regular Canons. He performed his vow cheaply, by turning the seculars out of Waltham and putting in Regulars. Guido, Dean of Waltham, surrendered the house into the hands of Henry; and monastic canons were introduced—6 from Cirencester, 6 from Oseney, and 4 from St. Osyth's. Many bishops met the king at Waltham, and assisted in the arrangement. The dean and secular canons were otherwise provided for. The regulars were at first under a Prior. In 1184 Henry appointed the first Abbot, Walter of Ghent, a canon of Oseney; and henceforth Waltham became an Abbey. — *Ben. Abbas*, i. 316. Richard I. gave to the foundation the manor of Waltham, and "the great wood." It was from the beginning freed from all episcopal jurisdiction. The Abbot was mitred. The house enjoyed many special privileges and immunities; and at the dissolution its annual value was 1079*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* (*Speed*); or 900*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* (*Dugdale*).

The site, and nearly all the land in the parish of Waltham, were granted to Sir Antony Denny, one of the executors of Hen. VIII.'s will. His descendants possessed this property for some time; and in the latter half of the 17th cent. it passed by sale to Sir Samuel Jones, of Northamptonshire. Thence it came to the Wakes, who took the surname of Jones.

Whether the existing *parish Ch.* which consists of the nave of the abbey ch. (the choir, transepts, and central tower of the original building having been destroyed), is the actual building completed by Harold a short time before the Conquest,—or whether it is, as would at first sight appear probable, of later date,—is a much disputed question, which the archæologist will find fully discussed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for 1859–60. The ch. is, at any rate, a "Norman" building in architectural character; but this, it is contended, it may have been, although built a short time before the battle of Hastings. The nave consists of seven bays, the pillars of which have zigzag and spiral lines like those of Durham. The triforium is open to the aisles, and consists of a single bold arch, as at Southwell or the Abbaye aux Hommes at Caen. The clerestory consists of a triplet of arches, following the usual Norm. arrangement, that in the centre being the highest. The *aisles* are of the full height of the two lower stages; and in them it is seen that "the back of the triforium arch rises from a sort of enormous stilt placed upon the pier, while the pier-arch itself is merely recessed as a secondary order in a sort of bridge across it. It rather recalls the arrangement in Oxford Cathedral, and in some parts of Romsey Abbey."—*E. A. Freeman.* Attached to the W. side of the S. transept is the *Lady Chapel*, of the Dec. period, and containing some excellent examples of that style. This chapel, which had been sedulously disfigured, and was used as a school-room, stands on a crypt: it has for some time been in course of restoration. At the dissolution the monastic part of the Abbey was pulled down, except the central

tower, which fell down in the reign of Philip and Mary, when the parish built the present Tudor tower, at the same time destroying the west front.

In the ch. is a mural monument of Elizabethan date, with the effigies of Sir Edward Denny and wife. The Regent Duke of Bedford directs in his will, that in case he died in England, he should be buried at Waltham. He died at Rouen, and is there buried.

After long neglect and frightful disfigurement, the Abbey Church at Waltham has been carefully restored under the direction and from the plans of W. Burges, Esq., and was re-opened in May 1860. Some good stained windows have been inserted: and an entirely new roof has been designed in imitation of that in Peterborough Cathedral—the only example of contemporary date. The signs of the Zodiac occupy the middle compartments; and on either side the labours of the several months are represented. The subjects have all been taken from nature instead of from manuscripts, and all were executed by Mr. Poynter with great skill and effect. The present E. end of the church is entirely new—with the exception of the main arch, which was the W. arch of the central tower. Within this enclosing arch are 3 broad lancets, and above, a rose window, formed by a central circle, with 7 smaller circles attached. These windows are filled with remarkable stained glass by Powell, and the general effect is solemn and good. In the string-course below the lancets, and in their spandrils, Mr. Burges has introduced figures from 'Æsop's Fables'—for which authority may no doubt be found in Norm. churches, both here and on the Continent. There is certainly, however, neither authority nor good reason for placing such subjects in the position they occupy here—immediately above the altar.

The only remains of the abbey domestic buildings are a low bridge of 3 arches over the Lea, a fine pointed gateway by the Lea, pierced with 2 arches, leading into what was the court of the convent, and near it a dark vaulted passage. Many underground passages exist, locally said to lead to a "subterranean building containing images and sculpture." They are of course drains, and have been well examined. The abbey mills have survived the wreck, and are still used to grind corn. Fuller, author of the 'Worthies,' was curate of Waltham, and wrote its history.

The town stands on the Lea—

> "Where Waltham woos her still, and smiles with wonted cheer;"

and here that river flows across the meadows in the divided streams attributed to the operations of Alfred against the Danish fleet. The willows are grown to furnish charcoal for

The *Government Gunpowder Mills*, built on a branch of the Lea called Powder Mill River, and extending towards Epping. The factory covers an extent of about 160 acres. It was purchased towards the end of the last centy. from a Mr. John Walton (possibly a descendant of Isaac), and is the only factory now maintained by Government. Within the last few years great additions have been made to the establishment; and by improved machinery and the introduction of steam-engines in aid of water-power, 24,000 barrels of powder can now be manufactured annually, instead of 8000 or 9000. About 140 men are employed in the various processes of refining saltpetre and sulphur, making charcoal, and incorporating, pressing, granulating, drying, dusting, and barrelling up the gunpowder; which is first taken to the Grand Magazine at the head of the works, and from thence by the rivers Lea and Thames to Purfleet, for

proof. The greatest possible precautions are taken to avoid accidents.

About Waltham are large market-gardens; watercresses are grown here for the London market.

Waltham Forest, over which the abbey possessed unusual rights, extended over all this neighbourhood, and included the great forest of Epping. Nearly all of it has been enclosed; although part of the 3000 acres still remaining unenclosed in Epping Forest, the meagre representatives of that once magnificent tract of open land, may perhaps be within the boundaries of what was once the forest of Waltham.

16 m. *Cheshunt* Stat.

The various branches of the Lea are crossed on numerous bridges.

19 m. *Broxbourne* Stat. (in Herts.). The village is very pretty and has a handsome *Ch.* (St. Augustine's), chiefly Perp., raised on a bank, above a mill (l.), close to the rly. In the N. chapel is the altar-tomb of Sir William Say, Knt., 1529, and his two wives. Here, also, are curious enamelled brasses for Sir John Say and his wife, 1473; a priest, circ. 1470, with chalice; and others. The wooden roof is remarkable.

This place is a great resort for Cockney brethren of the angle; and Want's Inn is a favourite fishing quarter.

Broxburne Bury, an old mansion, is the seat of H. J. Smith-Bosanquet, Esq. It has beautiful gardens.

l. 1 m. is *Hoddesdon.*

20¾ m. *Rye House* Stat. [Here turns off a branch rly. running (1) by St. Margaret's to Buntingford (see *Handbook for Herts*), and (2) from St. Margaret's by Ware to Hertford. These are Gt. Eastern lines. From Hertford a line is continued to Hatfield (with a branch to St. Alban's), and from Hatfield to Luton and Dunstable (see *Handbook for Herts*). This line belongs to the Great Northern Railway.] Just beyond this stat. the Lea is crossed for the last time, close to its junction with the Stort. Observe (l.) on its bank, near a group of poplars not far off, a red building; this is the *Rye House*, the scene of the famous plot (1683), for setting aside the succession of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. (see *Handbook for Herts*).

Leaving the valley of the Lea, the line is continued up that of

> "Stort, a nymph of hers, whose faith she oft had proved,
> And whom, of all her train, she most entirely loved."

The Stort runs almost side by side with the rly. until a little above Stortford. l. on a height, see the ch. of Stansted Abbots.

22 m. *Roydon* Stat. on the Stort. In the *Ch.* are *brasses* for Thomas Colte, 1471, and wife—both wearing collars—and for his son, John Colte, and wife, 1521. rt., a little to the S. of the stat., near the confluence of the Lea and the Stort, are the remains of *Nether Hall*, a castellated and moated brick quadrangular mansion, built by Sir Henry Colt, but of which the only remain is a dilapidated gatehouse with flanking turrets, bearing patterns in glazed brick. The chimney-shafts are good. The crest of a colt's head, and the crests and badges of other families, are moulded in the decorations. The larger part of Roydon parish belongs to St. Thomas's Hospital. The hall now belongs to J. A. Houblon, Esq., l. runs the artificial canal called Stort Navigation. l. Briggin's Park, on the hill.

24½ m. *Burnt Mill* Stat. l. not far off, is *Gilston Park*, or New Place, once the seat of R. Plumer Ward, author of 'Tremaine.' Here is the

Plumer Oak, second only to that of Panshanger.

[1½ m. N. is *Hunsdon House*, built by Sir John Oldhall, converted by Henry VIII. into a royal nursery, where were educated Mary, Elizabeth, and Edward VI. (several of whose letters are dated hence), and with them the fair Geraldine, immortalized by the poetry and love of the Earl of Surrey. It is now the seat of — Wylie, Esq., who bought it from the Calverts in 1861, but most of the old house is pulled down, and the moat is filled up. The new buildings are in the Tudor style. Here Mary resided when queen. Elizabeth granted the estate to Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, her cousin, and visited him here in one of her grand progresses. It is asserted by Vertue, that Mark Gerard's curious picture of Elizabeth carried on the shoulders of her courtiers, now at Sherborne Castle in Dorsetshire (see *Handbook* for that county), contains a distant view of old Hunsdon House.]

At 25 m. rt., near Latton Mill, is *Mark Hall*, the seat of R. W. Arkwright, Esq. In Latton ch. are some good brasses. 1½ m. S.E. are scanty ruins of an Augustinian priory, founded before the year 1270.

26¼ m. Harlow Stat.

Harlow (¾ m. rt. of the Stat.) (*Inn:* The George), is an old market-town of 2482 Inhab. The old *parish Ch.*, dedicated to S. Mary (rebuilt 1872, and a tower and spire added), contains several very interesting brasses. One stated to commemorate Robt. Druncaster, principal secretary to King Henry VII., is probably of an earlier date. Another brass, to Wm. Sumner, "the last tenant to John Reeve, the last Lord Abbot of St. Edmund's Bury," 1559. Another, 1591, to a keeper in the park, "shott by Death while shooting a deere." *St. John's Church* was built 1839-42, as a monument to a former vicar, Rev. Ch. Millar. It is visible from the rly. The font bears an inscription which may be read from either end. The old manor-house of Harlow Bury, 1 m. from the ch., was a seat of the Abbots of St. Edmundsbury. A barn near it was the chapel, and contains a very interesting trans. Norm. portal on the N. Upon a common at the top of Potter Street, about 2 m. from the town, is held, in September, the well-known *Harlow Bush* fair, a famous mart for horses and cattle. On the Common the Essex *Archery Club* meetings were held. *Moor Hall*, near Harlow, is the fine seat of J. Perry Watlington, Esq.

[rt. 6 m. S.E. of Harlow Stat. is *High Laver*, where, in the churchyard, under the S. wall of the small and plain church surmounted by a stunted spire, the mortal part of John Locke rests beneath a plain, simple *table-tomb, repaired lately at the expense of Christ Church, Oxford. Above this is a black marble tablet, with a Latin epitaph by himself. Locke died at *Otes*, in this parish, the residence of his friends Sir Francis and Lady Masham, with whom he had resided 10 years, chiefly employing himself in the study of the Scriptures, and in composing his 'Commentary on St. Paul.' Lady Masham, for whom he entertained a sincere friendship, was the daughter of the Philosopher Cudworth; she tended him with assiduous care during his last illness (an asthma), and he died in her arms. The Mashams are all extinct, and their mansion of *Otes*, a moated Tudor edifice, has been swept away and is now succeeded by another.

In the *churchyard*, near the E. end of the church, are several tombs of the Mashams, among them that of Abigail Hill (d. 1734), celebrated as the "Mrs. Masham," the bedcham-

ber-woman and favourite of Queen Anne, whose influence led to the formation of the Harley and St. John ministry.]

A little beyond Harlow Stat., where the line nearly touches the Stort, on l., is *Pishiobury Park*, in Herts (A. Caldecott, Esq.), a modern brick mansion, by Wyatt, on the site of a fair Renaissance house, built for Sir Walter Mildmay, and erroneously attributed to Inigo Jones. In the grounds is a celebrated *Rosary*.

28½ m. *Sawbridgeworth* Stat. (pronounced Sapsworth). This is a prosperous town much occupied with the trade of malting in Herts, with a picturesque *Church* (*St. Michael's*) on a height, having a low embattled tower surmounted by a short spire. The nave and chancel are Dec., with a screen in open-work, some very good windows, and a little stained glass. The monuments, including 4 or 5 fine *brasses*, are curious, and commemorate the families of Jocelyn (1525) and Chauncey. Lord Hewitt (1689) has an effigy in armour, as has Walter Mildmay (1606); and there are *brasses* to John Leventhorp and his wife, emaciated figures in winding-sheets (1484), with the arms of England, denoting his service under Henry IV. and V. Rivers's *Nursery Garden* should be visited. Here are 12 acres of all varieties of *roses* alone.

rt. *Great Hyde Hall*, ¼ m. from the Stat., is a seat of the Earl of Roden.

rt. on the wooded height is *Wallbury*, a perfect Roman camp of 30 acres area—about 1 m. in circumference. The shape is more nearly hexagonal than square. A viaduct carries the rly. over the Stort, into Herts. rt. is Hallingbury.

32¼ m. **Bishop's Stortford** Junct. Stat. (in Herts). (*Inns:* George, Chequers). A branch rly. runs hence from the country by Dunmow and Braintree to Witham on the G. E. line between London and Colchester (see for it, Rte. 3). l. ½ m. from the stat. lies the town on the Stort. It was granted by William the Conqueror to the bishops of London, hence its name. The Stort is navigable to this place, and thus aids the malting trade, the staple business of the town. The *Ch.*, a Perp. structure, has a figure of its patron, St. Michael, over the N. door. In the chancel are some stalls, and various monuments to the Dennys and others. Here also is an old library.

On quitting the stat., just beyond the second bridge over the rly., see l. the Mound, the only trace of the *Bishops' Castle* of Waytemore, destroyed by King John.

[3 m. N.W. is *Little Hadham*, whose *Ch.* contains monuments to the Darcys and Capells; and in the vault, in an iron box, is the head of Arthur Lord Capel, the defender of Colchester, beheaded by the Cromwellian party. Capel destined his heart to be buried at the feet of his royal master.]

There is a pleasant walk from Bishop's Stortford to *Hullingbury Place* (J. A. Houblon, Esq.), a stately mansion in a well-wooded park, 2 m. S.E.; the *Ch.* has lately been restored and a spire added. In the restoration the chancel arch, formed with Roman brick, like the W. front of S. Botolph's Abbey, Colchester, was discovered, and has been happily preserved. An altar existed in the rood loft—this is of rare occurrence, *Hatfield Forest*, in the same direction, 3 m. E., affords some charming sylvan views. Hatfield "Broad Oak" still exists; the forest is entirely enclosed.

The first deep cutting since leaving London is traversed to reach

35¼ m. *Stanstead Mount Fitchet* Stat., otherwise "Stone-sted," so called from the paved Roman way upon which it stands, and the Gernons or Mount Fitchets, who built a castle here, of which the mound and moat remain, and are seen on the l. close to the rly. From the Mount Fitchets it passed by marriage to the De Veres Earls of Oxford. rt. the *Ch.* stands near Stanstead Park. It was restored 1889, and the nave divided into 2 aisles by an arcade, and fresh tracery inserted in E. and other windows. It contains a *brass* to Robert de Bokkyng, vicar, 1361, and a marble monument to Sir Th. Middleton, Kt., 1631. There is an elaborate Norm. doorway, and a Norm. font. The chancel is E. E. There is a cross-legged effigy of Roger de Lancaster; and a tomb of coloured alabaster with the recumbent effigy of Esther Salusburye, 1604, in the Lancaster chapel.

Stanstead Hall, a handsome house in the Tudor style, was rebuilt by Wm. Fuller Maitland, Esq., to contain his well-known collection of pictures, now dispersed.

At Thremhall, 2 m. S.E. from the Ch. of Stanstead, on the border of Hatfield Forest, are the very scanty remains of a Benedictine Priory, founded by Richard de Montfichet, Forester of Essex—died 1203. Little more than a wall is to be seen.

(The W. front of *Birchanger Ch.* 2 m. S. of Stanstead, is Norm.)

37½ m. *Elsenham* Stat. The *Ch.* has Norm. portions (chancel arch and enriched portal).

[The *Ch.* of *Henham on the Hill*, 2 m. N., has a good Dec. nave arcade. On one of the piers is a curious sculpture of the Virgin and Child, supported by angels.]

Close to *Henham* both the Granta river and the Chelmer take their rise.

(rt. 6 m. is *Thaxted.* See Rte. 3.)

41¾ m. *Newport* Stat., near which, rt., is *Debden* (H. Gardner, Esq., M.P.), a modern house, built in 1795, by Holland.

[1½ m. l. of Newport is the *Ch.* of *Wicken Bonant* (ded. to St. Margaret), pleasingly situated in one of the winding valleys leading up to the backbone of high ground which parts the tributaries of the Lea and the Cam. The ch. was restored and partly rebuilt in 1859 at the cost of John Sperling, Esq. The chancel, E. E., is original. The font is Norm. The rest, nave, porch and tower Dec. in character, is entirely new. The hall is now a farmhouse, dating early in the 16th centy., and has picturesque chimneys. The old manor-house of Bonhunt has a small deserted chapel attached to it, of very early Norm. work. Nothing is known of the history of the manor from Domesday, when it belonged to one Saisseline, till 1341. *Rickling Ch.*, 2 m. S., was once rich in brasses of the Langleys—the best in the county. All have disappeared. They were Lords of Rickling Hall,—an ancient manor-house of brick, and moated.

Arkesden, 2 m. N.W., has a Norm. font, and the *Ch.*, which has been rebuilt by Mr. Prichett, is very pleasantly situated. It contains the sumptuous tomb of Sir Hugh Middleton (not the engineer of the New River), died 1631, and that of Richard Cutts, 1592.

3 m. S.E. of Arkesden, near the border of the county, and on the river Stort, here but a streamlet, is *Clavering*,—which, like Havering at

Bower, has been made the scene of the Confessor's bounty to St. John (see Rte. 2). Clavering was the head of a barony held by Hugh de Essex, hereditary standard bearer and constable to Hen. II. After his forfeiture it was granted to Robert Fitz Roger, whose descendants long possessed it, and named themselves 'de Clavering.' It afterwards passed to the Neuilles and their representatives. There was a castle here, on the N. side of the ch.—of which only the trench remains. There is much old stained glass in the ch.]

Beyond Newport Stat. the line passes a house said to have been inhabited by Nell Gwyn. The initials C. R. and a crown decorate the front.

rt. *Shortgrove Hall*, W. C. Smith, Esq. Mr. Smith's father was secretary to the Prime Minister, William Pitt.

l. see Wendon church-spire. Here the rly. crosses a high embankment.

43½ m. *Audley End* Junct. Stat., so named from the picturesque and venerable mansion, the seat of Lord Braybrooke, which though very near the line, is not visible from it.

[A branch rly. runs from Audley End Stat. by Saffron Walden to Bartlow Stat., on the line between Haverhill and Cambridge. (See **Cambridgeshire**, Rte. 41.) The distance is traversed in little less than half an hour.

The house of *Audley End* and the church and town of Saffron Walden are well worth seeing. The visitor may walk from the station to Audley End, and thence through the park to Saffron Walden—the entire distance is about 2½ m.—and may return to Audley End Stat. by the rly. If he require a carriage he should proceed at once to Saffron Walden. There is an inn near the Audley End Stat.]

[l. of the Audley End Stat. is seen the *Ch.* of *Wenden*. The tower may possibly date before the Conquest, with the exception of the parapet and one or two insertions. There is a very good Perp. wooden pulpit. The foundations of an extensive Roman dwelling-house have been found here; and an arch at the W. end of the ch. is turned with tiles from a hypocaust. The *Ch.* of *Chrishall*, 4 m. W., near the source of one of the feeders of the Cam, is Dec. throughout. In the S. aisle is a good canopied tomb, with effigy. In the nave is the fine *brass* of Sir John de la Pole and his wife (Cobham), circ. 1370, under a triple canopy. The hands of husband and wife are joined. There is a good Perp. *Ch.* at *Little Chrishall*.

At *Heydon*, 2 m. N.W. of Chrishall, and in the extreme angle of the county, a chamber cut in the chalk was discovered in 1848. It contained a sort of altar, and abundance of Roman fictilia. Its purpose has not been ascertained. The church, which is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, is Perp., and consists of nave with aisles, chancel, south porch, and lofty embattled tower containing six bells. The pulpit is a good example of the "wine-glass" form, and contains the original stone base. The stem of the font is of 13th-centy. work, while the bowl is, most probably, of 17th-centy. work.]

A pleasant walk of about 1 m. through a gently undulating, well-wooded country brings us within sight of *Audley End*, one of the finest examples of Jacobæan architecture remaining in England. The house is seen beyond the river Cam, which was widened under the direction of "Capability Brown," and forms a picturesque feature in the scene. On the l., and at some distance from the house, is a group of gabled buildings which serve as the stables. Crossing the bridge, a lodge will be seen l.,

at which the visitor must apply. Permission to view the house may be obtained by writing beforehand, and mentioning the date of the intended visit.†

The entrance front, with its double porches, greatly enriched, is very picturesque. Audley End (the name has been sometimes regarded as a corruption of Audley *Inn;* but the word "end," applied either to a single house or to a group of dwellings, is found in many parts of Essex, as at Ponder's End, and is frequent in this neighbourhood), was so called from Lord Chancellor Audley, to whom the site, on which stood the dissolved abbey of Walden, was granted by Henry VIII. in 1538. A priory had been founded at Walden for Benedictine monks by Geoffry de Mandeville, first Earl of Essex of that house, in 1136. This was raised into an abbey in 1190; and at the Dissolution its annual value was 372*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* Site, manor, and the greater part of the abbey lands were granted to Lord Audley, who had been the speaker of the parliament which decreed the dissolution of the lesser religious houses, and who, as Lord Chancellor, greatly assisted Henry in the suppression of the greater. He had a keen appetite for monastic spoil; and, when still speaker, had received the Priory of Christ Church, Aldgate, "the first cut in the feast of abbey lands," says Fuller, "and, I assure you, a dainty morsel." Audley was a native of Essex, having been born at Earls Colne in 1516. In his native county he obtained Walden Abbey; St. Botolph's Priory, Colchester; the Priory of the Crouched Friars, at Colchester; and Tiltey Abbey, near Thaxted,—all of them dainty morsels. (See *post* for a further notice of him.) It is not certain that he ever lived at Walden Abbey. His daughter Margaret married, at 14, Lord Henry Dudley, who died in 1557; and afterwards became the second wife of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk. She died in 1563, aged 23. The Duke, after marrying and losing a third wife, involved himself in the conspiracy for placing the Queen of Scots on the English throne, and was beheaded, 1572. His younger brother, Lord Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton, lived at Audley End after the Duke's death; but the place was restored to the Duke's son, Lord Thomas Howard—one of the captains of the fleet which defeated the Armada—made Lord Howard of Walden by Elizabeth, and Earl of Suffolk by James I. He died in 1626. He was the builder of Audley End at an enormous cost. Both he and his wife (but his wife especially) sold places, and extorted money from all suitors to the Treasury. It was asserted that Lady Suffolk received bribes from the Constable of Castile; and hence a saying arose that "Audley End was built with Spanish gold." His descendants never seem to have recovered the great "charges" of the building; and James, the third earl, sold the house and park to Charles II. in 1665. The purchase-money, however, was never paid in full; and in 1701 the house was restored to the fifth earl, on condition that the debt still remaining on it should be blotted out. The tenth Earl of Suffolk died in 1745, intestate. Lord Effingham then entered on the house and property without molestation; but it was afterwards proved that the true heirs to the estate were the two daughters of James, second Lord Griffin. The house and park still remained in the hands of Lord Effingham. One of the daughters was the Countess of Portsmouth, who died in 1762. She bought the house and park, and, dying without issue, left all her

† A very minute and accurate 'History of Audley End and Saffron Walden,' by the late Lord Braybrooke, was published in 1836. The above account is greatly indebted to it.

property to the son of her sister, John Griffin Whitwell. In 1784 he became Lord Howard de Walden, and in 1788 Baron Braybrooke of Braybrooke. He died without issue; and his nearest relative by the female line, R. A. Neville, Esq., of Billingbear, succeeded as second Lord Braybrooke. From him the present lord is descended.

The present house of Audley End is only a portion of that which was built by the first Earl of Suffolk. This house, when complete, is said to have cost the Lord Treasurer, with its furniture, 200,000*l*., a sum which is indeed enormous when compared with the cost of Hatfield, said to have been only 12,000*l*. But the real cost of Audley End is very uncertain. It was begun in 1603, and was not completed until 1616. Its architect, as is now certain, was John Thorpe, who built many houses in England at that period, and who, according to Walpole, had a special taste for "barbarous ornaments and balustrades." James I., who was here before the house was quite finished, said that "it was too much for a King, though it might do very well for a Lord Treasurer:" and it was regarded as the largest and most stately house up to that time erected in England. The original plan consisted of two large quadrangles, of which the western was the larger, and was approached by a bridge across the Cam, and through a double avenue of lime-trees. The great gateway was flanked with circular towers. Round the western court were apartments above an open cloister, supported on alabaster pillars; and steps on the eastern side led to a terrace on which stood the present western front of the house. The inner court was beyond; and its eastern side was formed by a long and most stately gallery. In 1721 three sides of the great or western quadrangle were demolished by the advice of Sir John Vanburgh. The great gallery, forming the eastern side of the inner court, was taken down by the Countess of Portsmouth in 1749; and the house now consists of the remaining three sides of this quadrangle. A sort of cloistered passage, at the back of the hall, was afterwards built as a substitute for the gallery, which was a very noble room, 24 ft. high, 32 ft. wide, and 226 ft. long. It was entirely fitted with carved wainscot, and was hung with portraits, among which was one of Henry VIII., bearing the monstrous inscription—

"Mens divina latet tanti sub corpore regis,
Numinis huic forma est, effigiesque Dei."

Evelyn, who visited Audley End in 1664, describes it as "one of the stateliest palaces of the kingdom"—"a mixt fabric, 'twixt antiq. and modern. . . . It shows without like a diadem, by the decorations of the cupolas, and other ornaments on the pavilions." It is, in fact, an excellent example of the half-Italian, half-Gothic architecture of its period. In the W. front the two porches—each of two stories, the lower Ionic, the upper Corinthian—and the parapet of open work should be specially noticed. The large and lofty windows, and the projecting bows, reaching from the ground to the parapet, are also striking. Many of the details are Italian and classical, but the forms of the larger members, and the spirit of the whole composition, are still Gothic. Much careful restoration and renovation have been effected by the late, and by the present, Lords Braybrooke.

The *Great Hall*, which is first entered, is a very fine apartment, 90 ft. long. It is lighted by 5 large windows, is panelled with oak, and has at the N. end a lofty screen of carved oak, reaching nearly to the ceiling. This screen is said to have been brought from Italy. The ceiling is of plaster, divided into 40 square

compartments by intersecting beams. The stone screen at the S. end of the hall was constructed by Sir John Vanbrugh, and is little in harmony with the rest. Portraits and armour hang on the walls; and the banners above bear the arms of the different owners of the manor of Walden, beginning with Geoffry de Mandeville. Of the *portraits*, remark — Lord Chancellor Audley and his wife Eliz., daughter of Thomas Gray, Marquis of Dorset, both by *Holbein*. The Lord Chancellor's zeal as a "malleus monachorum" has already been mentioned. He sat as High Steward at the trial of Sir Thomas More, on whom he passed sentence of death; and succeeded More as Keeper of the Great Seal. In 1538 he was made Baron Audley, and in 1540 K.G. He died in 1544, and is buried in Walden Ch. (see *post*). In every way he was readily subservient to Henry; and the best (perhaps the one good) action recorded of him, is his foundation of Magdalene College, Cambridge (see *Cambridge*). Margaret Audley, their daughter and heiress, wife of Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, died 1563. This portrait on panel is by *Lucas de Heere*, and has been glazed for protection. It was formerly at Drayton House, and was given to Lord Howard de Walden by Lord George Germaine. There is at Apthorpe, in the possession of Lord Westmoreland, a portrait of the Duke which corresponds with this; the two portraits seem to have been painted on the same panel, and to have been afterwards divided. Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, died 1658; *Mytens*. Philip Herbert, 3rd Earl of Pembroke; *Mytens*. Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Treasurer of Calais, one of Queen Mary's Privy Council, died 1604. 3rd, 4th, and 5th Lords Cornwallis. Lord Townshend and his wife Dorothy, sister of Sir Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford. Edward VI. on panel. An original portrait of Pope, the poet; some portraits of the Nevilles.

The ceiling of the *Inner Hall* should be noticed. Here also are portraits of Charles II. by *Lely;* of George III. and William III.

Billiard Room. Portraits of Sir Peter Lely, and Hugh May the architect. In the background is a bust of Grinling Gibbons; this picture is by *Lely*.

State Bed Room. Queen Charlotte, 1786—far more agreeable than most of the portraits—by *Honeyman*, after Gainsborough. This room was occupied by Queen Charlotte during a visit to Audley End. The bed is richly embroidered.

State Dressing Room. Ceiling and walls painted by *Biagio Rebecca*. Over the chimney-piece is the grant, on vellum, by Charles I. of an augmentation of arms to Sir W. Alexander 1st Earl of Kirby. Round the border are representations of the customs, &c., of Nova Scotia, which colony the Earl had settled. The drawings, Walpole considered, were the work of Edward Norgate, Windsor Herald, the best illuminator of his time.

The singular oaken staircase, which is now reached, is formed by a framework of upright posts, with carved shafts and rails. It ascends from the ground to the upper story, and encloses a narrow, oblong well. By this staircase is reached

The *Saloon*, a very stately room, formerly known as the *Fish Room*, from the dolphins and sea monsters with which the ceiling is enriched. In panels on the walls are inserted portraits of persons connected with Audley End; mostly copied by *Rebecca* and *Zeeman*. (Pepys, who visited Audley End in 1659, was much struck by the stateliness of the ceilings and chimney-pieces. Returning again in 1667, he says that the house, "indeed, do appear very fine, but not so fine as it hath heretofore to me; particularly the

ceilings are not so good as I always took them to be, being nothing so well wrought as my Lord Chancellor's (Clarendon's) are.")

Lord Braybrooke's Room. Here are some good cabinet pictures, particularly some fine *Canalettis*, a *Rembrandt*, and a portrait (unknown) by *Holbein*.

Small Library. The curtains, of crimson Florentine damask, were given to Henry Neville in 1670 by Cosmo, Grand Duke of Tuscany. Over the chimney-piece is a portrait of Sir John Griffin, Lord Howard de Walden, by *West*. In the room is a small chair with a nearly triangular seat, and an upright back of carved oak. It belonged to Alexander Pope, and was given as a keepsake to the nurse who attended him in his last illness.

The *Library* contains a fine ancient chimney-piece. The ceilings, &c., are modern, and were imitated from examples in other parts of the house. There are here between 7000 and 8000 vols., including a fine folio MS. Psalter, temp. Ed. I., and a large paper copy of the Aldine Pliny.

Dining Room. George II., whole length, by *Pine*. This is thought to be the only original portrait existing, and it is by no means flattering. Pine is said to have sketched the King by stealth, since he had an extreme aversion to sitting for his picture. Mary II., Queen of England; *Vadervaart*. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset; *Mark Gerard* (?). Sir Thos. Lunsford, whole-length, the famous colonel of Lunsford's troopers, who were said to eat children. First Marquis Cornwallis; *Sir W. Beechey*. Sir Charles Lucas (shot at Colchester); *Dobson*.

A gallery in the E. front of the house leads to the chapel, fitted up about 1770. The monument in the chapel is the original design of that erected in St. Paul's Cath. In the *gallery* are some family portraits of no great interest; and a collection of birds admirably preserved and arranged. A table made from the Fairlop oak stands here. The view from the windows — over a picturesque flower-garden, and across the park to the spire of Walden Ch. —should be noticed.

The *lower gallery*, beneath the upper, contains many foreign birds of great beauty and rarity, excellently arranged.

The *Gardens* are pleasant, but of no special importance. In the *Park*, which is well wooded, undulating, and commands good views, are—a "Temple of Concord," erected on the recovery of George III. in 1789; a column raised by the Countess of Portsmouth; and a temple built at the close of the war in 1763. This stands on a hill called the "Ring Hill," the summit of which is marked by a circular entrenchment. Here is also an *aviary*, 9 acres in extent. The views from this point are fine, especially that from the mound near the keeper's cottage. The *stables*, between the river and the road, are very picturesque, and deserve attention. They are more ancient than any part of the house; and it has been suggested that they formed a portion of the hostel, or guests' apartments, attached to the monastery. Foundations of walls, &c., indicating the site of the abbey itself, were found in forming the flower-garden on the E. side of the house.

[Queen Elizabeth, as has been said, more than once visited Audley End. In 1578 she received here a deputation from the University of Cambridge, and was presented with "the New Testament in Greek, of Robert Stephanus his printing," with a pair of perfumed and embroidered gloves, and certain verses. Her Majesty "behoulding the beauty of the said gloves . . . held up one of hir hands; and then smelling unto them, put them half waie upon hir

hands." Pepys, in 1669, after mentioning the ceilings, says that the housekeeper "took us into the cellar, where we drank most admirable drink, a health to the King. Here I played on my fflageolette, there being an excellent echo." On his second visit he again drank of "much good liquors. And indeed the cellars are fine; and here my wife and I did sing, to my great content. And then to the garden, and there did eat many grapes, and took some with us." Charles II., after he became proprietor of Audley End, sometimes visited it on his way to Newmarket, and once went to church at Walden. On one occasion, the Queen, and sundry great ladies of the Court, "had a frolic to disguise themselves like country lasses in red petticoats, waistcoats, &c., and so goe to see a fair," probably the fair of Saffron Walden. But they had overdone their disguise, and when the queen went to a booth to buy a "pair of yellow stockings for her sweetheart," they were soon discovered, and followed by crowds to the court gates. It may have been the "*ennui* of Audley End," on which St. Evremond dwells, who was here in 1678, which induced them to undertake this "frolic."]

Returning to the lodge by which he entered, and skirting the park wall for some distance, a gate is reached l., by which the path is entered. A road across it leads to the town of

Saffron Walden. (*Inn:* Rose and Crown, in the market-place; Pop. 6060.) "A fair market-town," says Fuller, "which saffron may seem to have coloured with the name thereof."

Saffron (*Crocus sativus*) is said to have been brought to England in the reign of Edward III., and to have been introduced at Saffron Walden by Sir Thos. Smijth. But no authority can be cited for this; and although the plant does not appear to be indigenous, it was certainly introduced long before the reign of Edward III. There was a tradition at Walden that the first bulb was brought to England hidden in a palmer's staff. It is, however, now a naturalised British plant, not uncommon in many parts of England. The name is Arabic—*sahafaran.* It was planted abundantly in this neighbourhood at the end of the 16th centy., and passed into Cambridgeshire between 1695 and 1723. The cultivation of it has ceased for more than a century.

Stukeley, in a letter to Gale, thus faithfully describes Walden:—"A narrow tongue of land shoots itself out like a promontory, encompassed with a valley in form of a horseshoe, enclosed by distant and delightful hills. On the bottom of this tongue are seen the ruins of the castle; on the top, the church. The houses are ranged on the side of the hill and in the valley round the ch., the base o-which, being as high as the buildf ings, is discerned above the roofs." The hills are all of chalk. The town owes whatever importance it has had to the castle founded here after the Conquest by Geoffry de Mandeville, and at a later period to the cultivation of saffron. Few historical events are connected with it. At a tournament here in 1252 Roger de Leyburn killed by chance "a valiant knight, Ernauld de Mounteney." (*Matthew Paris.*) In 1647 the troops under Fairfax established themselves in Essex, and much negotiation took place between the army and the Parliamentary Commissioners. The first meeting was held in the ch. The points of interest here are the *Ch.*, the ruins of the *Castle*, and the *Museum.*

The Hospital, capable of containing about 40 patients, is a handsome building.

The *Ch. of St. Mary*, 200 ft. long, stands above the town, and has a handsome tower, with pinnacles and open-work battlements, surmounted by a crocketed spire, 193 ft. high, added by Rickman, in 1831. The whole dates from the reigns of Hen. VI. and VII., except the E. end and a part of the chancel, which were built by Lord Chancellor Audley. The building is an elegant example of the Perp. style, and one of the finest churches in the county. The nave is spacious, its piers light, spandrels much enriched, and the clerestory windows large. The very lofty arcade is especially noticeable; and the clerestory of double lights, filling each bay. The lower panels of the clerestory are closed. There are good wooden roofs to both nave and chancel, which have been cleaned since 1860. The pews are all removed, and open benches replace them. The nave aisles are nearly as wide as the central passage. The chancel has been entirely restored. The E. window is by *Hughes* and *Ward;* and beneath it are paintings of the four Evangelists, on slate, with a background of gold diaper. The brackets of the roof support figures of the 12 Apostles. (This roof was brought hither from Sudbury by Lord Audley.) At the end of the N. nave aisle is an enriched arcade against three bays of the N. wall, with sculptures, much mutilated. There seem to have been chantries at the end of each aisle. A fine new organ was erected in 1885, at a cost of 1000*l.*

Ten Earls of Suffolk are buried in a vault below the chancel, but are without monument of any kind. In the S. chancel aisle (or S. chancel) is the monument of Lord Chancellor Audley—an altar-tomb of black marble, with the arms and ornaments much obliterated. On it is what Fuller calls "the lamentable epitaph" of the Lord Chancellor, founder of *M*-AUDLEY-*N* College, Cambridge—

"The stroke of Deathe's inevitable dart
Hath now, alas! of lyfe beraft the hart
Of Syr Thomas Audeley, of the Garter Knight,
Late Chancellour of Englond under owr Prince of might
Henry Theight, wyrthy high renowne,
And made by him Lord Audeley of this town."

It may be remarked that in certain Latin epitaphs in the ch., Walden rejoices in the name of "Waldenia Crocata."

Outside the Ch. remark the fine turret pinnacles at the angles of the tower, and at the E. end of the nave. There are N. and S. porches. The Ch. of Thaxted (of which the spire is visible from the spire of Saffron Walden) is of the same date, and is the only ch. in Essex to be compared with this. The chancel of Thaxted and the nave of Walden are the best portions of the two churches.

Of the *Castle*, lying E. of the ch., the remains show only masses of flinted grout-work. The tower was built recently to serve as a flag-tower. The ruins are no doubt of the 12th centy.; but the castle has had little history, and is chiefly interesting as having been the head of the great barony of the Mandevilles, Earls of Essex. Geoffry de Mandeville, after the Conquest, obtained 117 lordships, 39 of which were in Essex. Some enormous earth-works, known as the "Battle" or "Peddle" ditches, extend on the W. and S. sides of the town, beyond the castle. They may have been brought into connection with its defences, but are certainly of far earlier date. The southern bank is 702 ft. long.

Behind the castle is a singular excavation in the chalk of concentric circles, called the *Maze*, 110 ft. in diameter. There is a local tradition that this is a copy of another and more ancient maze. See it figured in the Rev. Ed. Trollope's very

curious paper on ancient and mediæval labyrinths—'Arch. Journal,' vol. xv.

The *Museum* on the Bury or Castle Hill, opened 1835, contains a good provincial collection of local antiquities (especially Roman, which are both numerous and important) and natural history. Here are the stuffed hide of Wallace, the lion born in England, skeletons of the double-horned rhinoceros, African elephant, hippopotamus, &c.; the slipper of Elizabeth of Bohemia, and the fan and gloves of Mary Queen of Scots; also some Roman remains from Chesterford. The natural history department is well arranged, and there is a good printed catalogue of the whole.

The *Sun Inn* (an inn no longer), built about 1625, is a picturesque specimen of domestic architecture. It has quaint gables, ornamented with stucco-work, and over the gate two giants support the sun. It was Fairfax's head-quarters. In Church-street are some very curious old fronts with carved and embossed gables. Remark especially a very good timber house of the early part of the 16th centy., with oriel windows, under the two upper of which are shields of arms and the badge of Hen. VIII. with supporters. Unfortunately, its individuality as an ancient house has been spoiled by its having been cut up into shops.

The *Corn Exchange*, with a public library, is the creditable group of modern buildings which includes the *Savings-Bank* and *Post Office*. An old hall was taken down to make way for them. In the market-place is a good new drinking-fountain, with sculptures on its upper part. Messrs. Gibson's new bank, by Nesfield, is a great ornament to the town. The fine *Town Hall* was built in 1879, at the sole expense of the late G. C. Gibson, Esq.

At the lower or W. end of the town are *Almshouses*, founded by Edward VI., and lately rebuilt. Their revenue amounts to nearly 1000*l.* per annum, and they maintain 30 poor men and women. Here is deposited a brown wooden bowl, tipped with silver, with the Virgin and Child at the bottom of the bowl engraved on silver. Pepys records his having drunk out of this bowl. The Free Grammar School was founded in the 16th centy. by John Leech, vicar. There is also a *Friends' School* (Saffron Walden has long been noted as the residential town of this sect), which has accommodation for 90 boys and 60 girls.

Here are a Horticultural and an Agricultural Society, both well supported.

The worthies of Walden include Sir Thomas Smijth, born here 1514, one of the most learned men of his time, whose life has been written by Strype; and Gabriel Harvey, son of a rope-maker, and born about 1550. He was the friend of Spenser, and was persecuted by Nash, whose pamphlet 'Have with you to Saffron Walden, or Gabriel Harvey's Hunt is up,' is one of the rarest, and one of the most worthless, of the bibliomaniac's treasury.

The fine view of the ch. and town from the station at Saffron Walden should not be unnoticed.

[*Wimbish Church*, 3 m. S.E. of Saffron Walden, has a Norm. W. front. *Radwinter*, 1 m. beyond, is throughout Dec.

The Pant, Gwin, or Blackwater (it has, or has had, all these names at different parts of its course) rises in this parish, and flows across Essex to join the Chelmer at Maldon. Boats, according to Harrison (in Holinshed, vol. i.), "have come in time past from Bilie Abbey beside Maldon and the moores in Radwinter. I have heard also that an anchor was found there, near to a red willow." *Great Sampford*, 2½ m. be-

yond Radwinter, has an interesting *Ch.* (dedicated to St. Michael). The chancel and S. transept are very good Dec. A wall arcade surrounds the chancel. There is a fine tomb of the same date in the transept. The ch. was given by the Conqueror to Battle Abbey, and remained in possession of that monastery until the Dissolution.]

N. of Audley End Stat. is the first *Tunnel* on this line of rly. It is 500 yards long, and over its S. entrance are the arms of Lord Braybrooke (Nevill and Griffin). It runs under a mound planted with trees, enclosing Lord Braybrooke's *Aviary.* (See *ante.*)

For a short space the rly. passes through Lord Braybrooke's property. After an interval a second tunnel, 400 ft. long, occurs, also driven through the chalk.

At *Littlebury*, a village on l. of the line, lived Henry Winstanley, architect of the first Eddystone Lighthouse, and of many ingenious contrivances in waterworks and mechanics; to whom we are also indebted for a rare and costly volume concerning "Audley End," and affording evidence of the condition of the house before the great quadrangle was destroyed. He perished in the Eddystone Lighthouse. His house at Littlebury was shown as late as 1721, at 12*d.* a head, for the benefit of his widow. The *Ch.* has a beautiful Perp. font cover. The chancel has been rebuilt by Lord Braybrooke, in excellent taste. The entire church has been well restored, 1888.

From Audley the rly. descends the valley of the Cam to Cambridge. It enters Cambridgeshire near

47½ m. *Great Chesterford* Junct. Stat. Between *Little Chesterford* and *Great Chesterford* the line crosses the Cam or Granta, near a Roman station, the ancient Iceanum, once thought to be Camboricum. The foundations of walls enclosing about 50 acres are known to have existed a century and a half ago. The site was thoroughly explored 1846-7-8, and interesting discoveries made of many Roman remains, under the superintendence of the late Lord Braybrooke, then the Hon. R. C. Neville. These are preserved at Audley End.

[The *Church* of *Streethall*, 2½ m. S.W. of Chesterford Stat., contains much work which has been regarded as Saxon. The chancel arch is Norm.

Hadstock Church, on the border of the county, 4 m. N.E., is Norm. in its main fabric. The N. door of this ch., like that of Copford, in Essex, and certain doors of Worcester and Rochester Cathedrals, is said to have been covered with the tanned skin of a sacrilegious Dane, who had been killed in an attempt to plunder the ch. The N. door of Hadstock, being much damaged, was removed in 1846; but part of the original woodwork, with the massive nails used to attach the skin, is preserved at Audley End. Portions of the skin from Hadstock, Copford, and Worcester, were examined at the request of Mr. Albert Way by the late Mr. Quekett, Ass. Conserv. of the Mus. R. C. Surgeons. In all cases the skin was pronounced human. (See 'Archæol. Journal,' vol. v.) It would seem that, whether legally or not, such a punishment was occasionally inflicted on stealers of ch. property in the 11th and 12th centuries.

In "Sunken Church Field," in this parish, are the foundations of extensive Roman villas. The site commands a view of the Bartlow tumuli.]

(For the line from Chesterford

to *Cambridge*, see **Cambridgeshire**, Rte. 33.)

ROUTE 11A.

ESTUARY OF THE CROUCH, FOULNESS AND WALLASEA.

On the Essex coast, near where the Crouch and the Blackwater flow down by their broad estuaries into the German Ocean, lies the "Essex Archipelago." It is a little Holland, with dykes and stunted willows and windmills—a pastoral county intersected with creeks and channels. No strangers, as a rule, come there, and the Essex archipelago must be pretty much as it was when the Danes rowed this way to plunder the Saxon villages in "the Hundreds." Of the group of islands south of the estuary of the Crouch

Foulness is the largest. As a parish in itself it possesses a church and a school, together with two or three licensed houses and general shops. Most of the other islands can boast of none of these tokens of civilization.

Wallasea, although it is larger than many parishes in the county, is not a parish in itself, but is distributed among Canewdon, Paglesham, Eastwood, Great Stambridge, Little Wakering, and Burnham. Houses on Wallasea are few and far between, a distance of more than a mile separating some of them, and the entire population is only about 120. In size and population Potton comes next, and the other islands are Havengore, New England, and Rushley. The two last are said to be uninhabited, although they cannot be described as deserted; for the great beds of what are known in the market as the "*Colchester oysters*" are in the creeks and channels hereabout, which fact brings the dredging people hither. Altogether the Essex archipelago, with its labyrinth of channels, seems to offer many attractions for those who would care to sail lazily in summer weather far away from the madding crowd.

SECTION II.

SUFFOLK.

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*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

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ROUTE 12.

LONDON (MANNINGTREE) TO IPSWICH. THE ORWELL.

(Great Eastern Railway.)

(For the line from London to Manningtree, see **Essex**, Rte. 2.)

On quitting Manningtree the rly. crosses the Stour by a long, low, wooden bridge. On the marshes are the xylonite works.

[1. about 3 m., at *East Bergholt*, is a large handsome Perp. *Church*, deprived, according to the legend, by the machinations of devils, of its steeple,—which certainly remains in an unfinished state. The ch. is of flint and stone, with much rich panelling. The clerestory is unusually developed. The N. doorway and the completed portion of the tower deserve special notice. In the chancel is the monument of a lawyer —the very model of his profession— one Edward Lambe, who although "with his councill he helped many, yett took fees scarce of any." He died in 1647. The bells (as at Wickes and Wrabness near Harwich, see **Essex**, Rte. 7), are hung in a kind of

wooden cage in the churchyard. Constable, the landscape painter, who was born here in 1776 (at Flatford, in East Bergholt parish,—the house in which he was born has been pulled down), and whose heart was never cold towards the scenes of his boyhood, thus describes the place:—"East Bergholt is pleasantly situated in the most cultivated part of Suffolk, on a spot which overlooks the fertile valley of the Stour, which river separates that county on the south from Essex. The beauty of the surrounding scenery, its gentle declivities, its luxuriant meadow flats sprinkled with flocks and herds, its well-cultivated uplands, its woods and rivers, with numerous scattered villages and churches, farms and picturesque cottages, all impart to this particular spot an amenity and elegance hardly anywhere else to be found." Constable was the son of a miller, which, as he loved to say, accounted for the many mills, and streams, and dams, and weirs, of his pictures. "I associate," he writes, "my careless boyhood with all that lies on the banks of the Stour: those scenes made me a painter, and I am grateful." Even his cows are always of the Suffolk breed, without horns. A view of the house in which he was born forms the frontispiece to his 'English Landscape;' and many of his favourite subjects are in the immediate neighbourhood. He was fond of introducing the tower of Dedham Ch. (on the Essex bank of the river, nearly opposite Bergholt). The old turnpike road from Ipswich to Colchester runs near Dedham, and on one occasion he tells us, when travelling in a coach with two strangers, "In passing the vale of Dedham, one of them remarked on my saying it was beautiful, 'Yes, sir; this is Constable's country.' I then told him who I was, lest he should spoil it."—(*Life*, by C. R. Leslie, p. 232.)

About 3 m. N. of East Bergholt is *Holton St. Mary Ch.*, Early Dec. (chancel and nave), Perp. (tower).

About 2 m. W. of East Bergholt, on the old Colchester turnpike, is *Stratford*, a village with water-mills and several villas scattered about it. It has a handsome Perp. *Ch.* (the chancel Dec.). Constable drew from this village and its neighbourhood many subjects for his pencil.

Deep cuttings before reaching

62½ m. from London, *Bentley* Stat. Bentley was the ancient seat of the Tollemache family.

[From Bentley a branch line passes to *Hadleigh*, see Rte. 13.]

The rly. now makes a sweep E. towards the Orwell, so as to approach Wherstead village; and soon after passing through a short tunnel, reaches

68 m. **Ipswich** Stat.

Inns: White Horse, Tavern-street, good. At this house occurred Mr. Pickwick's remarkable adventure with the lady in yellow curl-papers. Crown and Anchor, comfortable, Westgate-street; Golden Lion on the Corn-hill. Temperance Hotel, Princes-street, a very good hotel of its class.

Ipswich, the county town of Suffolk (Pop. 58,000), is agreeably placed, on a gentle slope, at the head of the salt-water estuary of the Orwell. Its name, in Domesday 'Gyppeswic,' indicates its position on the Gipping river, which, below the town, expands into the estuary called the Orwell. (The Gipping rises near a village of the same name, N. of Stowmarket. It is marked by Kemble as a settlement of the "Gippingas," who may have given name to the river, the course of which is, at least as far as Shrubland Park, pleasant and well wooded. At the end of the last century the river was made navigable as high as Stowmarket. There are 15 locks between Stow-

market and Ipswich—a distance of 16 miles.) A tolerably good idea of the position of the town is to be obtained from the rly. stat., and a better one from the tower of St. Mary-at-Key, or from the higher Arboretum. The beautiful estuary of the Orwell, and the winding valley of the Gipping, are seen at once; and the very favourable position of the harbour is evident. The discovery of a tesselated pavement in Castle Field (now in the Museum, see *post*) proves that the site had not been neglected by the Romans, though it does not appear that any important station was fixed here. Ipswich is first mentioned in the 'Sax. Chron.,' *ad ann.* 991, when it was plundered by the Northmen under the sons of Steitin and the famous Olfa Tryggwesson, shortly before they advanced into Essex, and encountered Brihtnoth at Maldon (see **Essex**, Rte. 4). Ipswich at this time possessed a royal mint; and some hundreds of silver "stycas" with the inscription "Æthelred II. Gip.," were found not many years since under a house in the Old Butter Market. The town seems to have been walled at the time of the Conquest, and a "castle" was then built, of which no traces remain. The walls and gates also have long since disappeared; but the narrow and winding streets still afford sufficient evidence that the town was once pent up within fortifications. In 1199, John gave Ipswich its first charter, which was confirmed by Edwards I., II., and III. The town traded largely with Flanders and the north of Europe. At a later period its ships brought ling in great quantities from Iceland, and De Foe asserts that the plague was introduced in certain large trading-vessels known as "Ipswich cats." The town itself was famous for its manufactures of woollen and sail cloth, for which it seems to have been indebted to a colony of Flemings. Ipswich ships formed an important part of the fleet collected on this and on the southern coast during the French wars of Edward III.; but as a port it had apparently much declined in the reign of Elizabeth, when it contributed only two ships toward the defence of the country. Elizabeth twice visited Ipswich, and sailed down the Orwell in great state, attended by the corporation. The town had been noted for many *autos da fé* under Mary; and witchfinders were active here in the middle of the next century. The "Ipswich witches," of whom one or two were burnt here, were so troublesome that their standing in the witch "sabbat" must have been considerable. (The last of them, one Grace Pett, laid her hand heavily on a farmer's sheep, who, in order to punish her, fastened one of the sheep in the ground and burnt it, except the feet, which were under the earth. The next morning Grace Pett was found burnt to a cinder—except her feet. Her fate is recorded in the 'Philosophical Transactions' as a case of spontaneous combustion.) Ipswich had little history during the Civil War, or in later times. Its trade abroad, and with coasting-vessels, has greatly increased of late years; and the town now contains numerous manufactories of great importance, especially those for agricultural implements, which are perhaps the best in England.

The harbour has, at a very considerable outlay, been formed into one of the largest wet docks in the kingdom, and in 1881 the new dock gates were opened, so as to admit vessels of large size to get more easily into the dock.

The name which is most prominently associated with Ipswich is that of *Cardinal Wolsey*, born here in the parish of St. Nicholas in 1471; in all probability *not* the son of a butcher (though a butcher of his name was living at Ipswich not many years ago.—*W. White*). His father

was at least an opulent burgess. The new Post Office is said to stand on the site of shambles built by him; and Wolsey's own birthplace is pointed out in a house, now modernised, in a passage leading to St. Nicholas's churchyard, where his father is buried—so at least says tradition, the only authority for either statement. His college here—

"which fell with him
Unwilling to outlive the good that did it,"

will be afterwards noticed. Other worthies of Ipswich are *Ralph Brownrigg* (son of an Ipswich merchant), Bp. of Exeter from 1641 to the deprivation. He died in 1659. *Benjamin Lany*, successively Bp. of Peterborough, Lincoln, and Ely, died 1674. *Clara Reeve*, authoress of the 'Old English Baron,' died 1807. Her father was curate of St. Nicholas. *Mrs. Trimmer*, died 1810; she was the daughter of Joshua Kirby, "designer in perspective" to George III. *Gainsborough*, born at Sudbury (see **Essex**, Rte. 8), lived for some years in a house in Lower Brook-street. At Ipswich (in 1740) Garrick made his first appearance, under the name of Aboan, in Southern's tragedy of 'Oroonoko.'

The Duke of Buckingham described Ipswich to Charles II. as "a town without inhabitants, a river without water, streets without names, and where the asses wore boots." The booted asses were employed to roll the bowling-green of Viscount Hereford, adjoining the town. The streets have long been named, but the town is still somewhat intricate to traverse. The principal streets—Tavern-street and Westgate-street—open into a small central square called Corn-hill, where is a new and somewhat imposing Town Hall. The entrance from Westgate-street to the Corn-hill has recently been widened by the removal of the Old Bell Inn, and the erection of a handsome block of shops and a new bank (Cobbold's).

The points of chief interest in Ipswich are the *Churches*, of which **St. Margaret's* and the new ch. of **St. Mary Tower* are the most important; **Sparrowe's House*, in the old Butter Market; the **Museum*; the *Gateway of Wolsey's College*, and the *Arboretum*. Those who care for machinery should also visit *Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jeffreys*, *Messrs. Ransome and Rapier's*, and *Messrs. E. R. and F. Turners'* manufactories of agricultural and other implements.

Ipswich contains 13 churches, the greater part of which, though presenting some good specimens of flint masonry, are not remarkable for size or beauty. *St. Margaret's* is a Dec. building, with some Perp. additions. The chancel arch, with wide hagioscope (?) arches on either side, open to the ground, is Perp. The wooden roof of the nave, springing from corbels brought down between the clerestory windows, is very rich, though much mutilated. (In niches above the corbels are figures of angels, all with their heads knocked off—no doubt by Dowsing and his gang, who also destroyed here "the Twelve Apostles" in stone.) The roof was apparently painted in the 17th centy. The aisles (and nave arcade) are Dec. There is a fine early Perp. font, with the curious inscription "Sal et saliva," and a lofty Perp. S. porch, with three niches above the entrance. The lions, seiant, crowned, which form the dripstones of the porch, are very characteristic of Suffolk Perp. churches. The tower, of flint and pebbles, is fine. The stepped battlements of the ch., which was extensively restored in 1873, should be noticed, and the merchants' marks in the window spandrels. *St. Mary-at-Tower* has been entirely rebuilt (completed 1868) with the exception of the Perp. piers and arches. This was done, at a cost of many thousands, by the late Mr. Geo. Bacon of Ips-

wich; a noble gift "Deo et ecclesiæ." The ch. (Phipson, archit.) is built of flint, with coigns, windows, &c., of freestone. At the end of the S. aisle is a lofty and very picturesque tower, capped by a spire. Emblems of the four Evangelists project from the angles of the tower parapet. In the ch. is much stained glass by *Wailes*, *Clayton and Bell*, and some striking windows by *O'Connor*. Notice also a mural monument, remarkably good for its time, for John Robinson, portman of the town, died 1666. There are also two *brasses* of notaries (1475 and 1506) with inkhorn and penner,—emblems of their calling.

The *Ch.* of *St. Mary-at-Key* (Quay) is Perp., with a very good nave roof, resembling St. Margaret's. The font and lofty tower deserve attention. Here is the small but highly finished *brass* of Thomas Pounder, merchant, and wife, died 1525. It is of Flemish workmanship. Here is also the tomb of Tooley, founder of the Almshouses (see *post*). *St. Lawrence* is a good Perp. ch., tower recently restored, begun 1431 by John Bottold, as appears from an inscription on his tomb. The chancel was built by John Baldwyn, draper, in 1449. In *St. Peter's*, a Dec. and Perp. ch., is a large square Norm. font of black marble, much mutilated. In *St. Nicholas' Ch.* (tower rest. 1886), with Dec. and Perp. portions, is buried Sir Christopher Milton, the only brother of the poet. Here also is a *brass* for Wm. Style (1475) and wife, and the dedication stones of two previous churches, one of Saxon date of considerable interest. In *St. Matthew's Ch.* is a very rich Perp. font.

At the N.W. corner of *Lady-lane* stood a small chapel which contained the famous image known as "Our Lady of Ipswich." Pilgrimages were made to it from all quarters, and when Wolsey laid the foundation of his college, he passed thence in solemn procession to this chapel. The image was pulled down by Thomas Cromwell's order, "conveyed in to a shipp that verie fewe were privie to yt," and carried to London, where, wrote Thacker to Cromwell, "I have bestowed itt in your wardrobe of bedds til your Lordship's plesure shal be known . . . Ther is nothyng about hir but ij half shoes of silver and iiij stones of cristall set in silver." It was publicly burned.

Sparrowe's House, in the Old Butter Market, now occupied by Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes, booksellers, is (in its present condition) an excellent specimen of Chas. II. ornamentation, well preserved and well cared for. The house was built by George Copping in 1567, and was named from the Sparrow family, whose residence it was for two centuries. (The vault of the Sparrows, with the inscription "Nidus Passerum," is in St. Lawrence's Ch.) The exterior of the house, at any rate, was altered after the Restoration. It is profusely ornamented with festoons, foliage, and bas-reliefs, those in front of the 4 bay windows representing the 4 quarters of the world, others having reference, perhaps, to the wool trade. The front (on which are the armorial bearings of Charles II.) is supported by richly carved pilasters on the ground floor. Within, the dining-room is panelled with oak, and furnished with a finely-carved chimney-piece with the arms of Sparrow. In the attic is a chamber said to have been used as a secret chapel by the Jesuits. The story of Charles II. having been concealed here is quite unfounded.

The old **Museum* was in Museum-street (established in 1847). In 1881 a much larger building, with Schools of Art and Science and Free Library, was erected in High-street,

and the collections transferred there. Its first president was the Rev. W. Kirby, the entomologist, vicar of Barham, about 6 m. from Ipswich (see *post*). It is well worth a visit. It is closed on *Mondays*, open on the other five days of the week from 10 A.M. till 5 P.M., and in the evening from 7 to 9.30 P.M. In the entrance-hall remark a Roman tesselated pavement, found in 1854 in Castle Field, in the parish of St. Matthew, Ipswich; and the ancient Ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds, bearing the date 1579. On the staircase are some carved heads brought from the old Market Cross. One of these —a man's head with a knife in the mouth—is here said to represent the father of Wolsey. It is perhaps the figure of a juggler or "tregetour," such as Chaucer has described. In the lower room is an excellent general mammalian and ornithological collection; also a capital collection of British insects and birds' eggs, marine shells, crustacea, &c.—very well arranged. The main collection upstairs in the large room, upwards of 100 ft. long by 30 wide, is unusually rich in fossils from the red and coralline crags of the Eastern coast. An unequalled series of *red crag fossil* was the gift of Sir Richard Wallace. Round the large room upstairs, runs a series of table cases filled with a magnificent and unique collection of fossil mammalian teeth, &c., obtained from the Coprolite diggings, including those of mastodon, leopard, hyenarctos, walrus, deer, hipparion, tapir, rhinoceros, whales, sharks, &c., all beautifully arranged and well named. Many of these objects are "type" specimens. The visitor cannot fail to be surprised at the vast abundance and variety of ancient life here displayed, and collected from one locality. The cases of Suffolk birds are very good. A fine and well-kept Herbarium of European, and another of Suffolk, flowering plants, is kept in the curator's room. The skeleton of a boa-constrictor, resembling one of the horrors in a Flemish picture of *diablerie*, and a fine case of lions, tigers, leopards and their cubs, are in the lower room. In the galleries are Roman British urns and relics from the cemetery at Felixstowe and other parts of Suffolk; a large collection of flint celts and bronze weapons, also from Suffolk "finds," and other antiquities. On the staircase leading to the galleries are portraits of Cardinal Wolsey; also of past Presidents of the Museum, &c.

In the large room of the reference library is a fine collection of very old books and MSS., formerly the "Corporation Library." Some of them are of great bibliographical value and interest. There is also a good general library of scientific, antiquarian, and topographical reference. In 1888, a free lending library was added, the building for it having been erected in 1887 as a Jubilee memorial. Among the books is an illustrated copy of Page's 'Suffolk' in many volumes, and 27 vols. of MS. collections for Suffolk, made by a Mr. Fitch of Ipswich.

The *Gateway of Wolsey's College* is in College-street, in a corner of St. Peter's churchyard. The college—of which the buildings surrounded, rather than covered, six acres — occupied the site of an Augustinian Priory, one of the lesser religious houses of which Wolsey had procured the disendowment, assigning their revenues to his two foundations, here and at Oxford. This was designed to furnish scholars for the Cardinal's greater college of Christ Church. But it did not survive for two years. It was suppressed by Henry in 1538 on Wolsey's disgrace, and its revenues were appropriated to less worthy purposes. The sole relic is this gateway. It is a low Tudor portal

in brick, in a state of great decay, with the arms of Henry VIII. on a stone tablet above it. Fuller gives as one of the causes of the king's displeasure that the Cardinal had placed his own arms above those of the king on the gate of this college. Decidedly there was no room for any such addition here; but this can only have been a side entrance, —the grand portal was no doubt swept away with the rest of the building.

There are a number of picturesque gables and carved brackets still remaining in Ipswich, but the greater part of the old houses have been destroyed within the last few years. Some remain in Fore-street. The 'Neptune' Inn is one of these old dwellings; and opposite is the house of Thomas Eldred, who sailed round the world with Cavendish. The latter contains a fine carved chimney-piece; and panel paintings representing scenes in Eldred's life. *Smart's Almshouses*, founded in 1550, were rebuilt in 1846, and are worth notice. Their founders were Tooley and Smart, both portmen of Ipswich, whose gifts are thus recorded on exterior tablets:—

"In peaceful silence lett great Toolie rest
Whose charitable deeds bespeak him blest."

"Let gentle Smart sleep on in pious trust,
Behold his charity! Respect his dust."

On the way to the Arboretum, at the head of the town, *Christchurch Park* (C. Fonnereau, Esq.) is passed. The house, which contains some good pictures, is Tudor. It was erected by Sir Edmund Withepoll in 1549, on the site of a Priory of the Holy Trinity. Over the door is the date, 1549, and the inscription, "Frugalitatem sic servas ut dissipationem non incurras." The bed in which Elizabeth slept is still shown here; and on the hall chimney-piece is a curious veiled bust, at least 200 years old, and affording proof that the "trick" of recent sculptors is by no means new. The park (about 70 acres) contains some very fine old trees. The *Lower Arboretum* (admission 6*d.*) is divided from the Upper by a narrow lane. The Upper is free to the public. In the Lower are some fine elms; and the large masses of flowering shrubs in the Upper Arboretum are striking in the spring. There is a wide view over the town (in which the spire of St. Mary's-at-Tower is conspicuous) and across the valley, richly wooded. In Henley road, beyond the Arboretum, is Queen Elizabeth's *Grammar School*, a somewhat monotonous building of red brick, the first stone of which was laid by Prince Albert in 1851. It is the centre of a line of Tudor houses. The old school stood in Foundation-street, and was one of the oldest endowments in the kingdom. It was swallowed up by Wolsey for his college, but was re-established by Henry VIII. and afterwards by Elizabeth. The town also possesses several recreation grounds, the largest of which is off Alderman-road.

The *Factory of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jeffreys*, at the "Orwell Works," deserves a visit from anyone interested in machinery and machine-making. The factory has been established for more than 100 years. It covers 11 acres, and employs about 1800 men. Considerable additions have recently been made to the works. Agricultural implements, for which Suffolk (and this establishment in particular) has long been famous, are chiefly made here;—ploughs of various sorts for exportation to different countries, threshing and winnowing machines, and all the ingenious contrivances of modern farming "science." A library is established for the use of the men. Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier's manufactory of railway plant at the waterside works will also repay a visit. Recently the

well-known agricultural, milling, and ore-crushing machinery works of Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner have been developed on a large scale, chiefly in accord with the demands of South Africa. There are also a large number of factories where colonial clothing, boots and shoes, &c., are made. At Bramford, two miles off, is the well-known artificial manure works of Messrs. Packard. The discovery of coprolites in Suffolk, more than forty years ago, caused Ipswich to become the head-quarters of the artificial manure trade; so there are several other firms in the town now engaged in it.

Holy Wells (J. D. Cobbold, Esq.) closely adjoins Ipswich, on the l. bank of the Orwell.

Three times daily (and more frequently in the summer) steamers pass down the Orwell from Ipswich to Harwich.

The *excursion* down the Orwell should on no account be neglected. It affords without doubt the pleasantest scenery in the Eastern Counties. Felixstowe, on the coast between the Orwell and the Deben, is best visited from Ipswich. Those who care for parks and gardens should visit Shrubland and Woolverstone; and proceeding to Woodbridge by rail, an interesting day's excursion may be made to Butley Abbey and Orford Castle (*see* Rte. 16). By rail also Little Wenham Hall and Hadleigh (Rte. 13) may easily be reached from Ipswich.

The geologist will be interested to know that under the bed of the Gipping lies a peat-bed, representing a now submerged forest. Hazelnuts have been found, some bearing marks of squirrels' teeth, and branches of trees with leaves so well preserved that the species could be recognised. The peat-bed extends from Ipswich to about half-a-mile beyond the usual landing-place at Pin Mill, and crops up in other parts of the course of the Orwell.

(*a*) The *banks of the Orwell* from Ipswich to Harwich, 11 m. (the "voyage" takes about 1 hour) resemble somewhat in scenery, and are not inferior to, those of the more celebrated Southampton Water. They rise in undulating and varied slopes, covered with rich woods and lawns, from among which appear handsome villas and ch. towers. From the bends in its course the river is land-locked, and, when the tide is up, resembles a fine inland lake with the addition of much shipping. Such scenery depends greatly for its best effect on "sunshine and shadow," but on a favourable day the voyage will leave a strong impression.

The banks of the Orwell were the favourite resort of Gainsborough, the landscape painter, during his residence at Ipswich. The narrow lanes, picturesque cottages, and sturdy pollard oaks of this district, may be easily recognised as the chosen objects of his pencil.

The chief points to be noticed in descending the river are the Ostrich Inn (rt.), a favourite place of resort from Ipswich; (rt.) *Stoke Park* (Mr. Charters); (rt.) *Wherstead Ch.*, chiefly Perp. but with some Norm. portions; perhaps the walls are Norm. The ch. has been restored, and contains some stained glass by *Holland* and by *Gibbs*. The sculptured font is modern, by *Williams*, and the pulpit by *Abeloos of Louvain*, much of whose work may be seen in Ely Cathedral. *Wherstead Lodge* was once the residence of William Scrope, author of 'Days of Deer Stalking.' (rt.) *Freston*, where is a tall brick square Tudor tower of 5 stages, with pinnacles and a staircase turret, erected probably by the Latimers towards the end of the 16th century. The principal apartments are on the 5th storey.

A lane (opposite side of river to Freston Tower), leading to the Orwell, is known as "Gainsborough's Lane;" and there is a place on the riverside "where he often sat to sketch on account of the beauty of the landscape, its extensiveness and richness in variety, both in the fore and back grounds. It comprehended Wherstead and other distant villages on one side, and on the other side of the river extended toward Nacton, &c. The sign-post of the 'Boot,' the Freston ale-house, is introduced in many of his pictures."—(*Constable the Artist, to Smith the biographer of Nollekens*, in Fulcher's 'Life of Gainsborough.')

(rt.) *Woolverstone Hall* (Hugh Berners, Esq.), built of Woolpit brick in 1776 by William Berners, from whom Berners-street in London derives its name. The obelisk, surmounted by a globe encircled by rays, was erected in 1793, in memory of Charles Berners, and is a conspicuous object from the river. The gardens at Woolverstone are very beautiful, and are shown during the absence of the family. Nearly opposite (l,) are *Orwell Park* and *Broke Hall* (Hon. Jas. Saumarez), long the seat of Sir P. B. V. Broke, a native of Nacton in Suffolk, captain of the 'Shannon' and capturer of the 'Chesapeake' in sight of Boston in 1813. Sir Philip Broke died at Broke Hall in 1840. (This is a district fertile in naval heroes. Thomas Cavendish, one of the admirals who engaged the Armada, and the first Englishman who sailed round the globe, was born at Grimston Hall near Trimley St. Martin's, close by, but the house is swept away; and Admiral Vernon resided at Orwell Park, and died there in 1757.)

Orwell Park (Capt. Pretyman), almost entirely rebuilt of red brick and white stone by the late owner, stands in a beautiful park, sweeping down to the Orwell with wide lawn varied by cedars and tall elms and a large cork oak. The domed building is an astronomical observatory; the tower at the other end is a water tower, built in case of fire. From the campanile Harwich is visible, and a vast tract of country across the Orwell, and in an opposite direction, towards Woodbridge. Extensive gardens are attached to the house, which is approached from the splendid wrought *Iron Entrance Gates* by an avenue of *araucaria* and *pinus insignis*. The house (shown only by special permission) contains a fine and important collection of pictures,—among which are three of the best *Murillos* in this country. In the entrance-hall are busts of Lord Bacon and Sir Walter Scott,—and in other apartments, busts of Pitt, Fox, the Duke of Wellington, and Byron. Of the *pictures*, the most noteworthy are,—*Murillo:* Christ healing the lame man at the pool of Bethesda—one of the pictures executed by Murillo for the Church of the Caridad at Seville, bought from Marshal Soult for 6000*l*. "All things considered, I look upon this as the finest Murillo in England." — *Waagen. Annibale Carracci:* Christ and the Magdalene in the Garden—one of four pictures by the Carracci, formerly in the Giustiniani Gallery. *A. Van Ostade:* Dancing peasants; inscribed and dated, 1675. *Titian:* Charles V., bust in armour—a magnificent and early portrait. *Giovanni Pedrini:* The Magdalen with a skull. *Artus Van der Neer:* Moonlight landscape. *A. Cuyp:* View of Dort, morning. One of his best pictures. *Titian:* Portrait, called Francis I. *P. Wouvermans:* Landscape with dogs. *Carlo Dolce:* The Magdalene. *A. Cuyp:* Cows near water. "Of singular power of tone." —*Waagen. Jan Steen:* A party of seven persons. *Teniers:* A courtyard, with peasants. *Vandyck:* Portrait of himself. *Murillo:* St.

Augustine in Ecstasy, adoring a burning heart. There is an inscription, "Inquietum est cor meum, donec perveniat ad te." From Marshal Soult's collection. One of the finest single figures of the master. *W. Van der Velde:* A storm at sea. Inscribed and dated 1677. "This is the finest storm piece I have ever seen by the master."—*Waagen. Berghem:* A large landscape. *Murillo:* St. Joseph with the infant Christ. Very fine and striking. *S. Rosa:* A rocky landscape. *Gainsborough:* Portrait of Lady Chatham. *Frans Sniders:* His own portrait, with wife and child. (Waagen assigns this picture to Erasmus Quellyn, Snider's fellow pupil with Rubens.) *Pannini:* The Colosseum, and the Pyramid of Cestius. *Stanfield:* A calm sea. *Raffaelle* (?): A repetition of the Fornarina in the Tribune at Florence. *Titian* (?): Head of Julius Cæsar in profile. *Andrea del Sarto:* Portrait of Michael Angelo. *Holbein:* Portrait of a woman, and a small picture in a circle, dated 1527. A male portrait, also assigned to Holbein, is in Waagen's judgment by *Sir A. More. L. Backhuysen:* A storm, with ships; coast in the foreground. "An admirable and large picture of his best time."—*Waagen.*

Amongst other valuable manuscripts and books in the magnificent library are the Paston MSS., the whereabouts of which had till 1890 been for so long a time utterly unknown.

Landguard Fort (see **Essex**, Rte. 7) is the next point to be noticed, as the steamer makes towards Harwich pier.

[In *Erwarton Ch*, on the Suffolk bank of the Stour, opposite Harwich (it is about 2 m. from *Shotley*, seen l. shortly before the junction of the Orwell with the Stour) are 3 fine Dec. monuments—the earliest for Sir Bartholomew Davillers, temp. Edward I. The effigy is cross-legged. The next, with effigies and a very elaborate canopy, is for another Sir Bartholomew Davillers and his wife, temp. Edward III. (?) The third is for Isabel, daughter of the last Sir Bartholomew. These effigies are said to have been removed from an earlier ch. The present building (which has been restored) is late Perp. *Erwarton Hall*, now a farm, is Elizabethan, with a Jacobean gateway.

During the restoration of *Holbrook Ch.*, not far from Erwarton, a small effigy in an arched recess in the N. wall of the chancel was displaced, and under it was found a cavity containing fragments of a small covered vessel of brass,—probably once holding the heart of the person whose effigy was placed above it. The recess and a doorway adjoining are E. Eng. The manor was held by a family named from the place in the 13th and 14th centys.]

[Not far from *Holbrook* is *Stutton*. In the grounds of the rectory are some of the finest trees in this part of England. Among them are three cedars of Lebanon, the largest measures 18 ft. 6 in. a yard from the ground; a cypress, "the largest in England," measuring 7 ft. 1 in. at the same height. A group of ilex, one of which is 10 ft. 2 in. in girth, and was raised from acorns gathered from a tree at *Trimley*, Suffolk, the first known in this country, said in its turn to have been raised from acorns brought over by Cavendish, the circumnavigator and companion of Sir Francis Drake, temp. Queen Elizabeth. There are also fine tulip trees, and Portugal laurels, celebrated by a local poet, the friend of Charles Lamb:—

"How gracefully in towering height
Those venerable Cedars rise;
How beautiful with foliage bright,
That Laurel of gigantic size;

Here the tall Cypress proudly vies
With Ilex, Chestnut, Fir, and Pine;
And there, with bloom of richer dyes,
Those Tulip Trees in glory shine."
Vide *Bernard Barton's* Poem,
'New Year's Eve'—'The Rectory.']

(*b.*) N. of Landguard, on the tongue of land between the Orwell and Deben, stands the pleasant and rapidly spreading village of *Felixstowe* (Bath Hotel best; also good lodgings can be had), much frequented in summer by the numerous visitors for sea-bathing. The *Golf Links* here are good. The club numbers about 300 members, and has a club house, capable of sleeping 16 members. Some of the most eminent politicians, artists, scientists, and literary men in Great Britain belong to it, and come to play here. The best way of reaching Felixstowe is by rail. The railway (single line) was opened in 1877. It joins the main system of the Great Eastern at Westerfield (the first station on the Lowestoft and Yarmouth line). Thence runs to the eastern end of Ipswich (*Derby Road* Stat.), to which trains run. To *Orwell* Stat. is 3 m., *Felixstowe*, 6 m.; *Felixstowe Pier*, 1 m.; from Ipswich, 12 m.

The steamers between Ipswich and Harwich land passengers at *Felixstowe Pier*. A new dock was opened close by in 1885, at Col. Tomline's expense. All the Ipswich steamers to Harwich now cross to Felixstowe pier, to land and take off passengers.

The road between Ipswich and Felixstowe passes over Nacton Heath, where are some barrows called the "seven hills," and said to mark the site of a battle with the Northmen. (This is the local tradition; but the heaths which stretch across the peninsula between the Orwell and the Deben, from Nacton by Foxhall to Martlesham, are dotted with barrows and lined with dykes, which probably belong to an earlier period than the Saxon or Danish conquests of E. Anglia.) Somewhere in this neighbourhood, however, was fought (May, 1010) the battle of Ringmere (the place so called has not been identified) between the Danes and Ulfcytel, who commanded the whole force of E. Anglia. The battle was lost through the treachery of Thurcytel, a Thegn of Danish descent, and many of the noblest English fell.—*See* Freeman's 'Norm. Conquest,' i. 378). Nearer Felixstowe are the *Churches* of *Trimley St. Mary* and *Trimley St. Martin*, both in the same churchyard. Trimley St. Mary is a rather interesting Dec. ch., said to have been built by Thomas of Brotherton, son of Edward I. In the parish of Trimley St. Martin was *Grimston Hall*, the home, in the reign of Elizabeth, of Cavendish the circumnavigator. In *Walton Ch.* the lower part of the rood screen remains. Walton owes its name to a Roman defensive work of some importance, which has within the last 80 years been entirely swallowed by the sea. *Felixstowe* signifies the "stowe" or station of St. Felix, a Burgundian monk brought into E. Anglia by the King Sigeberht, early in the 7th centy., and consecrated by Abp. Honorius to the E. Anglian see about the year 630. (*See* Dunwich, Rte. 16.) He may have built the first ch. here. The existing *Church*, which has E. Eng. portions, is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The chancel and other parts have been rebuilt and restored. In the ch.-yd. is the elaborate tomb of Sir John Spencer Login, d. 1863. The inscription partly runs:—"This monument was erected by his affectionate friend and grateful ward, the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, in grateful remembrance of the tender care and solicitude with which Sir John Login watched over his early years, training him up in the pure and simple faith of our Lord Jesus Christ." Some fragments of a large building known as the "Old Hall" remain

in the parish. It was in it that Edward III. remained for some time before sailing from Harwich for Sluys. (See **Essex**, Rte. 7.) Felixstowe, or rather the neighbouring Walton, was a favourite landing-place from Flanders. In 1173, during the struggle between Henry II. and his sons, the Earl of Leicester with his "host" of Flemings landed here, and passed on to Framlingham Castle (Rte. 16). They were afterwards defeated at Fornham St. Genevieve (Rte. 14).

On the cliffs between Felixstowe and the Deben, Roman coins and pottery are found.

The Red Crag formation at Felixstowe abounds in rounded or shapeless fossil bodies, which have been ascertained, from anatomical comparison and microscopic examination, to be remains of teeth and bones of whales and other animals, mixed with so-called coprolites. These remains contain 56 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and they are in consequence eagerly sought after, to be converted into superphosphate of lime for an agricultural manure. The manufacture consists simply in grinding the bones and applying sulphuric acid. Many thousand tons have been extracted, and the profits resulting from the discovery are said to have amounted to 7000*l.* or 10,000*l.* per annum.

"This vast accumulation of mineral wealth, which, but a few years ago, lay unsuspected on our shores, is supposed to be due to the action of life in past ages, and, in a great proportion, to the broken and petrified skeletons of the whales that lived and died generation after generation in the seas that, during the earlier periods of geology, rolled over what now forms the E. coast of England."—*Owen.*

(*c.*) The gardens of *Shrubland Park* (Hon. James Saumarez) are shown on Fridays, but only by written application. Shrubland is 6 m. from Ipswich, by an uninteresting road. The gardens well deserve their great reputation. There are 65 acres of dressed ground, admirably varied. The house is Italian, partly after Sir C. Barry's designs, with a broad terrace in front, from which a succession of stately "escaliers" descend to the lower ground. There is a fountain at the base. A broad green walk, bordered with Arbor Vitæ and Irish yews runs through the centre of the grounds, and ascends a steep hill to the deer park (about 400 acres in extent). On a level with the upper terrace and the house are some grand old Spanish chestnuts, the largest 42 ft. in circumference at the base. The distant views are not extensive, but the foreground trees and the home scenes have been thoroughly well grouped and managed. The house (which contains no pictures) is not shown.

Shortly before reaching Shrubland from Ipswich, a road turns rt. to

Barham (1 m.) where, in the vicarage, Kirby the entomologist lived for more than half a century, and died in 1850. He was born at Witnesham in 1759, became curate of Barham in 1782, and in 1797 was appointed to the living. The vicarage is pleasant and cheerful, with some fine elms in the garden. The ch. has little interest. The neighbouring country is undulating and broken, abounding in sequestered nooks and shady lanes; and the soil, passing through changes of gravel, sand, chalk and clay, affords excellent and various ground for flowers and for insects. Of this due advantage was taken by the veteran entomologist, who, like Ray before him, delighted in "tracing the finger of God throughout animated nature."—(See the 'Life of the Rev. W. Kirby,' by J. Freeman, London. 1852.)

ROUTE 13.

BENTLEY JUNCTION TO HADLEIGH.

(*Branch railway.*)

From Bentley the line passes to

2¼ m. *Capel* Stat. (The *Church* is Dec. (chancel) and Perp. (nave and tower), but of no very high interest.)

½ m. rt. is *Little Wenham.* *The *Hall*, a square building of brick and flint, one of the earliest specimens of domestic architecture remaining in this country, is picturesque and curious, and well deserves a visit. Parts of it date from about 1260, in the reign of Henry III. It is oblong in plan, with a tower at one end, and consists of 4 rooms and a chapel. The lower rooms are vaulted. The chapel and hall are in the upper storey; and above again is a vaulted chamber, which alone has a fireplace, and is reached by a narrow spiral stair. *Observe* the fenestrals or window-blinds, to which, when glass was scarce, our ancestors had recourse for protection against the weather. The original door is walled up. As an early example of the use of brick, which had been disused in England after the time of the Romans, this hall is remarkable. The bricks here are probably Flemish, or are at any rate of Flemish form. Want of stone in the Eastern Counties led to a renewed use of brick,—at first of Roman forms, as, perhaps (but very doubtfully), at Colchester; then of Flemish, as here. The manor of Little Wenham, temp. Henry III., belonged to Petronilla de Holbroke; in the reign of Henry VIII. it was the property of the Brews family. Careful plans, elevations, and details of the Hall will be found in the first vol. (by Hudson Turner) of Parker's 'Domestic Architecture in England.'

Little Wenham Church is E. Eng., of the same date evidently as the hall, and with very similar work. The East window is good E. Eng. *Great Wenham Ch.*, 1 m. S.E., is also E. Eng.

4 m. *Raydon* Stat. The *Church* here is Early Dec. and good. The window tracery deserves notice; and the low, single-light side window in each of the chancel walls. These have transomes, and the lower light is closed by a shutter.

7¾ m. *Hadleigh* Stat. The town of Hadleigh (Pop. 3237) was one of the ancient centres of the woollen trade in Suffolk; first introduced from Flanders, and greatly patronised by Edward III. Much cloth was made here and in the neighbourhood; and the villages of Kersey (3 m., where is a good Late Dec. church) and Lindsey (4 m. N.) have, it is said, respectively given their names to the fabrics known as "kersies," and "linsey-woolsey." But the Suffolk trade declined much during the civil war; and in the last century it succumbed entirely under the greater advantages possessed by the North of England. Hadleigh *Church*, which has been called the largest in Suffolk, is exceeded in size by many others, but is a fine building, chiefly Perp., with some Dec. and E. Eng. portions. The tower is E. Eng., the lead-covered spire Dec. The original S. doors remain, and are worth notice. In the S. aisle is a tomb, certainly Dec., which is traditionally said to be that of Guthrun the Dane—the opponent and the godson of Alfred, and the ruler of the "Danelagh" after the boundaries had been settled in 880. According to Asser, Guthrun died

in 890, at "Headleaga," then a "villa regia." The tomb may have been a cenotaph erected in the 14th century — though some Nuremberg coins and plain tiles found within it, render even that unlikely. There are some *brasses* in the church—of little interest—and the matrix of a curious one in the S. aisle, representing a man's hand and a serpent. It is said to commemorate one Henry Mole, who was bitten by a viper, and died. A small framed brass (the reverse shows it was part of a finely engraved Flemish brass) bears some verses to the memory of Rowland Tayler, one of the best remembered of the Marian martyrs, and long "Parson" of Hadleigh. He was burnt on Aldham Common, ¾ m. S.E. of the town; where a rough stone remains with the inscription, "1555. D. Tayler in defending that was good, at this plas left his blode." Adjoining is another memorial erected in 1818, with some verses in honour of Tayler by the then rector, Dr. Drummond. The best, and a very touching, account of Tayler's martyrdom will be found in Foxe, and may perhaps be accepted as sufficiently authentic.

Adjoining the ch.-yard is the so-called *Rectory Tower*, built of brick by William Pykenham, Rector,— 1495. It is in fact a gate-house, flanked by hexagonal turrets. *Sun Court*, near Hadleigh bridge, is a house apparently of the 16th centy. In High-street a house called "the Mayors," with Tudor portions, and some figures in "pargetting" in a court at the back, is worth notice. The Guildhall is of the 15th centy.

Hadleigh has been fortunate in its rectors. Besides Rowland Tayler, it can reckon—Thomas Rotherham, Archbp. of York, died 1500; Nicholas Shaxton, Bp. of Salisbury, died 1556; John Overall, Bp. successively of Lichfield and Norwich, died 1619; John Stell, Bp. of Bath and Wells, died 1607, the author, in his youth, of 'Gammer Gurton's Needle,' the first true English play (represented in Christ's Coll., Cambridge, circ. 1565) with its well known drinking song—

"I love no rost, but a nut browne toste,
And a crab laid in the fyre,
A litle breade shall do me stead,
Much breade I not desyre;
No frost nor snow, nor winde I trow
Can hurte me if it wolde,
I am so wrapt and throwly lapt
Of joly good ale and olde."

Thomas Goad, who was present in 1619 at the Synod of Dort; Richard Smalbroke, Bp. successively of St. David's and Lichfield, died 1749; and—last not least—Hugh James Rose. It was in June 1833 that Mr. Palmer, Hurrell Froude, and Arthur Percival, visited Mr. Rose at Hadleigh, and there determined on beginning the far-famed 'Tracts for the Times.'†

[3 m. S.W. of Hadleigh Stat. is Shelly church, a pretty little Perp. structure. The vestry, once the chapel of some unknown patron, contains his coat-of-arms and a curious iron and wood structure, like a small gallows, supposed to have been used to suspend his banner. There is some very good carved work here. Shelly Hall, a fine old red-brick Tudor building, is now used as a farmhouse.]

[6½ m. S. of Hadleigh is *Stoke-by-Nayland*, on a hill about 1 m. from the Stour, where is "a large *Church* of Perp. character, with a fine tower and some good windows." The tower, one of the finest in the county, deserves especial notice. The W. doorway is very rich, and the panelling of plinth and battlement excellent and characteristic. The font is very good; and in one of the chancel chapels, enclosed by screenwork, are monuments for the two wives of John

† The history of Hadleigh has been treated at great length by the Rev. H. Pigot. (See 'Trans. of Suffolk Archæol. Inst.,' vol. iii.)

Howard, Duke of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth. Weston Earl of Portland was Baron Weston of Nayland; and Radulph Agas the surveyor, to whom we owe the earliest map of London, was long a resident here. Constable, writing *con amore* of his native valley, thus describes this place:—"Stoke Nayland, though by no means one of the largest, certainly ranks with the great churches [of the Eastern Counties]. The length of the nave, with its continuous line of embattled parapet and its finely proportioned chancel, may challenge the admiration of the architect, as well as its majestic tower, which from its commanding height may be said to impart a portion of its own dignity to the surrounding country. In the church are many interesting monuments; and here, as well as at Nayland, are many of the tombstones of the clothiers; being mostly laid in the pavement, they are much defaced, but are known to belong to them by the small brasses still remaining." (See 'Life,' by *Leslie*, R.A.) None of the brasses in this church, however, are in fact those of clothiers. They are numerous, and of considerable interest, the principal being an unknown lady in mantle, circ. 1400; Sir Wm. Tendring, 1408 (very good); Katherine, wife of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, 1452; and Dorothy, wife of Sir Francis Mannock, died 1632.

Between Stoke-by-Nayland and Shelly stands *Giffard's Hall*, a fine old residence of the age of Henry VIII. (1538, though some parts are much older), of red brick, the mouldings and chimneys fashioned in terra-cotta. It surrounds a quadrangular courtyard, to which a grand gateway gives entrance. Crossing the courtyard the visitor comes to a lofty dining hall, lined with fine old carved oak. On one side is a minstrels' gallery. In the Tapestried Chamber (so called from the quaint old Flemish tapestries with which it is lined) is a secret chamber. There are supposed to be hiding-places in other parts of the house, but their whereabouts is not known. An oak gallery, containing the family portraits of many generations, runs round the house.

Polstead Ch. (3 m. N.E. of Stoke-by-Nayland) shows some very good Norm. work, especially in an arch under the tower. The remains of a painted ceiling still exist in the N. aisle. A somewhat unusual feature to be found in this church is the stone spire.

At *Boxford Church* (chiefly Perp. and fine), 3 m. S.W. of Hadleigh, is a very rich south porch, elaborately panelled; and, on the north side, an interesting porch of Dec. woodwork. It is of two bays, with open sides traceried. An inscription on a tombstone in this church tells of a certain "Elizabeth Hyam, of this parish," who buried four husbands, and then "was hastened to her end on the 4th of May, 1748, in her 113th year."

At *Groton*, 4 m. S.W. of Hadleigh, lived John Winthrop, the first Governor of New England. He lived here till he removed to New England in 1630. The Hon. Robert Winthrop, late President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, was his lineal descendant.]

ROUTE 14.

SUDBURY TO THETFORD, BY LONG MELFORD, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

(*Branch line of Great Eastern Railway from Sudbury to Bury. Thence by road.*)

The railway follows the winding valley of the Stour nearly as far as

3 m. *Long Melford* (*Inns:* Black, and White Bull), so called from being about a mile in length. This is a pleasing village of neat cottages and some new houses, partly arranged on one side of a green, the other side being screened by the fine trees of the Hall. It was in the 15th centy. the seat of a flourishing clothing trade, and well deserves a visit for the sake of its large and beautiful **Ch. of the Holy Trinity*, 152 ft. long, 41 ft. high; chiefly Perp., of very fine character (date 1450 to 1480 and 1490). It is entirely composed of striped flint and white stone, except the W. tower, which is modern, and of brick (1725). (The restoration of the ch. was begun in 1851, and was completed, under *Mr. Woodyer*, in 1869. The cost was 2500*l.*, exclusive of very large outlay on the chancel and chantries by Sir W. Parker, the Rev. C. J. Martyn, the patron, and others.) Around and about the building, under the battlements, and over the windows, run a series of curious inscriptions, formed chiefly of inserted flints, but much defaced, recording the names of various benefactors—Cloptons of Kentwell Hall (see *post*) chiefly—Dents, Martins, Pyes, Morylls, and others, most of them wealthy clothiers, who contributed to the fabric—some an arch and pillars, others 5 or 6 arches, others glazing of the windows. The interior is very noble. A lofty and nearly continuous clerestory runs round it, supported by elegant light piers, with enriched spandrels. The N. and S. aisles have each a low chapel annexed to the east end, and ranging with the east end of the choir. *Observe* in the chancel, rt. of altar, the canopied marble tomb of Sir Wm. Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Mary, with his effigy and 4 statuettes in white marble, representing Faith, Peace, Charity, and Justice (see for Sir W. Cordell, *post*, Melford Hall). On the N. side of the chancel is the *Clopton* Chapel, erected by John Clopton, of Kentwell, 1497, whose table-tomb stands between it and the chancel, under a canopy, so arranged that the Easter Sepulchre might be raised upon it. The sedilia, the nichework (there are 12 niches above the tomb, once filled with statues of the Apostles), and the flat oaken roof with red beams and blue panels set with gold stars, in this small chapel, should all be noticed. In the ch. are monumental effigies of Wm. Clopton, died 1446; and John (son of Wm. Clopton and Alice d'Arcy) who built the E. chapel. There are also *brasses* for two ladies of the Clopton family (c. 1430); Thomas Clopton (?) 1420; two brasses for Clopton ladies (c. 1480), interesting for costume and head-dress; and Francis Clopton, in armour (1477). The more ancient of these brasses were probably removed from an earlier church. The fine wooden roof and the carved open screenwork, the pew with carved panels, the stoup and double squint, near the N. door, and a curious bas-relief of the Offering of the Wise Men, in alabaster, discovered below the pavement, and now let into the wall of the N. aisle, all deserve examination. Sir S. D'Ewes,

writing in 1626, says that in Long Melford Ch. there "are about threescore portraitures ancient set up, of men and women, with their coat armours on most of them, in stone, brass, or glass." These (besides many more which had been destroyed when Sir S. D'Ewes wrote) where placed here by John Clopton, whose monumental chapel has just been noticed; and were portraits of his connections by blood, marriage, or politics. He was an ardent Lancastrian, and, after many personal troubles, lived to see his party dominant. Some of these portraits remain; and although one cannot but feel that these "historial" windows redounded somewhat too much to the glory of the Cloptons, they must have been, when perfect, of very high interest. The best have been collected into the great East window. Among these is the portrait of Sir William Howard, "Cheff Justis of England,"—from whom all the Howards of the present day are descended. Other fragments of stained glass have been placed in this window, including in the upper lights a series of small figures illustrating the history of St. Osyth. (See **Essex**, Rte. 6.) In other windows of the chancel are more portraits and fragments. The effect of this large, lantern-like church, with its windows entirely filled with stained glass, must have been superb.

At the E. end of the church, but quite distinct from it, is the *Lady Chapel*, an elegant Perp. structure of flint and ashlar in chequers, rather later than the ch., built by the Cloptons, 1496. In form it is an oblong square, with an aisle running quite round it: the centre vaulted; a niche at each of the angles. It is now used as a school. It is not known that any special relic was reverenced in this chapel; but the arrangement, with the encircling aisle, renders it probable that it was built with some such object, filled for the resort of a crowd of pilgrims to circulate round it. Compare the plan of the chapel of the Red Mount at Lynn (**Norfolk**, Rte. 27).

On the S. side of the churchyard stands the *Hospital*, founded by Sir Wm. Cordell for 12 men and 2 women. It is of brick. The Hospital enjoys at present a revenue of about 1000*l.* a year.

Melford Hall, on the E. side of the Green, formerly belonging to the Savages, a branch of the Rivers family, is an Elizabethan house, moated and surrounded by high walls, now the seat of Sir William Parker, Bt. The Abbot of Bury, in whose gift was the living of Melford, had a summer residence on this spot, which was granted after the Dissolution to Sir Wm. Cordell, who represented Suffolk in the last Parliament of Queen Mary (1558), and was chosen its Speaker. In 1578 he entertained Elizabeth here, and by his "sumptuous feasting and bankets" "did light such a candle to the rest of the shire" that her Majesty, with her "traine," returned greatly "content." Sir Wm. Cordell was the patron of Christopher Saxton, author of the first maps of English counties; and Lambarde of Kent dedicated his 'Archaionomia' to him. Melford Hall afterwards became the residence of Lord Savage; and is described by Howell the "letter writer," who lived here as tutor, as "as virtuous and regular a house as any in the land both for œconomicall government and the choice company. . . . Here one shall see no dog, nor cat, nor cage, to cause any nastiness within the body of the house. . . . For gardening and costly choice flowers, for ponds, for stately large walks green and gravelly, . . . there are few the like in England. Here you have your Bon Christian pear and Bergamot in perfection; your Muscatel grapes in such plenty that

there are some bottles of wine sent every year to the King."

In one of the rooms are some portraits of the Cordell family on panel, including that of the Speaker, Sir William.

Kentwell Hall (Captain E. R. S. Bence) lies l. of the village. It is a nearly untouched Elizabethan house, in the form of an E., displaying a very picturesque arrangement of gables and chimneys, and surrounded by a moat, over which are two bridges. The house was built by the last but one of the Cloptons, and is approached by a noble avenue of lime-trees nearly a mile in length. The Cloptons became possessed of the manor in the 14th centy. The male line expired in 1618; but the Clopton heiress married the well-known antiquary Sir Simonds D'Ewes. Kentwell has since passed through many different hands.

[2 m. E. from Melford stood *Acton Place*, a grand edifice, built in the reign of William III., by Robert Jennens, but now nearly all pulled down. It has descended with the other Jennens estates to Earl Howe.

In *Acton Ch.*, otherwise of no great interest, are two good *brasses;* one of Sir Robert de Bures, cross-legged, 1302 (and well engraved in Waller —it is one of the earliest military brasses extant; the earliest is that of Sir John D'Aubernoun, 1277, in Stoke D'Abernon Ch., Surrey; and all the details, which are rich and well executed, deserve attention), —the other of Alice de Bryan, daughter of another Sir Robert de Bures, circ. 1430.

2 m. E. of Acton is the fine Perp. *Church* of *Great Waldingfield*, with lofty nave, very good S. porch, and a W. tower, the portal of which retains its original doors, with excellent panelling.

Boxted Hall (J. G. Weller Poley, Esq.), 4½ m. N.W. of Long Melford, has been the seat of the Poley family since the reign of Henry IV. The present house was built by Wm. Poley, temp. Elizabeth. It is picturesquely situated, and is moated, the ancient Tudor bridge still remaining. The hall is wainscoted, and contains many family pictures of interest. Near the staircase is the portrait of a grey charger, which, says tradition, "swam across from Flanders," and belonged to Sir John Poley of Wrongey (Wermegay), in Norfolk. This Sir John, who served under Hen. IV. of France, and Christian of Denmark, and afterwards under Elizabeth and James I., was a soldier of considerable reputation. He is buried in *Boxton Ch.*, where his monument, with that of his wife—both standing figures in niches—deserves notice. He died in 1638. From the right ear of Sir John Poley's figure hangs a gold frog. This appears also in his picture at the Hall. It was one of the devices belonging to the Danish order of the Elephant. The Ch. (which architecturally is of little interest) also contains a monument, with wooden effigies, of William Poley (died 1587), the builder of the hall, and his wife.]

Through a pleasant and wooded, but level country, the railway proceeds to

4½ m. *Lavenham*, or Laneham (Stat.), Pop. 1838 (no *Inn*, several public-houses), once a much more considerable place, now a village of mean houses, standing on high ground, by the Bret, a tributary of the Stour. There are remains of pargetting and of carved brackets in many of the houses; indications of the former importance of Lavenham, which was famous during the 15th and 16th centuries for its blue woollen cloths. Thomas Spring, "the rich clothier of Lavenham," vied

with the De Veres in opulence, and his descendants became allied in marriage with that noble stock. The *parish* **Church of St. Peter and St. Paul*, rendered conspicuous by its elevated site, is an unusually grand and noble church (156 feet long), with a lofty clerestory, and a simple and massive tower (141 feet high), the finest in the county, with very bold buttresses. "The character is late Perp., and the battlements and some other portions much enriched."—*Rickman.* On the S. porch are carved the boar and the star, or mullet, bearings of the De Veres, lords of the manor from the Conquest, and placed here in honour of John, 14th Earl of Oxford, who is supposed to have erected the church, in conjunction with members of the family of Spring, between 1480 and 1530. *Obs.*, on the outside, the unrivalled parapet, partly pierced; the panelled buttresses; and within, the lofty proportions and rich ornaments of the nave, 94 feet long and 68 wide: its fine timber roof, with the arms of the De Veres; the Spring and Braunch Chapels, built about the beginning of the 16th centy.; the elaborately carved *pew* of the Spring family, at the E. end of the N. aisle (of Late Perp. work); the De Vere pew on the opposite side; the grotesque carvings of the stalls; the rood-screen, and the screens which divide the chancel from the side chapels, which, both in design and in variety of detail, are unusually excellent; and the *brass* of Allayne Dister, clothier (1534). In the chancel, which has a Dec. E. window, is an alabaster wall-tomb with kneeling effigies of Henry Copinger, rector, who died 1622, and wife. There is also a simple but curious small *brass* in the vestry to Thos. Spring (d. 1480), one of the clothiers, who is supposed to have begun the rebuilding of the church, which his son completed. The fine tower has been left without its pinnacles. Round the top are shields with the arms of Spring. In the market-place, where markets have long ceased to be held, is a stone cross and a carved wooden porch. A house in Prentice-street has some good Elizabethan ceilings; and one in Water-street, of Perp. date, has a winding staircase formed out of the solid brickwork. But perhaps, next to the ch., the most interesting building in Lavenham is the *Guildhall*, on the S. side of the market-place. It is a beautiful example of the timber-framed buildings of the 16th centy. Notice the corner post, on which is carved a small full-length effigy of John de Vere, 15th Earl of Orford, the founder of the Guild of Corpus Christi, for which this hall was built. He is dressed in plate-armour, and stands on a pedestal, or buttress, beneath a cusped and crocketted canopy. In his right hand he grasps a distaff, in his left the charter of the guild. Inside much of the old work remains, and the cellar especially should be visited. It is said that in this cellar Dr. Tayler was confined, when on his way to his martyrdom on Aldham Common.

The manufacture of horse-hair seating, carried on in this town, is a very interesting sight, and should not be missed.

4 m. N.E. from Lavenham is Thorpe Morieux ch., Dec., except the W. tower, which is Perp. There is a very fine porch of wood, of the same date as the nave, with open tracery at the sides, and a good verge board. The floor declines gradually from the W. door to the chancel step, which is unusual. There is a good E. Eng. font.

5 m. N.E. from Lavenham is the parish of *Brettenham*, supposed to be the *Combretonium* of Antoninus. The traces of a Roman fosse, or camp, may still be seen in a field about ¾ of a m. S.W. of the ch. A number

of Roman coins have been found here. The ch. consists of a Dec. nave and Perp. chancel. There is a fine Dec. font, with a carved oak cover. The S. doors are the original Dec. ones, the others are copies from old ones.

[Through a rich, deep corn country, not unpleasant, and sometimes affording extensive views, the tourist may make his way from Lavenham to *Chelsworth* (about 5 m. S.E.), where is a *Church* of some interest. It is for the most part Dec. (tower, chancel, and aisles), with later additions. The roof is good; and in the N. aisle is the fine monument of Sir John de St. Philibert, lord of the manor in 1359. The triangular canopy deserves special notice. The font is Dec.; and over the chancel arch is a mural painting representing the Last Judgment. This was discovered in 1849. The ch. has been restored; and contains some modern stained windows. About ½ m. further on is *Bildeston*, a small town of 782 inhabitants. The ch. is Early Dec. and Perp. Within the last fifty years a carved rood-screen was to be seen, and the pulleys for raising it are still in existence. Over the porch is a parvise, or priest's chamber, which was once lined with iron, and which has a most curious arrangement of spring bolts and bars. 2½ m. N. of Chelsworth, but about the same distance as that place from the Lavenham stat., is *Hitcham*, for many years the rectory of the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge. Mr. Henslow's incessant and most successful exertions for the improvement of his parish, and especially his botanical lectures, with which he informed the understanding of his village school, are duly recorded in Mr. Jenyns' 'Memoir' of the Professor, and very pleasantly in Mr. White's 'Eastern England' (ii. ch. 9). Mr. Henslow died in 1861, and is buried in the churchyard. The *Ch.* is Dec. and Perp.; and the double hammer-beam nave roof is fine. Notice the eastern buttresses of the tower which overlap the western arches of the nave. This, taken in conjunction with the fact that these buttresses show signs of exposure to the weather, shows that the present aisles were built up to the tower. A few years ago the porch was restored in memory of Professor Henslow.]

2½ m. Cockfield Stat., whence may be visited *Earl's Hall* and *Cockfield Hall*; once seats, the one of the long-descended De Veres, and the other of the Springs, the men of broadcloth of Lavenham.

In *Stanningfield Church*, l., is a table-tomb, with a canopy which deserves notice. It seems to be that of Thomas Rokewode, who died 12th Henry VIII. The ch. has a Dec. chancel, with an enriched Norman door. On a glazed tile near the S. doorway is the figure of a horse-shoe, said to be placed there in order to prevent witches from entering the church. (This is perhaps an afterthought: but horse-shoes are nailed on the doors of some Devonshire churches, as at Haccombe, Sampford Peverell, and elsewhere, which no doubt were intended to act as charms.) *Coldham Hall*, in this parish, belonging to Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, was an ancient residence of the Rokewodes. The present house was built in 1574 by Robt. Rokewode, and is picturesque. In the hall is hung a range of boots, —a relic of the days of the civil war. There are many family pictures; a portrait of Mary Lepell, Lady Hervey, painted by *Drouet*, and some other pictures of interest. Elizabeth was entertained here by Edward Rokewode, in 1578; but the Queen, finding that he was a "Papist," afterwards caused him to be imprisoned and fined in return for his

hospitality. Ambrose Rokewode of Coldham was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, and executed at Tyburn in 1605. His son, Robert, was, nevertheless, a faithful adherent to Charles I., and lost two sons in the King's cause. *Bradfield Combust*, a short distance beyond Stanningfield, is so named from a grange belonging to the Abbot of Bury, burnt (combusta) here in 1327, during the struggle between the townsmen of Bury and the great monastery. (See *post*, Bury.) Bradfield *Hall* was the birthplace of Arthur Young, the agriculturist, whose books and "tours" contributed so decidedly to the improvement of agriculture in this country. He died in 1820, having been for some time totally blind. Larch and oak trees were planted by him in great numbers round the hall, which had belonged to his ancestors since 1620. The *Church* is Dec. with a Norman font. Arthur Young is buried in the churchyard. "A more rural resting-place he could not have desired. The scenery is quiet; gentle undulations sprinkled here and there with copse and plantation, on which farm succeeds to farm, great breadths of grain for many a mile. . . . Though it has some features in common with Norfolk, you will not fail to note that St. Edmund's county is more varied in surface and softer of aspect than its neighbour beyond the Waveney."—*W. White.* From the tower of *Bradfield St. Clare* (1 m. N.E.), it is said that 66 churches may be numbered.

Beyond the Bradfields,

6¼ m. *Welnetham* Stat. is soon reached. The Churches of Great and Little Welnetham are of little interest. The rly. then passes rt. *Rushbrooke Hall* (see *post*, Exc. from Bury); and speedily gains,

4¼ m. **Bury St. Edmund's** (Pop. 16,111). *Inns:* Angel, nearly opposite the abbey gate—very good. (It stands on a range of vaulted cellars, perhaps of the 12th centy.) Bell, in the market place, good. Suffolk Hotel, Everard's.

The "bright little town of Bury St. Edmund's," as Dickens has somewhere called it, is regarded by Suffolk people, from its good air and pleasant position, as the "Montpellier of England." The "brightness" and cheerfulness of Bury were as noticeable in the 16th centy., when Leland visited it,—who declares that "the sun hath not shone on a town more delightfully situated on a gradual and easy descent"—as at present; when Carlyle ('Past and Present') writes—

"The *Burg*, *Bury*, or '*Berry*,' as they call it of St. Edmund is still a prosperous, brisk town, with its clear brick houses, ancient clean streets, looking out right pleasantly, from its hill-slope, towards the rising sun; and on the eastern edge of it still runs, long, black, and massive, a range of monastic ruins, into the wide internal spaces of which, laid out, at present, as a botanic garden, the stranger is admitted on payment of one shilling."

"Bury" is the Anglo-Saxon "byrig" = town, or enclosed place.

The former importance of Bury St. Edmund's was entirely owing to its famous Abbey, the remains of which are still of very great interest. Before describing them it will be well to relate briefly the history of St. Edmund and of his Monastery.

The site of Bury St. Edmund's is first known as "Beodrics weorth"—the "weorth" or homestead of Beodric. Here Sigeberht, King of E. Anglia is said (circ. A.D. 631) to have founded a church and monastery in honour of the Virgin. He became himself a monk here; and it was from this place that he was called forth to fall in battle with the heathen Penda. Beodrics-weorth is not

again mentioned until it became the resting-place of St. Edmund.

Little more is known with certainty of St. Edmund, King of East Anglia, than that he was defeated and killed by the Danes about the year 870. The 'Saxon Chronicle' briefly records his fate. Later writers, Abbo Floriacensis (circ. 985), and Galfridus de Fontibus (circ. 1150), besides Lydgate the poet (who was a monk of Bury) in the 15th cent., have told much, for which they must have been chiefly indebted to local tradition. According to one account, Edmund was born at Nuremberg—the son of Alkmund and Siware, King and Queen of "Old" Saxony. Offa, King of E. Anglia, visited Nuremberg on his way to Jerusalem, died on his way back, and left his crown to Edmund. Edmund accordingly set forth, and landed at St. Edmund's Head, near Hunstanton. (See for the local traditions there, **Norfolk**, Rtes. 29, 32.) Thence he passed to Attleborough, where he spent a year in learning the psalter, and in other good works. On Christmas Day, 856, he was crowned by Humbert, Bishop of Elmham; and shone during his short reign, according to Lydgate and the rest, as a very constellation of virtues. In 869 occurred the great storm of invasion during which the Danes, breaking southward from the Humber, plundered and destroyed all the great monasteries of the fens, and took Thetford, one of the strongest fastnesses of the E. Anglian Kingdom. Edmund retreated to Eglesdene, near Hoxne (see Rte. 29). Thither the Danes pursued; and having taken the King, beat him with "bats," bound him to a tree, and made him a mark for their arrows till his body, says Lydgate, was "like a porcupine." (The expression is taken from Abbo, who says the King was stuck with arrows, "velut asper hericius, aut spinis hirtus carduus, in passione similis Sebastiano egregio martyri.") His head was then stricken off, and flung into a wood. Bishop Humbert was also killed. After some time the followers of Edmund returning to the place, discovered the King's body, but could not find the head, until, led by a cry of "here, here, here," which they heard in the wood, they saw it carefully guarded between the paws of a wolf, who gave up his treasure, and then retreated "with doleful mourning." (The severed head of St. Edmund; the head guarded by a wolf; and the crown with two arrows in saltire, which are so frequently found in stained glass or in sculptured stone not only at Bury but throughout Norfolk and Suffolk, all refer to the martyrdom and its legend.) Some time after the head had been restored to the body, it was found that they had become firmly united, and that the only mark of former severance was a scarlet line. A wooden chapel was erected at Hoxne, in which the body remained for 33 years, still, as it was asserted, perfect and incorrupt, until about the year 903 it was brought to Bedricesweorth, and placed (apparently in St. Mary's church, which Sigeberht had built) under the care of a body of secular clergy. About 945, Edmund, son of Edward the Elder, is said to have granted to the college of seculars a charter which gave them jurisdiction over the town (byrig) and for a space of one mile round it. In the course of the long fight between the seculars and the regulars, the former were declared unfit guardians of so great a treasure as St. Edmund's body; and a Benedictine named Ailwin was appointed its protector. In 1010, when the Danes were plundering East Anglia, Ailwin carried it for safety to London,—where, as it passed through Cripplegate the "lame were restored to the use of their limbs." It was brought

back in 1013; resting on its way, says tradition, in the church of Greenstead (see **Essex**, Rte. 10) and at the manor of Stapleford, where the lord was cured of a dangerous sickness, and afterwards gave Stapleford to the monastery. In the following year died King Sweyne; who had demanded a heavy tribute from Bury, and threatened destruction to the church, town, and clergy, if it were not paid. It seems to have been refused; and according to a legend told by Florence, "Sweyne was on his horse, at the head of his army, seemingly on the point of beginning his march from Gainsborough to Bury. He then saw, visible to his eyes only, the holy King coming against him in full harness, and with a spear in his hand. "Help," he cried, "fellow-soldiers, Saint Edmund is coming to slay me." The Saint then ran him through with his spear, and the tyrant fell from his horse, and died the same night in horrible torments." —(*Freeman's* 'Norman Conquest,' i. 403.) The reputation of St. Edmund and the honours paid to him seem to have increased after Sweyne's meditated attack. Ulfkytel, who fell at Assandun in 1016 (see **Essex**, Rte. 5), gave much land to the Saint; and Cnut took Bury under his special protection, introducing, with the help of Ailwin, who became bishop of Elmham in 1020, Benedictines instead of secular clergy. Cnut confirmed Edmund's charter. Ailwin (1021) laid the foundations of a new church which was 12 years in building; and thus was established that great monastery, which soon became one of the wealthiest and noblest in England. (Ailwin's church was pulled down in the time of Baldwin, the first Abbot after the Conquest. The new church then erected, into which the Saint's body was conveyed in 1095, was that which, with large additions, remained until the Dissolution.) The "Franchise," or jurisdiction, with all the royalties, over eight Hundreds and a half, was granted to the Abbey by the Confessor; in whose charter the place is first called St. Edmund's Bury. In Cnut's charter of 1020 it is still Beodrice's Weorthe.

The Monastery was freed from Episcopal authority, and the Abbot was mitred. There were many contests between the abbots and the bishops; and Herfast, who, in 1075, removed the E. Anglian see from Elmham to Thetford, proposed at first to place it at Bury. Abbot Baldwin, however, went himself to Rome, and appealed to Pope Alexander II., who confirmed all the privileges of the house (which would have been endangered by the change), and gave the Abbot a portable altar of porphyry, on which mass might be celebrated, even if the whole kingdom were under an interdict. The fights between the abbey and the town were more serious. The rights of the Abbot, who appointed the "Alderman" of the town, and the guardians of the gates, were constantly resisted by the townsmen. In 1327 they attacked and plundered the Abbey; wounded the monks, and burnt nearly all the monastic granges in the neighbourhood of Bury. 32 parochial clergy were convicted of abetting the insurgents. Women, as usual on such occasions, were conspicuous in the fray; and among those accused appears the name of "Alicia Lyckdishe." The Abbot was at this time at Chevington; and the insurgents are said to have seized him, "shaved" him, and to have carried him first to London, and then over seas to Diest in Brabant, where he was kept a prisoner for some time. He was at last rescued, and brought back "with procession." In 1381, when, following the lead of Wat Tyler, the East Anglians rose under

"Jack Straw" (see *Fobbing*, Essex, Rte. 1), the Abbey was again plundered; and the Prior and Sir John Lakynhythe, the keeper of the barony, were beheaded. Walsingham, the chief authority for the events of this rising, specially laments the fate of the Prior, "Sir John of Cambridge," who had rendered himself obnoxious to the "villains" of Bury on account of his vigorous defence of the abbey rights. He was a skilled musician, "Orpheum Thracem, Neronem Romanum, Belgrabred Britannum vocis dulcedine, pariter et cantus scientia superantem." He was killed at Mildenhall, on the Norfolk border; and his body, stripped, lay in the open field for 5 days, no one daring to touch it "propter sævitiam rusticorum." — (*Walsingham*, 'Hist. Angl.' vol. ii. p. 2, ed. Riley.)

The Shrine of St. Edmund was the chief religious centre of Eastern England. Hence the number of royal pilgrims who from time to time visited it; and the connection of so many important events with Bury. The Confessor walked barefoot for the last mile into the town. Henry I. paid his vows before the shrine after an escape from shipwreck in 1132. In 1153, Eustace, son of the Empress Matilda, who had been plundering the country round (the convent had refused him supplies) died at Bury. In May, 1157, Henry II. "wore his crown" at St. Edmund's; and a payment of 22*s.* is recorded in the Pipe rolls, for conveying the King's crown thither,— "pro portandis coronis regis." In 1173, during the struggle between Henry II. and his sons, the King's army, which defeated the Earl of Leicester and his Flemings at Fornham St. Genevieve (see the present route, *post*), was assembled at Bury; and the banner of St. Edmund was carried to victory before them. In 1189 Richard I. visited Bury, as a pilgrim, on St. Edmund's day (Nov. 20), before leaving England for Palestine; and was again here, within a few days of his return, in 1194; when he offered at the shrine the rich banner (pretiosum vexillum), taken from the Emperor of Cyprus. Among all the treasures of England, according to Jocelin of Brakeland, the shrine of St. Edmund alone escaped spoliation, when the money was being raised for the redemption of King Richard. The Abbot refused to consent to the removal of any portion of the jewels with which it was encrusted; but said that he would leave the church door open, and any one might enter who chose. The justices refused to touch the shrine—saying that St. Edmund's anger was felt even by those at a great distance—how much fiercer would it burn against any one who "took his coat from him"—("qui tunicam suam ei auferre voluerint," J. de Brakeland, p. 71). King John was at Bury in 1203; and after making some offerings, ingeniously contrived to appropriate them to his own use during his lifetime. In 1214 took place the great meeting in St. Edmund's church, which has gained for Bury a place second only to that of Runnimede in the history of English liberties. In the beginning of the year, Abp. Langton had assembled the barons and clergy in St. Paul's, and then appointed a second meeting at Bury, on St. Edmund's day—when the nobles, especially those of the Eastern counties, were accustomed to assemble in great numbers to pay their vows before the shrine. Standing before the high altar, Langton received the pledges of the barons to maintain their confederacy until they should obtain a charter from the King. Magna Charta was signed at Runnimede, June 19, 1215. [The motto of the present borough, "Sacrarium regis, cunabula legis," has reference to this famous meeting. Motto and arms

were "found" for the town in 1606, by the famous Camden, then Clarencieux King-at-Arms.]

Henry III. several times visited Bury. A Parliament was held here by him in 1272 (during which he was seized with the illness which proved fatal. He died at Westminster, Nov. 20, in the same year); and by Edward I. in 1296. (It was on this occasion that the clergy refused to contribute their aid to the King.) Edward II. kept Christmas here in 1326. Edward III., Richard II. and his Queen also visited the shrine; and in 1433 Henry VI. (then aged only 12 years), was here for some months; nobly entertained by the Abbot, and disporting himself with "hawking, fishing, and hunting" at the Abbot's manor of Elmswell. On this occasion he received a MS. copy of his poems from the hands of John Lydgate, the monk. In 1446 Henry VI. held the parliament at Bury, which decreed the fall of his uncle, the good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester. The Duke was arrested and imprisoned; but was found, a few days later, dead in his bed, strangled, as it was thought, by order of the Queen and Suffolk:—

"It cannot be but he was murdered here;
The least of all these signs were probable."
K. Hen. VI., Part II., Act 3, *Sc.* 2.

(The first scene of this Act is laid in the Parliament Chamber at Bury. —There is a local tradition that Duke Humphrey was murdered in a room of St. Saviour's Hospital, outside the N. gate of Bury. He was buried at St. Alban's.)

At the Dissolution (when the Commissioners found "nothing suspect" touching the Abbot) the yearly revenue of the Abbey was 2366*l.* 16*s.* But this computation gives a very imperfect idea of its wealth. It has been calculated that the manors belonging to the Abbey are now worth at least 500,000*l.* a year. The site of the monastery was granted by Elizabeth, in 1560, to John Eyre,—a great "purchaser" of religious houses; but is now the property of the Marquess of Bristol, whose grandfather inherited it from Sir Charles Davers, Bart. The Abbot's London house was in Aldgate,—and stood on what is now known as "Bevis Marks"—said to be a corruption of "Bury Marks." Of the monks the most remarkable are John Lydgate the poet, who died in 1446; and Jocelin of Brakeland (the "Brakeland" is a street in Bury)—the famous chronicler, who has recorded the 'domestic" events of the Abbey between 1173 and 1202. His Chronicle, first printed by the Camden Society, has been commented on with remarkable effect by Carlyle, in his 'Past and Present.' As a minute picture of the inner life of a great monastery, full of touches which make the past once more present, Jocelin's Chronicle is unrivalled.

Richard of Bury, the earliest "bibliomaniac," and the great bishop of Durham (1333-1345) was born here, but it does not appear that he was ever a monk of this convent.

Early in the 12th century, the Abbey was surrounded by a wall, 30 ft. high; and by a ditch, fed from the river Linnet. On the line of this wall, very near together, are the chief remains of the monastery; two noble gate-houses and two churches, St. James's and St. Mary's, both of which were within the monastic limits. These still form a striking and most picturesque line of buildings.

The *Abbey Gate* (nearly fronting the Angel Inn) was the chief entrance to the monastery. It is very beautiful Dec. work; and was built (at least so says tradition) by the townsmen after the plunder of the Abbey in 1327, and the de-

struction of a former gate (see *ante*). It was not finished, at any rate, until about 1377. (In the same manner, St. Ethelbert's gate at Norwich was built by the citizens, as an atonement for their attack on the Priory in 1272.) The gate (50 ft. long, 41 ft. broad, 62 ft. high) is battlemented, and the teeth of a modern portcullis peer forth from beneath the double arches, segmental and pointed, which frown over the entrance. The only external openings on the side of the town are loops, and across the centre of the archway a sort of bridge of masonry, also loopholed, is thrown, which, by means of archers posted within it, entirely commanded the approaches. "It is a very curious example of the union of a strong fortress with an ornamental gate-house, the images having concealed the oylettes, and the stations for archers being entirely hid, both from the outside, and from persons entering the gateway."—*J. H. P.* There were staircases in the S.W. and N.W. angles; and a principal room over the gateway, about 28 ft. square, with a large window looking to the E., and others on either side. The appropriation of this room is unknown. All the details of the gateway deserve special attention. The shields of arms on the inner wall are those of Edward III.; his brother, John of Eltham; his uncle, Thomas of Brotherton, second son of Edward I.; Henry Earl of Lancaster; the Confessor; and England. The panel-work "vibrates between English and Continental forms of Third Pointed."

This gateway affords access to the *Botanic Garden*, a space of ground (about four acres) very pleasantly laid out. The actual garden occupies the site of the great court of the Abbey; but the walks and grounds extend to the river Lark, which formed the eastern boundary of the precincts. Many fragments of the monastic buildings remain in the grounds; but, for the most part, too much shattered to be of much architectural interest. The vast extent of the ground within the precincts, and still marked by ruins and foundations, is, however, especially noticeable. The great ch. of St. Edmund stretched along on the S. side of the grounds. The main cloister, and the monastic buildings attached to it, were placed, unusually, on the N. side of the nave of the ch.; but although some mounds and foundations remain, the appropriation of the several portions is very doubtful.

On the l. of the Abbey gateway were the Abbot's stables, brewhouses, and offices, a long and stately range of buildings, of which the S. wall, forming the enclosure of the court, is still perfect. Rt. of the gateway were the guests' hall, a chapel of St. Lawrence, and the Abbot's mint. The embattled wall of the mint remains. Immediately in front of the gateway, and forming the eastern side of the great court, was the Abbot's Palace, built by Hugh the Sacrist in 1155. Of this the only remain is the crypt of the Abbot's dining hall (on the rt. of the main walk), generally called the "Abbot's Parlour." E. of the palace was the Abbot's Cloister; attached to which was a small octagonal building, now called the "dove-house," of which it seems to be a very early example. The bath, constructed by Hugh the Sacrist about 1150, was N. of the dove-house, and the stream of the Linnet ran through it. At the N.E. angle of the precincts, close to the junction of the Linnet and the Lark, stands the *Abbot's Bridge*, a remarkable and most graceful structure of three arches, said to be the work of Robert de Gravel (died 1221), Sacrist under Abbot Sampson. (The work is, however, to all appearance of much later date, although its true period cannot be ascertained with certainty.)

There seems to have been a footbridge on the exterior, formed by planks laid from buttress to buttress, and the whole arrangement of the bridge well deserves notice. The bridge was connected with the wall of the vineyard, which stretched along on the E. side of the Lark, and was acquired for the convent by Robert de Gravel, "ad solatium infirmorum et amicorum." The terraces on which the vines were grown are still evident.

E. of the great ch. were the Prior's house, the cemetery of the brotherhood, and the Infirmary. Only foundations remain.

Some mounds running W. of the "Abbot's parlour" mark, as has already been said, the site of the great cloister. On the S. side are the walls of a building which was probably the *Refectory*—and which is especially interesting from the fact that in it sat the *Parliament of* 1446, presided over by Henry VI. in person —during which Duke Humphrey was arrested. (See *ante.*)

The *Church of the Abbey* has for the most part disappeared; although some fragments (none of much architectural value) remain in private gardens, and two houses are built up in the principal arches of the W. entrance. The plan of St. Edmund's Ch. resembled, to some extent, that of St. Etheldreda's at Ely. Both chs. had a lofty bell-tower at the W. end of the nave, and a kind of western transept opening laterally from this tower. Chapels with semicircular apses extended eastward from the transept, which opened on either side, N. and S., into an octagonal tower. (Mr. Parker suggests that the central portion of the W. front resembled the great open porches of Peterborough.) The entire ch. at Bury was 505½ ft. in length. The nave (including the W. tower) was 300 ft. long. A great tower rose at the intersection of the nave and great transept, which had eastern aisles, and apsidal chapels projecting from them in the N. and S. bays. The choir had a semicircular termination, the aisle passing quite round it, as at Norwich. On either side, N. and S., was a square chapel probably opening from the transept. That S. was the chapel of St. Andrew; that N. (built by Abbot Simon de Luton—died 1279) was the chapel of the Blessed Virgin —which occupied the same place here as at Ely—and no doubt from the same cause, the necessity of giving up the eastern part of the ch. to the shrine of the local saint.

The most interesting fragments of this once famous church remain in a garden occupied by Mr. Pettit, keeper of the Botanical Garden. These fragments are the bases of the piers of the great central tower. As in most Norm. chs., the choir of the monks no doubt extended under this tower into the nave. The high altar probably stood a little to the E. of the eastern piers; and an inscription has accordingly been placed against the N.W. pier, recording that "Near this spot, on the 20th of November, A.D. 1215, Cardinal Langton and the Barons swore at St. Edmund's altar that they would obtain from King John the ratification of Magna Charta." The verses which follow are by Dr. Donaldson, for some time head master of the grammar school at Bury. Other tablets against the piers record the names and present representatives of the twenty-five confederate barons; and the discovery, in 1772, of the body of Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, second son of John of Gaunt. The body was found perfect; and was reinterred at the foot of the pier. Among other great personages buried in this church

—"Who thought it should have canopied their bones
Till domesday . . . . . ."

were Alan of Brittany and his wife Constance, daughter of the Conqueror; Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, fifth son of Edward I.; and Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII., widow of Louis XII. of France, and afterwards wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Her remains, on the Dissolution, were conveyed into St. Mary's Ch., where they now rest.

The shrine of St. Edmund, thickly crusted with jewels, and "very comberous to deface," as the commissioners reported to Cromwell, stood in the eastern part of the ch. behind the high altar. The place is now open and unmarked; but it was here that Abbot Sampson (A.D. 1198), when he set up the new shrine, beheld and touched the body of the saint—perfect as was asserted, having the nose "valde grossum et valde eminentem;"—(see the curious account in Jocelin, p. 82, seq.), and here that the long procession of kings and princes, reaching from the 10th centy. to the 16th, made their rich offerings, and "performed their vows."

Returning through the Abbey gate, and proceeding northward, St. James's Ch. (see *post*) is passed, close to which is the *Norman tower;* built about 1090. It stands on a line with the W. front of the Abbey Ch., and was called indifferently the "great gate of the church," or "of the churchyard." Above the portal-arch are three tiers of arcades; and the whole tower "affords a valuable specimen of rich early Norm. work, executed with the axe, and not with the chisel."—*J. H. P.* The shallow western porch was added about 50 years later. The tower had fallen into disrepair, and threatened complete ruin, when in 1848 it was carefully restored under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, at a cost of 4000*l.*, raised by subscription. The ground had been intentionally raised about it, after a great flood, when the level of St. James's Ch. was also raised several feet. This accumulation of soil was partly removed in 1848, but the tower is still so sunken that it is difficult to get a full view, and at a proper distance, of its lower story. The great gurgoyles which project from the upper story, seem to be additions due to Mr. Cottingham. They do not appear in early drawings of the tower.

St. James's Ch. extends N. of this gateway; and immediately fronting it are three arches of the great ch., now built up into houses. At the S.W. angle is the lower part of an octagonal tower (see the description of the ch. *ante*) now used as a depository for wills. The *ch.-yd.*, crossed by an avenue of lime trees, was known as the "cemetery of St. Edmund;" and in it were held miracle plays, and shows of various kinds, until Abbot Sampson, disturbed by the tumults which arose between the townspeople and the Abbot's men, prohibited them. Some ivy-covered walls in the ch.-yd. are the remains of the "chapel of the charnel," now serving as the Mausoleum of Mr. Alderman Spink. The Shire Hall stands on the site of St. Margaret's Ch., long destroyed, but said by Leland to have been unusually rich and beautiful.

**St. James's Church* is a fine Perp. building, dating (the nave) from about 1436. A new chancel of late Dec. character, was added in 1868 (*G. G. Scott*, architect). The roof of the nave, dating from 1862, was also designed by Mr. Scott. The whole restoration and addition is very excellent. Here is a hideous statue of Judge Reynolds (d. 1738); and on the wall of the N. aisle a medallion by Chantrey, in memory of E. V. Blomfield, brother of the bishop of London.

Beyond the Norm. tower, S., is

**St. Mary's Ch.*, very well worth a visit. It is for the most part Perp. of the early part of the 15th centy., but portions of the chancel are earlier. The N. Porch was erected under the will of John Notyngham, grocer, 1437. The ch. was "restored" by Cottingham in 1844. The nave affords a good example of the very lofty Perp. arcades common to Norfolk and Suffolk. The clerestory is necessarily small. The open roof, which was constructed in France, is one of the finest in the county; with beautiful figures representing the *Te Deum*, at the points of the hammer beams, and small figures of saints on the battlemented shaft capitals rising between each arch. The spandrels also are filled in with devices, all deserving careful attention. The principal at end of the nave, over the place of the great rood, bears the mottoes of John Baret—"God me guyde," and "Grace me gouerne;" and a portion of the roof, at the end of the N. nave aisle, bears the same mottoes diagonally, with other inscriptions on the beams. This was over a chapel of Our Lady, founded by Baret. The window over the chancel arch, representing the martyrdom of St. Edmund, is by *Willement*. The glass in the large and fine W. window is by *Heaton* and *Butler* (1854). The E. window is by *Wailes*. There are other good windows at the W. end of the ch.; one of which, in the S. aisle, is a memorial to the second Marquess of Bristol. The arches of the chancel are much lower than those of the nave, and there is no clerestory. The waggon roof, with its many curious devices, will repay a long examination. On the N. side is the fine tomb, with effigies, of Sir William Carew (d. 1501) and his first wife, the heiress of the Drurys. On the S. side, is the tomb and effigies of Sir Robert Drury, "privy counsellor to Henry VII."—died 1536—and his wife. Both knights are bareheaded, and have the hair short over the forehead, and falling low on each side. S. of the S. altar-tomb is a small but interesting *brass* for Jenkyn Smith (circ. 1480) and his wife Marion. He wears a collar with a badge (Yorkist?), and was a great benefactor to the town. Both figures are kneeling, with hands raised and open. At the E. end of the S. aisle is the altar-tomb of John Baret. It bears a figure in a winding-sheet, and some inscriptions. There is no date, but it cannot be earlier than the end of the 15th centy. An inscription on the N. wall of the chancel records that the remains of Mary Tudor (see *ante*) were conveyed hither from the Abbey Church at the Dissolution. Her Majesty the Queen recently put in an historical window to the memory of Mary Tudor at the E. end of the Chapel of Our Lady.

Bp. Bedell and Edmund Calamy were "preachers" attached to St. Mary's Church.

The absence of a tower in both these churches is very noticeable. "Magnificent as they are, the great Abbey Church seems to have felt that it had nothing to fear from their rivalry; but in denying them the crowning glory of a Perpendicular church, it asserted its supremacy in the most effective way. Their exterior is as tame as their interior is noble."—*Sat. Rev.*, July, 1869.

After visiting the Abbey and its precincts, the remaining places of interest in Bury will not long detain the tourist. The **Police station* in the market-place, known as *Moyses Hall*, seems to have been a Jew's house, like that at Lincoln, which is earlier. This is Trans. Norm. of the 12th centy. and has an upper story, resting on a vaulted sub-structure. The windows are deeply recessed, and have seats. There seem to have been no windows on the ground-floor, and the upper part of the house has been too much altered to allow of any certainty as to its plan.

It may have been a tower, of which the upper part has been destroyed. "The tradition giving these strong houses at Lincoln and Bury to Jews is curious, and shows that it is probable the Jews did construct such dwellings for their own safety. They were driven from Bury by Abbot Sampson in 1190, having had illegal transactions with subordinate officers of the monastery. In 1183 Sancto the Jew was fined 5 marks, that he might not be punished for taking in pledge certain sacred vessels." The *Guildhall* has a Perp. porch, and an E. Eng. portal, of great beauty. All the rest is modern. In it is a fine half-length by *Kneller* (painted 1699) of the first Lord Hervey. An excellent public library is arranged here; and a valuable collection of early printed books, formerly in St. James's Ch., has been added to its treasures.

The *Grammar School*, at first in Eastgate-street, was removed to Northgate-street in 1664, but it has since been transferred to a more commodious building, erected for the purpose, on the E. side of the town. The old grammar school is now the Girls' High School. The school was the first of those founded by Edward VI., and has always maintained a high reputation. One of its most distinguished masters was the late Dr. Donaldson, author of the 'New Cratylus,' &c.; and among its scholars (the school seems to have had a specialty for producing bishops) are reckoned Gauden, Bishop of Worcester, the probable author of 'Ikon Basilike;' Archbishop Sancroft; Warren, Bishop of Bangor (1750); Thurlow, Bishop of Durham (1766); Tomline, Bishop of Winchester (1772); Dr. Blomfield, the late Bishop of London; and the late Lord Chancellor Cranworth.

There are some remains of *St. Nicholas' Hospital* outside the Eastgate; but the 3-light Dec. window now here was brought very lately from the chapel of St. Petronilla's hospital, now pulled down. In Northgate-road is a portion of the gatehouse of *St. Saviour's Hospital*. In this hospital, says the local tradition, the good Duke Humphrey was murdered (see *ante*). On the l. side of Northgate-road is the "*Thinghow*," a mound which gives name to the Hundred, and which was the ancient place of assembly for the "Thing," a word suggesting the period when Suffolk lay within the "Danelagh." The Thinghow was the place of execution till 1766, and the 40 persons hanged at Bury in 1644, under the ban of Hopkins the "witchfinder,"—

> "Who after proved himself a witch,
> And made a rod for his own breech,"—

no doubt suffered here. More than 12 persons were burnt at Bury, "for religion's sake," between the years 1555–1558.

The *Athenæum*, on the Angel Hill, contains the Museum of the "Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History;"—a library, 2 reading-rooms, and a fine lecture-hall, where literary and scientific papers are read fortnightly during the "session."

Bury Fair, commemorated in Shadwell's Comedy, was for more than a century (1660–1780) the most fashionably attended fair in England. "An infinite number of knights, and gentleman's daughters come here to market . . . . . and that not in vain, for this fair seldom concludes without some considerable matches or intreagues."—*Mag. Brit.*, 1721. It formerly lasted a fortnight, and is still held on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21) on the Angel Hill. This fair seems to have been first granted to the monastery by Henry I. —(An elaborate paper on 'The Antiquities of Bury,' by Gordon O. Hills, will be found in the 21st vol. of the 'Journal of the Archæol. Assoc.')

Bury is now the headquarters of the 12th Regimental District, and a fine barracks, covering fifteen acres, was erected in 1878, just outside the W. part of the town.

Some very pleasant *excursions* may be made from Bury. The most interesting are, — to *Ickworth* and *Little Saxham;* to *Hengrave;* to *Rushbrooke*, *Hardwick*, and *Hawstead;* to *Barton Hall* and *Ixworth*, *Euston*, and other places mentioned in the continuation of the present route, may also be visited from Bury.

(*a.*) *Ickworth* (Marquess of Bristol), 3 m. from Bury, is a landmark throughout the neighbourhood. It stands on high ground; and the cupola of the central portion, locally known as "Ickworth building," rises to a height of 140 feet. (The ch. of Horningsworth, or "Horringer," of which Bp. Bedell was rector, at the entrance of the park, is chiefly Decorated, with Perp. additions.) The mansion of Ickworth is of unusual and somewhat fantastic character. Its lofty central portion is a rotunda, connected by curved corridors with two wings. The principal rooms are in the rotunda; and each is, of course, a segment of the great circle. The house was begun in 1795 by Frederick 4th Lord Bristol and Bishop of Derry; and was designed to contain a collection of pictures and statues which the French took from him in Italy. Round the upper part of the building runs a frieze of bas-reliefs in stucco,—the subjects from Flaxman's Homer; and others are placed above the portico of the main entrance. In the hall is an early work by *Flaxman*, a fine, life-size group in marble, representing Athamas destroying his own child,—a subject from Ovid's Metamorphoses.

The principal pictures in the house are: *Great Entrance Hall.*— John, Lord Hervey, Lord Privy Seal (author of the entertaining memoirs of George II.), full length, seated as Lord Privy Seal; the Bishop of Derry (the Earl of Bristol, who built the present house); the Earl of St. Alban's; Sir Thomas Felton, by *Kneller*. *Drawing Room.* — Lord Liverpool, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence.* (This was copied for Lord Bristol by Sir Thomas Lawrence from the original in possession of the King, by George IV.'s express permission.) The inscription below runs:— "Beata simplicitas, quæ difficiles quæstionum relinquit vias, et in plana et firma pergit simita mandatorum Dei"); Lady Liverpool, by *Romney;* John Augustus, Lord Hervey, by *Gainsborough;* Sir Charles Davers, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* The Communion of St. Jerome, a good copy after Dominichino, by *Ribera*. *Library.*—2 portraits of Spanish Princes, with dog, whole lengths, by *Velasquez.* (These pictures are very fine, one especially,—representing a boy in black, slashed with red, holding a dog and carrying a gun—the background is mountainous. A bust of Lord Hervey, by *Bouchardon* (1729); the chimney-piece in this room is by *Canova*. *Dining Room.*— Admiral Hervey, third Earl of Bristol, the first husband of the celebrated Duchess of Kingston, full length, by *Gainsborough*, very fine; portraits of Earl Jermyn (afterwards second Marquess of Bristol) and his wife Lady Katherine Jermyn, by *Sir Francis Grant;* portrait of first Marquess of Bristol, by *Sir Thomas Lawrence.* There are also in the house a good portrait of Mary Lepell (Lady Hervey) in middle age, copied from the one at Coldham. She was celebrated when young by Churchill in the following verses:—

"That face, that form, that dignity, that ease,
Those powers of pleasing with that will to please,
"By which Lepel, when in her youthful days,
Even from the currish Pope extorted praise."

A portrait of William Hervey, whose death occasioned the admirable poem by Cowley; also portraits of Congreve, Prior, Card. de Retz: a group by *Hogarth* of Lord Ilchester, Lord Holland; one by *Zophany* of Mary Lepell, Lady Hervey, and some of her children.

In the park (1800 acres—11 miles round—well wooded and pleasant) is an obelisk 95 ft. high, of Ketton stone, erected by the people of Derry in honour of their Bishop, the 4th Earl of Bristol, who died in 1803; the Roman Catholic bishop, and the Dissenting minister resident at Derry being among those who contributed, says the inscription. The ch. within the park, contains the graves of the Herveys, including John Lord Hervey and his wife Mary Lepell—but with no pomp of monuments. The long, rhyming inscription on the slab which covers the tomb of the latter is by Horace Walpole, and ends thus—

> "In vain the sculptor or the muse
> So sad, so sweet a theme pursues;
> The chisel drops, th' unfinished strain
> Respects the son it soothes in vain."

The ch. itself has an E. E. chancel, in which is a triplet E. window, with a circular light above it.

The manor of Ickworth passed, about the middle of the 15th centy., into the hands of the Herveys, by marriage with an heiress of the Drury family. The Suffolk Herveys are apparently descended from a certain "Herveus Bituricensis" (of Berri), who appears in Domesday as a very large landowner in the county.

Chevington Ch. (1 m. S.W. from Ickworth) contains Trans.-Norman portions (N. and S. doors); and a fine chest is preserved here. There is a deep moat marking the site of a country house of the Abbots of Bury, and an old road is still called "the Abbot's Way." In the village is a large factory of soldiers' clothing. The cloth is brought here, and the clothes sent out ready made. But the excursion may be prolonged with more interest to *Little Saxham* (1½ m. N.E. of Ickworth). The *Ch.* here has a remarkable and very picturesque round tower—perhaps the best example in the county (see *Introd.* for some general remarks on these towers). It is Norman (early 12th centy.), and round the upper story is a well-designed and effective arcade. Within, the arch from the nave is lofty and very narrow; and at the side is a low arched recess, which may have served as a seat. The walls and doorway of nave are also Norman. The chancel is of the 15th centy.; and the N. chapel was built by Sir Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-General under Henry VII. He has a monument here; and in the chancel is one for William, Lord Crofts, created Baron Crofts of Saxham in 1658. His father had suffered much for his loyalty to the Stuarts; and he was himself one of Charles II.'s most "mad-cap" companions. (He is the "mad-cap Croftes" of Grammont's Memoirs.) Saxham Hall, in which Charles more than once visited Lord Crofts, was pulled down in 1771, and some of its stained glass was then placed in the ch. *Great Saxham Ch.*, about 1 m. S.E., was rearly rebuilt about 1798. It has some Norm. traces; and some stained glass in the chancel, brought from the Continent. Here is also a bust of John Eldred, an early traveller in the Holy Land, who died in 1632. (The voyages of this enterprising Levant merchant to Tripolis and Babylon will be found in Hackluyt, t. ii.) On the floor is his *brass*, representing him in his gown, as Alderman of London. The inscription partly runs:—

> "The Holy Land, so called, I have seane,
> And in the land of Babilon have beane;

But in that land where glorious saints doe live,
My soule doth crave of Christ a roome to give."

Gt. Saxham Hall, long held by the Eldreds, is now the seat of W. Mills, Esq.

[Saxham is easily reached from its station on the rly. between Bury and Newmarket, Rte. 17.]

[At *Denham*, about 4 m. S.W. of Little Saxham, is a high mound, called Denham Castle, with an earthwork attached to it. Foundations of Norman work have been found here. Denham Hall is moated. In the *Ch.* are some fine monuments of the Lukenor family.

At *Lydgate*, about the same distance S.W. of Denham, is a similar mound and earthwork. Mr. Harrod, who had well examined many similar remains in Norfolk and Suffolk, considers the mound and earthworks to be British, and that these "fastnesses" were afterwards occupied by Saxon and Norman, who raised their own structures within or upon them. Eye Castle (Rte. 18) may be compared; and Castle Acre and Castle Rising in Norfolk (**Norfolk**, Rtes. 27 and 29).

The churches of Denham and Lydgate are of little interest. Lydgate gave name to the poet, the monk of Bury, who was Chaucer's forerunner.]

(*b.*) *Hengrave Hall* (Earl of Kenmare, K.P., P.C.), well deserves a visit. It is one of the most interesting examples of a Tudor mansion remaining in England; although, by the removal of the outer court, and of other portions of the building, the house has been reduced to one-third of its original size. It was begun by Sir Thomas Kytson, about 1525, completed 1538; and was one of the first of those stately houses which wealthy merchants were at that time beginning to construct in the open country, the security of walled towns having become less necessary (see *Froude*, 'Hist. Eng.' i. 8–9). The house, which is built round an inner court, is of white brick, with stone dressings. The gatehouse with the whole of the S. front, and the oriel of the inner court are the most enriched portions, and are in excellent preservation. The curious mixture of Gothic with "renaissance" details in the gatehouse, with its gables and flanking turrets, should be noticed. The Kytson crest, an unicorn's head erased, appears in the spandrels of the archway. The large central shield in the lower part of the oriel has the arms of France and England quarterly; the shield rt. bears Cavendish impaled with Kytson; and l. Kytson with Darcy Earl Rivers. The small shields below bear Kytson with other quarterings. The best general point of view of the house is at the S.W. angle, where the rich details of the gatehouse, and the many windows and projections of the long S. front group very picturesquely. The oriel of the inner court originally lighted the hall.

The interior of Hengrave has been greatly altered since the reduction of the building in 1775. The inner court however is still surrounded by a cloister, in the windows of which are many shields of arms in stained glass; and in the chapel is a good window of Flemish glass, with 21 subjects, ranging from the Creation to the Final Judgment. The house also contains a fine portrait by *Holbein*, of Sir Thomas Kytson, the founder of Hengrave, besides many of different members of the Kytson and Gage families, the latter of whom became proprietors of Hengrave through the marriage of Penelope, daughter of Mary Kytson, Countess Rivers, with Sir John Gage, of West Firle in Sussex. It is said that Sir George Trenchard,

Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, were suitors together for the hand of the Lady Penelope, and that she promised to marry them all three in turn, which she actually did. Her portrait at Hengrave, without being distinguished by very remarkable beauty, is pretty and interesting, indicating great determination of character. Sir Thomas Kytson, founder of Hengrave, "citizen and mercer of London, otherwise called Kytson the merchant," was one of the wealthiest English merchants of his time, and possessed considerable estates in most of the Southern counties. He died at Hengrave in 1540.

Hengrave Ch., which closely adjoins the hall, was rebuilt in the first years of the 15th centy., but has been greatly altered. The round tower at the W. end is considerably earlier that the ch. itself; and, like others in this part of Suffolk, is not improbably Norman. There are some remains of stained glass in the ch. windows; and a wall painting of St. Christopher over the N. door. The chief objects of interest here, however, are the fine 16th-cent. tombs of Margaret, Countess of Bath, whose first husband was Sir Thomas Kytson, the "merchant," and of her son, Sir Th. Kytson the younger. The effigies of the Earl and Countess of Bath rest on an altar-tomb; and on a step below is a recumbent figure of Sir Th. Kytson, in armour. Both monuments have been richly coloured, and with their inscriptions and mottoes are excellent specimens of their class and period. There is also a mural tablet with kneeling figure for Thomas Darcy, son of Mary Kytson, Countess Rivers.

[The *Ch.* of *Lackford*, 3 m. W. of Hengrave, is E. E. and Dec., and contains an octangular font, with enriched panels of foliage, temp. Ed. I.

2 m. N.W. of Lackford are the two *Icklinghams*, whose name (like others in Suffolk, Ixworth, Ikenhall, Iketshall, &c.) in all probability preserves a recollection of the Iceni, the old masters of the country. The Ikenild Way (also a relic of the Iceni), passed from Royston to Caistor across the heaths of Icklingham. Remains of a villa may be seen in the so-called Rampart field, a little S. of Icklingham All Saints; and there are many dykes and fosses adjoining the two villages. In the chancel of Icklingham All Saints ch. is a pavement of Roman tiles, found in the parish about 30 years since. This ch. is almost entirely Dec., and the S. aisle is especially fine and rich. "There is a most exquisite ch. chest, one of the finest in England, completely covered with graceful Dec. iron scroll-work."]

(*c.*) *Rushbrooke Hall* (R. W. J. Rushbrooke, Esq.), 3 m. S.E. of Bury, is a large, red-brick moated mansion (Elizabethan), where in the days and progresses of Elizabeth, "Sir Robert Jermyn feasted, in 1571, the Queen and the French ambassadors two several times, with which charges and courtesie they stood marvellously contented." From this Jermyn was descended Henry Jermyn, first Baron Jermyn of St. Edmundsbury (1643), afterwards (1660) created Earl of St. Alban's. Scandal connected his name with that of the Queen Henrietta Maria, to whom he is said to have been privately married. He died childless in 1683, and the estate has since passed to the Daverses of Rougham, who also failed in 1806, when Col. Rushbrooke obtained the place from Lord Bristol, by giving in exchange some property at Saxham. Here is a large collection of portraits; among which the most noticeable are—a fine full-length, by *Vandyck*, of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans; half-

lengths (*Vandyck*) of Lord Hopton and son; half-length of the Duke of Hamilton, who was beheaded (by *Hanneman*); full-length of Lord St. Alban's in his robes (*Lely*); Catherine of Braganza, queen of Charles II., seated in a shell chair (*Lely*), and Edward Prodgers (*Lely*). In the *Ch.*, which underwent much "restoration," temp. Eliz., the first Earl of St. Albans and many other Jermyns are buried. The nave has been fitted up with modern carvings, the work of the late Col. Rushbrooke.

(1 m. N.E. of Rushbrooke is *Rougham* (P. Bennet, Esq.), a modern castellated house. (See Rte. 17.)

The return to Bury may be made by Hawstead and Hardwicke. *Hawstead Place*, of which the foundations and 2 windows are still to be seen, with a curious gateway commemorating the marriage of Sir Thomas Cullum and the 2nd daughter of Sir Henry North, 1657, is now a farmhouse. It was the seat of the Drurys from 20th of Henry VII., when they purchased it from the Cloptons. Queen Elizabeth was here in 1578, and is said to have then knighted the Lord of Hawstead, who restored to her her silver-mounted fan, which she dropped into the moat. (From these Drurys Drury Lane in London derived its name. Drury House stood on the site of the Olympic Theatre.)

The *Ch.* is of flint with stone dressings. In it are Norman doors and arches, with an E. E. chancel; but the first Sir R. Drury, in the reign of Henry VII., built, and placed his arms upon, the tower. In the ch. is a Perp. rood-screen (above which, on the S. side, the sanctus-bell still hangs) and lectern. In the N. wall of the chancel is a good effigy, temp. Ed. I., probably of one of the Fitz-Eustaces, who at that time were lords of Hawstead. On the chancel floor are *brasses* for Roger Drury, 1500, and Ursula, daughter of the first Sir Robert Drury, and wife of Giles Allington, temp. Hen. VIII. On an altar-tomb at the S.E. angle of the nave are *brasses* for Sir William Drury and his wives, Joan St. Maur and Elizabeth Solehill. (There is also a stained window to the memory of the latter.) The inscription partly runs—

"The seventh of frosty Janyver, the yere of Christ I find
A thousand, five hundred fifty seven his vytall thred untwyned:
Who yet doth live and shall do styll, in hearts of them that knew hym;
God graunt the slyppes of such a stok in vertues to ensue hym."

Here also is the monument (the work of Nicholas Stone, who received 140*l.* for it) of Sir Robert Drury (d. 1615, the last of the Hawstead Drurys); and an alabaster effigy of Elizabeth Drury, the only daughter of Sir Robert and his wife Anne, daughter of Lord Keeper Bacon. She died, aged 15, in 1610; and her virtues, beauty, and early death are commemorated in an elegy by Dr. Donne, who says:—

"Her pure and eloquent blood
Spoke in her cheeks, and so distinctly wrought
That one would almost say her body thought."

(The Latin inscriptions on these tombs, worth reading, are by Dr. Donne, of whom Sir Robert Drury was the great friend and patron.) The common belief at Hawstead is that Elizabeth Drury was killed by a box on the ear from her father; but the position of the figure—resting on the l. arm—is the sole authority for such a story. It is said that Prince Henry, eldest son of James I., was strongly attached to Elizabeth Drury. A small bas-relief of "Benevolence," by the elder *Bacon*, in memory of Lucy Metcalfe, should not be unnoticed. There is also a monument to the 1st Sir Thomas Cullum.

The excellent Joseph Hall, Bishop successively of Exeter and Norwich, was rector of Hawstead (his first preferment, 1601). He was presented by Lady Drury; married here; and in his account of his life, speaks of being settled "in that sweet and civil country of Suffolk, near to St. Edmund's Bury." He repaired the old rectory house here, which has only lately been pulled down.

Near the site of Hawstead Place are three very large and ancient Oriental plane-trees. This tree was introduced to the country by Lord Bacon, who was closely allied to Sir Robert Drury. It is probable therefore that the planes of Hawstead were sent by him to Sir Robert. Some very fine lime-trees should also be remarked.

Hardwicke House (G. G. Milner-Gibson-Cullum, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., J.P.), 1½ m. N., contains some interesting pictures and portraits, and a fine library, rich in county histories. Among the antiquities, which are numerous, are an Etruscan tomb and other interesting remains brought from Chiusi in 1841.

The house, originally built by Sir Robert Drury, was rebuilt by Sir Dudley Cullum in 1681. The general features of that building still remain, though it was considerably altered and improved by the late Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum.

Over the porch are the Drury cognizances—the mullet and greyhound—together with the shield of Sir Dudley Cullum. The rooms contain many works of art. Among the numerous family pictures is a full-length reclining picture of Elizabeth Drury (whose monument is in the church, see *ante*); a fine portrait of Sir Thomas Cullum, 1st Baronet, who died in 1664; Sir Thomas Cullum, 2nd Baronet, and his wife (daughter of Sir Henry North), by *Lely*, in his best style; Sir John Cullum, 5th Baronet, by *Dance;* his wife, by *Angelica Kauffmann;* Sir John Cullum, 6th Baronet (the Antiquary, F.R.S. and F.S.A.), by *Angelica Kauffmann* — he died in 1784; portrait of present Lady Cullum, by *W. Boxall*, R.A.

In one of the passages is hung up a curious piece of wainscoting, painted with various sentences, emblems, and mottoes. It had formerly belonged to a closet called the *Painted Closet;* at first probably designed for an oratory, and, judging from one of the sentences, intended for the use of a lady. The dresses of the figures are temp. James I. This closet was therefore fitted up for the last Lady Drury, and perhaps under her direction. There are also some interesting early Italian pictures, including 2 *Giottos* and a fine *Crevelli* (a triptych, the Virgin and Child, with 2 bishops).

The extensive conservatories and gardens, and the beautiful pinetum, deserve especial notice; they were laid out by the Rev. Sir Thomas and Lady Cullum.

(*d.*) *Barton Hall* (Lady Bunbury, 3 m. from Bury, contains an excellent collection of pictures of the English, Flemish, and Italian schools, most of which, except the family portraits, were collected by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, the 7th Baronet. There is also here a large collection of the drawings of Mr. Bunbury (great-grandfather of the present proprietor), whose 'Humorous Sketches of Men and Manners' (Bunbury's Caricatures) are celebrated: but he was not less distinguished for the grace, refinement, and beauty of his designs in pastoral scenes and in his 'Illustrations of Shakespeare.'

The house was originally built by Robert Audley about the beginning of the 17th cenry. It was much added to by Sir William Bunbury and his son Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, who built the fine library

about 1770, after a design of Sir William Chambers. The dining-room and other improvements were added by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury about 1823. In the pleasure-grounds opposite the house are 2 old oak-trees known in the village by the names of Gog and Magog. In a map of the parish of the 16th centy. they are distinguished as *the Oaks*. Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, so celebrated in the fashionable and sporting world as the winner of the first Derby in 1780, and also of the Derby both in 1801 and 1813, lived here. His brother, Mr. Bunbury, lived in a small house in the grounds, which has since been pulled down. Here he and his beautiful wife, Catherine Horneck ("Little Comedy"), and her sister Mary (the "Jessamy Bride"), often entertained Goldsmith:—"The Doctor greatly enjoyed himself at Barton,—suffering with imperturbable good humour the tricks played upon his dress, upon his smart black silk coat and expensive pair of ruffles—above all upon his wig."—"He sung comic songs with great taste and fun,—he was inventive in garden buildings and operations, over which he blundered amazingly; and if there was a piece of water in any part of the grounds he commonly managed to tumble into it." . . . Yet "everybody in that circle respected, admired, and loved him."—(*Forster's* 'Life of Goldsmith.')

North-east of the hall is an arboretum, which Sir H. E. Bunbury began to form in 1824 out of 3 paddocks which had been occupied by his uncle's racehorses.

The most remarkable pictures are the following:—

Dining Room.—Portrait of Mrs. Gwyn (Mary Horneck, the "Jessamy Bride,") *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* portrait of Mrs. Bunbury (Catherine Horneck, "Little Comedy"), *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* Mr. Bunbury, the caricaturist, as a boy, *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* Francis Horner, M.P., *Sir Henry Raeburn;* Ambrozio Spinola, *Rubens*—from the Gallery of the Duca di Pasqua Vivaldi at Genoa—very fine; copy by *Domenichino* of the Bacchus and Ariadne, by *Titian*, now in the National Gallery; St. Francis di Paula, *Guercino;* Game and Fruit, *Weenix. Billiard Room.*—3 pictures by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, viz., Mrs. Horneck, the Plympton Beauty, and mother of Mrs. Bunbury and Mrs. Gwyn; Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury; Mrs. Kennedy, an actress; and Sir Thomas Hanmer, cupbearer to Charles I., *Vandyck;* interior of a village school, *Ostade;* a Dutch lady, *Van der Helst*, very fine; a Holy Family, *Sasso Ferrato;* a Boy with Cherries, *Paolo Veronese. Library.*—Lady Sarah Bunbury (afterwards Lady Sarah Napier), by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, a very beautiful picture. (This was the Lady Sarah Lenox whose singular loveliness is said to have won the heart of George III., and all but placed an English queen on the throne. She was one of Sir Joshua's favourite sitters.) Lady Blake, *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* Mr. Horneck, *Ramsay. Drawing Room.*—Virgin and Child, *Corregio*, from the Duca di Pasqua Vivaldi's gallery at Genoa, for one of whose ancestors it was painted; portraits of the 2 Miss Hornecks, by *Sir Joshua*, a beautiful sketch: "Exquisitely refined in drawing, and delicate in pearly gray half tones."—*Leslie.* Archduke Leopold on horseback, *Duchatel;* Prince of Orange on horseback, *Gonsalez Coquez;* 2 beautiful Dutch Winter Scenes, *Van der Neer;* Assumption of the Virgin, *Vandyck?* or *Rubens?* from Pius VII.'s gallery; Cottage Scene, an early picture by *Mulready;* Pilgrims at a Shrine, *Velvet Breughel;* the Philosopher, *Quentin Matsys;* Morning Concert, *Watteau. Study.*—The well-known portrait of Master

Bunbury, *Sir Joshua;* View of the Grand Canal at Venice, by *Canaletti;* White Horse, Building, and Figures, by *Dirk Stoop. Staircase.* —The Rivers, by *Paul de Vos;* portrait of Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker, and the editor of Shakespeare, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller;* portraits of Sir Henry North and his daughter, Mrs. Holland, by *Sir Peter Lely;* portrait of a Lady, by *Hudson* (the scholar of Richardson and master of Reynolds).

The collection of books was begun by Sir Thomas Hanmer, the editor of Shakespeare, who left in the library fine editions of Shakespeare, Cowley, Pope, Gay, Prior, &c. His nephew, Sir William Bunbury, added to it, but the present valuable library was principally formed by Sir H. E. Bunbury. It is especially rich in historical works, but also contains valuable books relating to military history and natural history. There is also a fine collection of engravings.

The *Church* of Great Barton, dedicated to the Holy Innocents, is worth a visit. The chancel is E. Eng.; the nave, and remaining portion, Perp. There is a fine tower.

[At *Ixworth*, 4 m. beyond Barton, on the same road, an Augustinian Priory was founded by Gilbert de Blund, about the year 1100. There are no remains. *Ixworth Ch.*, which belonged to the Abbey of Bury, is almost entirely Perp. The tower was begun by Robert Schot (or Coote ?). He is sometimes called Robert of Ixworth), who became Abbot of Bury in 1470. The crown and arrows of Bury, with Abbot Schot's name, appear on one of the panels. Against the N. wall of the chancel is the monument of Richard Codington (died 1567) and wife, to whom the Priory was granted by Henry VIII. There are small brasses against the wall, beneath a curiously ornamented circular arch, and above an altar-tomb. It is a good example of its time, with arabesques and scrolls. The ch. was restored in 1854. Ixworth stands on the line of a Roman road (the Ikenild Way), and the remains of a Roman villa have been found here. Mr. Warren made a large collection of coins and antiquities found in this parish, and in those of Stowlangtoft and Pakenham.

Bardwell Ch., 2½ m. N. of Ixworth, is Dec. and Perp., but has been throughout restored. The nave roof, which is good, is said to have been (like other portions of the ch.) the gift of Sir William Bardewell (born 1367, d. 1434), one of those "soldiers of fortune" who were then numerous. "Various accounts are preserved of the terms of the contracts he made for the service of his men-at-arms, and archers on horseback; the money to be paid for them, and the *bouche de court*, or domestic board, to be allowed them."—*A. P. Dunlop.* Sir William's figure in stained glass remains in one of the nave windows; and a sword, said to have been his, hangs on the N. wall. In restoring this ch. (1853) numerous wall-paintings were found, and were re-covered with plaster, after careful tracings had been made. For an ample description, *see* 'Proceedings of Suff. Arch. Inst.,' vol. ii.]

The turnpike road from Bury to Thetford (12 m.) is not very interesting; though at Ingham a fine view S. is commanded.

½ m. l. of the road, 2 m. from Bury, is

Fornham St. Genevière, on a hill. Robert de Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, rose against Hen. II., was routed, fled the land, and returned in 1173 with an army of Flemings. From Framlingham (*see* that Castle,

Rte. 16) they marched towards St. Edmundsbury, and at Fornham St. Genevieve were met by Chief Justice Richard de Lucy, who, aided by Humphrey de Bohun, and other barons, drove all, Earl, Countess, and Flemings, into or beyond the river Lark (recently made navigable). The Countess of Leicester's gold ring (or one supposed to have been hers) was there found in these later times, and various skeletons with cleft heads. The 7 great hills, still remaining, are locally said to mark the tombs of the leaders, and the lesser and very numerous mounds those of the common soldiers. These, however, are in all probability Celtic barrows. The actual field of battle was near the ch., but the enclosure formerly called "Le Camping Close," and thought to have been so named with reference to this fight, was no doubt a field set apart, as elsewhere in Norfolk and Suffolk, for the game called *Camping* (A.-S. *camp*, a conflict) a very rough kind of football, now almost extinct. At John's Hill, near this, and just above the ancient ford of the river, the skeletons already mentioned were found, together with culinary articles, and some pennies of Hen. II. The Duke of Norfolk had a seat here (Fornham Park), now belonging to Sir W. Gilstrap. In the grounds are some remains of the parish ch. destroyed by fire in 1782.

The *Ch.* of *Fornham All Saints*, on the l. bank of the Lark, has E. Eng. portions—an early Dec. chancel with good windows, and Perp. N. and S. aisles. At *Babwell*, in this parish, stood a convent of Franciscans, founded by Richard Earl of Gloucester and Gilbert his son, in 1265, after the friars had in vain attempted to establish themselves within the town of St. Edmundsbury. (For the history of their struggle with the monastery, which is curious, see *Gage's* 'Hist. of Thingoe Hundred.') Parts of the walls of inclosure remain, and the fish-ponds may be distinguished.

Near the little village of Ingham (4 m.) the road is bordered by the trees and plantations of Ampton (rt.) and Culford (l.).

Ampton (John Paley, Esq., J.P.) was from the Dissolution the seat of the Calthorpes, whose descendants in the female line exchanged the name of Gough for that of Calthorpe in 1788, and are now represented by the 5th Baron Calthorpe. The hall, which was burnt down in 1885, was rebuilt in 1888. In the *Ch.*, which is Perp., is the tomb of Sir H. Calthorpe, "made by John and Mathias Christmas, who also carved the great ship built by Pett at Woolwich, 1637." Mrs. Dorothy Calthorpe, 1693, left behind her a good work in the shape of an almshouse for ancient maidens.

Livermere Park (Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez, M.A., J.P.) joins Ampton, and the two owners have united to form a fine sheet of water, and to construct a handsome bridge, common to both domains. *Troston*, next to Livermere, was the residence of Capel Lofft, Esq., who was celebrated for his kindness to the author of the 'Farmer's Boy.'

Opposite to Ampton, l. of the road, is *Culford* (Earl Cadogan). The house was built, 1591, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Premier Baronet of England, and inherited by his younger son Sir Nathaniel, enumerated by Walpole among the English painters. The painter has a bust in the ch., with a pallet and brushes. Here also is a seated figure of Lady Bacon, evidently by the same sculptor as the figure of the great Bacon, Lord Verulam, in St. Michael's Ch. at St. Alban's. The ch. was rebuilt by Sir Stephen Fox. The estate came to the Cornwallises by devise, and was by them sold.

W. of Culford, and close to the park, is the brick mansion of **West Stow*, a manor which belonged to the

Abbots of Bury until the Dissolution, when it was granted to Sir John Croftes, who had belonged to the household of Mary Tudor, Queen-Dowager of France, and Duchess of Suffolk. Sir John built the hall and the gatehouse, on which he placed the arms of his former mistress. In an upper room are some distemper paintings of the time of Elizabeth. This gatehouse, which has flanking towers, capped with cupolas, is the most interesting portion of the building. Most of the quadrangle of the house is pulled down, and the remainder is used as a farmhouse and buildings, but the chimneys and various details in brick still remain tolerably perfect, and are worth attention. The Ch. of West Stow, for the most part E. Eng., has been restored under the direction of *Mr. Butterfield.*

8½ m. *Barnham St. Gregory.* The ch. is Dec. but of no great interest.

1 m. l. is *Euston Park* (Duke of Grafton), to whom it descended from the marriage of his ancestor, the 1st duke, Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles II., with Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, and one of the A's of the Cabal ministry. It is a large, good, red-brick house, with stone quoins, built by Lord Arlington in the reign of Charles II., and without any pretensions to beauty, except from its position in a well timbered and well watered park. Evelyn was much at my Lord Chamberlain's (Arlington) at Euston, and was concerned in the planting of "tufts of fir and much of the other wood."—(*Diary*, 1677.) "My Lord himself," he says, "who built the house and restored the church (most of the houses of God in this country resembling rather stables and thatched cottages than temples in which to serve the Most High) was given to no expensive vice but building, and to have all things rich, polite, and princely." The house contains some family and other portraits: James I., and Anne of Denmark, whole lengths, by *Jansen;* George Villiers Duke of Buckingham, by *Mytens;* Barbara Villiers Duchess of Cleveland, mother of the 1st Duke of Grafton; James Duke of York and Anne Hyde, and Henry Earl of Arlington, by *Lely;* Duke of Monmouth in armour, Charles I. and the Marq. of Hamilton, copied from Vandyck, by *Jervis.* Verrio's first frescoes in England were executed for Lord Arlington at Euston, in 1671. "Euston," wrote Walpole in 1753, "is one of the most admired seats in England, in my opinion, because Kent has a most absolute disposition of it. Kent is now so fashionable that, like Addison's "Liberty," he

> "Can make bleak rocks and barren mountains smile."

I believe the duke wishes he could make them green too. The house is large and bad; it was built by Lord Arlington, and stands, as all old houses do, for convenience of water and shelter, in a hole; so it neither sees nor is seen; he has no money to build another. The park is fine, the old woods excessively so: they are much grander than Mr. Kent's passion,—clumps; that is, sticking a dozen trees here and there till a lawn looks like the ten of spades." Its scenery was the theme of the Suffolk poet, Robert Bloomfield, a native of the neighbouring village of *Honington*, where his father was a tailor and his mother kept a dame's school: at *Sapiston* he commenced his 'Farmer's Boy,' and has commemorated the country—

> "Where noble Grafton spreads his rich domains
> Round Euston's watered vale and sloping plains;
> Where woods and groves in solemn grandeur rise,
> Where the kite brooding unmolested flies;
> The woodcock and the painted pheasant race,
> And skulking foxes destined for the chace."

Within the park on an eminence is the temple designed by Kent (1746) as a banqueting house. The Euston estate is not less than 40 m. in circuit, and includes many villages and hamlets, together with Fakenham Wood, of more than 300 acres, the largest in the county.

l. in Suffolk, is *Elvedon Hall*, formerly the seat of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, an Italian edifice, built 1870, of red brick with stone dressings, the interior decorated in an Oriental style—Indian patterns moulded in carton pierre, with much gilding and glass. The estate now consists of 17,000 acres; 12,000 head of game were formerly shot on it in a season. The former house was the residence (1770) of Admiral Keppel, who is buried in the church within the Park.

At 12 m. from Bury, after crossing some open ground on which are many barrows, we reach

Thetford. (See **Norfolk**, Rte. 32. The great mound and entrenchments are passed l. in entering the town.)

The visitor can also get to Thetford by rail from Bury, passing Ingham and Barnham Stats.

ROUTE 15.

SUDBURY TO CAMBRIDGE, BY CLARE AND HAVERHILL.

(Branch line of Great Eastern Railway. The distance is 31 m.)

From Sudbury (see **Essex**, Rte. 8) to Long Melford this route is the same as Rte. 14. At Long Melford it branches l. following for some distance beyond Clare the N. bank of the Stour.

The first station beyond Long Melford is

5¾ m. from Sudbury, *Glemsford*, a village which has some silk manufactures, of the same character as those of Sudbury. The *Ch.* is chiefly late Perp.; but nave and chancel aisles are E. Eng.

A very fine row of poplars should be noticed close to

2 m. *Cavendish* Stat. (The ch. and village are seen rt.) This was the cradle of the noble family of Cavendish, who resided here, from the time of their supposed off-shoot from the house of Gernon, until their removal, under the influence of Elizabeth of Hardwick, to Chatsworth. In the chancel of the ch. was buried Chief Justice Sir John Cavendish, beheaded by Wat Tyler's mob. His younger son, John, an esquire to Richard II., is said to have slain that sturdy rebel. Sir Wm. Cavendish, father of the 1st Earl of Devonshire, was the last of the name who resided here.

The *Church*, which is good, is for the most part Perp., but has portions of older work. The nave clerestory is lofty Perp. The nave has a fine flat timber roof; the chancel ceiling is Perp., boarded and panelled. The tower is late E. Eng. with a vaulted lower storey. In the second storey is an original fireplace; and the two-light windows here are formed to receive shutters, which still remain. The vestry contains a good Dec. chest.

3 m. beyond Cavendish we reach

Clare Stat. (*Inn:* Bell. Pop. 1704.) The town stands upon the N. side of the Stour, in Suffolk, and is chiefly famous for the great baronial family to whom it gave name. (The signification of the name is uncertain. But it seems to be the same word

that is found in *Claren*-don in Wiltshire, and in the Yorkshire Wapentake of *Claro*.) The rly. station is actually within the outworks of the *castle*, and fragments of wall are seen beyond it. The mounds and dykes of the outer courts are passed in entering the town. l. is the keep mound, in order to climb which, the *key* must be asked for at one of the first houses, l. The outer entrenchments of the castle enclosed a very considerable space; and it may perhaps be doubted whether the great earthen dykes and the lofty mound are not relics of more ancient days than those of the Norman Earls, or their Saxon predecessors. (See *Castle Acre*, **Norfolk**, Rte. 27.) The keep mound, 100 ft. high, is covered with brushwood and coppice. A winding path leads to the top, where is a fragment of wall, circular within, and without rendered polygonal by 14 angular buttresses (as at Castle Acre). A curtain wall extends down the hillside, as at Tamworth, Windsor, and formerly at Cardiff. These fragments date perhaps from the 13th centy., but they are of little architectural importance. The castle occupies the angle formed by the junction of the Chilton river with the Stour. (The present channel of the Stour is comparatively modern. The "old river," so called, ran S. of both priory and castle.) When perfect, it consisted of 2 courts or "baileys," of somewhat irregular form, and separated by a wide and deep ditch. The keep mound was at the N.W. angle of the inner bailey. Shattered and imperfect as they are, however, it is impossible to visit without interest the site of the great stronghold of the Earls of Clare, whose power was so widely extended from the Conquest until the early part of the 14th centy. There had been a fortress here before the Conquest; and within it was a chapel, ded. to St. John the Baptist. Richard Fitz-Gilbert, who fought with William at Hastings, received from him this manor of Clare, together with that of Tonbridge; he was slain in Wales and buried at St. Neots. (II.) Gilbert of Tonbridge, his son, was a considerable benefactor to the ch. He annexed the Chapel of St. John, in the castle, to the Norman Abbey of Bec. One of his sons founded Tintern Abbey, and another (grandson of the first Gilbert de Clare), best known as Strongbow, conquered Ireland, and bore, for one generation, the titles of Striguil and Pembroke. (III.) Richard, eldest son of Gilbert, and called De Clare, was Earl of Hertford, and died 1139, leaving (IV.) Gilbert de Clare, 4th from the Conquest, who died 1151, and was buried at Clare. His brother (V.) Roger became 3rd Earl of Hertford. To him succeeded his son and heir (VI.) Richard Earl of Hertford, and, in right of his wife, of Gloucester. He was a conservator of Magna Charta; and was buried, 1211, at Clare. (VII.) Gilbert, his successor in the two earldoms, was buried at Tewkesbury, as were (VIII.) Richard his son and heir, and (IX.) Gilbert surnamed the Red, who married Joan of Acres, daughter to Edward I. and sister to Edward II., who attended her funeral in 1307, at Clare. Their son (X.) Gilbert, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, fell at Bannockburn without issue, and his possessions came to his sister.

The castle descended from the Clares to a Brugh, whose heiress married Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Philippa, their heiress, married Edmund Mortimer, whose grandson, the last of his family, found the castle in good repair and well stocked with furniture, when he came of age in 1412. On his death, in 1425, it came to his nephew Richard, afterwards Duke of York, father of Edward IV. The castle, coming to the crown with Ed. IV., continued so vested till it was granted

by Ed. VI. to Sir John Cheke. It does not appear that it was ever besieged or that it suffered at any time from war. When the walls were demolished is not known.

The character of the surrounding country is well seen from the keep mound. It is wooded and undulating, though never rising into hills of any height. The Stour here runs through a decided valley. Across the river is seen the ivy-mantled Priory (see *post*). The passage of the Stour must have been important at this place; since the castle (to whatever date we assign the mounds) was evidently meant to defend it.

In 1866, during the formation of the rly., whilst the labourers were cutting down part of the *enceinte* of the inner bailey (where the rly. stat. now stands), a small gold crucifix and chain were found, and are now in the possession of Her Majesty. The cross is 1½ in. long, the chain 2 ft. The plate bearing the figure of the Saviour may be removed, and under it is a small cavity containing 2 minute fragments of wood and 1 of stone (granite). These are probably relics. The date of the cross is very uncertain, perhaps the 14th centy. A curious brass ornament, probably a pectoral cross, with Greek inscriptions, was found here in 1797, and is figured by Mr. Albert Way in his notice of the cross and chain, 'Archæol. Instit. Journal,' vol. xxv.

The title of "Duke of Clarence"; that of the "Clarencieux" Herald; and the name of Clare County in Ireland are all derived from this great house of Clare. "The territory of which the Earl of Clare was feudal chief would be called in Latin *Clarentia*, and in Norm. Fr. *Clarence* (comp. Provence from Provincia, Florence from Florentia, France from Francia, &c.)."—*J. W. Donaldson.* After Lionel of Antwerp, 3rd son of Ed. III., married Elizabeth, the heiress of Clare, in 1354, he was, in the Parliament of 1362, formally created *Duke of Clarence.* (He died in 1368, and was buried in the Priory Ch. here.) There have since been 3 Dukes of Clarence: Thomas, son of Hen. IV.; George, brother of Ed. IV.; and Wm. Henry, son of Geo. III., afterwards Wm. IV. Recently the title has been assumed by Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who sits in the House of Peers as the Duke of Clarence. The title of *Clarencieux* Herald, according to Noble, is not older than the French wars of Hen. V., who had a preference for the herald of his brother, as constable of his army. It may, however, be more ancient, and in Dr. Donaldson's opinion was the plural form of *Clarencel*, meaning a feudal adherent of the house of Clare, and was given to the herald with reference to the enormous possessions of that house. The name of Clare was first given to the Irish county in the reign of Eliz., when the district was divided into 3 counties: Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare. Richard de Clare (Strongbow) first introduced English into that part of Ireland; and Thomas de Clare, son of the 2nd Earl of Gloucester, became possessed of a large tract of land there about 1267. The name of the family seems to have been retained in Ireland until Elizabeth's division.

The *Ch. of St. Peter and St. Paul* deserves a visit, although much defaced with galleries. It is for the most part Perp.; but the lower part of the tower is E. Eng. The details of the Perp. nave arches should be noticed; and on the exterior, the lofty pinnacles of the rood turrets. There is some good old woodwork, including doors, and a plain chest. Dowsing, the East Anglian Iconoclast, here destroyed "1000 superstitious pictures." There are some fragments of stained glass in the E.

window. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and heir to the crown after Rich. II., was buried in this ch.

"Under a house in Market-street there is a square crypt, vaulted, with an octagonal shaft in the centre, and smaller shafts at the angles and sides; the original entrance is from the street. Many of the houses in the town contain Perp. woodwork, and various good chimney shafts. The Bear Inn, and a house at the W. end of the churchyard, are among the best."

In front of the Swan Inn is an ancient sign representing a white swan chained, and other figures. The shields on either side are those of France and England, of Mortimer and De Brugh. It seems to have been erected during a period of truce between the houses of York and Lancaster.

There is a so-called *Roman Camp* on the common pasture adjoining the town. (It may be reached by passing between the two inns, the Half Moon and the Swan, and then turning rt. by a wall.) This is a large square enclosure, with a single vallum and deep trench. It may, perhaps, have been the "camping close" of the town,—the enclosure used for the old game of "camping" —a rough foot-ball.

Across the Stour, S.W. of the town, are some remains of a *Priory* of Austin Friars, founded in 1248 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and converted to domestic uses about the time of Jas. I. "The principal remains consists of a large hall, forming the present house, with an ancient staircase attached, a large building, originally of two stories, now a barn, and various walls. They appear to be of early Perp. date." The house is now a school. Richard de Clare, the founder of this house, first brought these "eremites" to England, and they were greatly favoured by the lords of the neighbouring castle. Joan of Acres, the 2nd child of Ed. I. and Eleanor of Castile, was buried here in 1307; her brother, Ed. II., and most of the great nobles being present at her funeral. She had married Gilbert de Clare in 1290; her husband died in 1295, and Joan afterwards made a *mésalliance* with Ralph de Monthermer, a squire of Earl Gilbert's. The king was very angry, but being reconciled, allowed Monthermer to bear the title of Earl of Gloucester as long as his wife lived. She died in 1307. A curious dialogue between a regular and a secular at the tomb of Joan of Acres is printed in Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.* vi. 1600. Richard de Clare is thus mentioned:—

"Nobilis et nardus redolens fuit iste Ricardus
Qui quos dilexit, heremitas trans mare vexit,
Ordinis egregii Doctoris, nomen et illi
Augustinus erat."

2 m. from Clare is

Stoke Stat. (Pop. 734). The *Ch.* is chiefly Perp., and contains some good woodwork, but is of no great interest. Here was a college of secular priests. Richard de Clare (1124) removed to this place the Benedictine monks, whom his father had established in his castle of Clare, and had made subject to the Abbey of Bec in Normandy. This alien priory was made denizen in 1395; and in 1415 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, changed it into a college of secular priests. This Priory or College became, 1625, the property of Sir Gervase Elwes, and is now held by his representative, R. H. M. Elwes, Esq. It is famous as the seat of two celebrated misers, Sir Hervey Elwes (d. 1763), grandson of Sir Gervase; and his nephew and successor, John Meggot (d. 1789), who took the name of Elwes. The latter died worth more than half a million sterling: and his various eccentricities and parsimonies are too well known to need recording here. He died at Marcham in Berkshire, the old seat of the Meggots, having represented that county in

three successive parliaments. It does not appear whether it was at Stoke or at Marcham that Elwes was once found pulling down a crow's nest for firing.

Beyond Stoke the rly. crosses the Stour, and passes through a projecting corner of Essex, with a station at

3 m. *Sturmer* Stat. The little ch. here is Norm. and E. Eng.

It then returns into Suffolk, at

2 m. *Haverhill* Stat. This is a straggling town, formerly of little interest, but which has revived very rapidly within the last ten years, thanks to the Gurteen family, whose extensive works in textile and other fabrics are here. In 1883 Mr. D. Gurteen presented the new Town Hall, erected at his sole expense, to commemorate his "golden wedding." The ch. is chiefly Perp.

[*Keddington* (usually called Ketton) *Ch.*, 2½ m. N.E., is Dec. (chancel) and Perp. (nave), with a very fine roof, stretching in one span over nave and aisles. In it are many Jacobæan and later monuments of the Barnardistons, who settled here about the year 1500. Sir Thomas Barnardiston, temp. Hen. VIII., has a monument here, with effigies of himself and wife. Above it was a window with their portraits, and those of their 7 sons and 7 daughters. This was removed in the middle of the last century (when such things were possible) and placed in Brenteleigh Hall, the seat of Edward Goate, Esq., who had married Mary Barnardiston. The Barnardistons were at one time the most important family in this part of the country. They are first traced in the neighbouring parish of Barnardiston in the reign of Rich. I. Besides Keddington, they were lords of Great Cotes in Lincolnshire, where some are buried. Such names as Nathaniel and Pelatiah occurring in the genealogy indicate the Puritan tendencies of the Barnardistons, who were indeed celebrated during the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles for their own piety, and for their liberal support of Puritan ministers. It was a Samuel Barnardiston to whom the name of "Roundhead" was first applied. The queen Henrietta Maria saw him from a window, among the London apprentices, who were carrying the petition "for peace" to the parliament in 1641. His hair was cut short like theirs, and the queen exclaimed "See, what a handsome *round head* is there." The story is in Rapin, ii., 403. "There is," he says, "no other known origin of the name 'Roundhead,' which from this time was given to the Parliamentarians." Sir Thomas Barnardiston, at the time of the restoration, modified his opinions; and, for his assistance then, was made a baronet by Charles II. The estates became greatly encumbered; and, after the death of Sir Samuel Barnardiston in 1754, Keddington Hall was pulled down, and the property was afterwards sold. Tillotson was for a short time rector of Keddington.]

ROUTE 16.

IPSWICH TO YARMOUTH, BY WOODBRIDGE, [ORFORD, ALDBOROUGH, FRAMLINGHAM] AND LOWESTOFT.

(*Great Eastern Railway.*)

Shortly after leaving Ipswich, this rly. branches rt. from the line, which proceeds to Stowmarket and Bury St. Edmund's (Rte. 17). The first stat. is

2½ m. *Westerfield*, where the Felixstowe line branches off on the right.

Here is a small Dec. ch. of no great interest. The *Ch.* at *Tuddenham*, 1 m. E., will better repay a visit. It has a Dec. chancel and a Perp. nave, on the N. side of which is a Norm. doorway. "The whole of the original open seats remain, with their rich panelling and heads in good preservation. The pulpit has also some good panelling, which appears to have been originally devoted to some other purpose. The font is very fine Perp., an octagon, with rich panelling and figures round the pedestal, and angels in the panels of the bowl."—*Arch. Topog. of Suffolk.*

Notice the 'Red House' (Capt. Edgar) on the Tuddenham road, about 1½ m. out of Ipswich. The house is a substantial red-brick structure of the time of Queen Anne, and is approached through a magnificent double avenue of limes.

Shortly before reaching the next stat., the little Perp. *Ch.* of *Playford* (built by Sir George Felbrigge in the 14th centy.) is passed rt. The doorway of the tower, with rich flint-work above it, deserves notice. In the chancel is the very fine *brass* of Sir George Felbrigge, the founder, d. 1400, an excellent example of the armour of this period. In the quiet churchyard is buried Thomas Clarkson, known for his share in procuring the abolition of slavery. He died at Playford Hall, the old residence of the Feltons, in 1846, aged 86. The present hall was built in the 16th centy. by the Feltons. The older house had been the home of the Felbrigges.

6¼ m. *Bealings* Stat. The *Ch.* of *Great Bealings*, principally Dec., has some flint panelling worth notice. That of *Little Bealings* is uninteresting. In the former parish many Roman urns have been found. *Seckford Hall*, near Woodbridge, now a farmhouse, was built by Thomas Seckford in the reign of Elizabeth, and has been a fine mansion. The hall remains nearly unaltered.

At 9½ m. we reach

Woodbridge (*Inns:* Bull, Crown, Sun), a town of 4403 Inhab., remarkable for the long narrow street up which the old high road from Ipswich passes. It stands 10 m. from the sea, on the rt. bank of the Deben, where are quays, accessible for small vessels, by which the trade in corn and coals is carried on. The fine *Ch.* is throughout early Perp., with good open roof, and no arch or other distinction between nave and chancel. It is said to have been rebuilt by John Lord Segrave, and his wife, Margaret of Brotherton, temp. Edward III. The lofty (108 ft.) and noble tower, of panelled flint and white stone, enriched with various devices, demands special attention, as does the very fine N. porch. In the spandrels of the porch are Michael and the dragon—a favourite subject in Suffolk—and over the portal 3 crowned saints in niches—the Virgin in the centre, supported by St. Helena and St. Etheldreda. The famous Dowsing was very active here. Suffolk has the honour of having produced this iconoclast of the 17th centy., and the name may still be read on many tombstones in Woodbridge churchyard.

Here is a noble foundation by Thomas Seckford, master of requests in the reign of Elizabeth, who left, in 1578, large estates situated in Clerkenwell, London, to endow charities at Woodbridge. He is buried in a chapel erected by himself on the N. side of the chancel. Various inscriptions and brasses were stripped from his tomb by Dowsing. *Seckford's Almshouse* for 26 poor men, with 6 nurses, has been rebuilt; it is a long structure of red brick, in the Tudor style, with a chapel in the centre. The endowed *Grammar School* was also founded by Thomas Seckford, and has also been rebuilt.

He was the proprietor of *Woodbridge Priory*, a house of Augustinian canons, founded by Sir Hugh Rouse toward the close of the 12th centy. At the Dissolution the site and lands were granted (1534) to Sir Anthony Wyngfield, who died without issue. In 1564 they were re-granted to Thomas Seckford, in whose family it remained for more than a centy. They passed by will (1676) to the Norths of Benacre, and from them by will (1711) to the Carthews of Cannalidgy, a very ancient Cornish family. The representative of a younger branch of the Carthews (Peter Carthew, Esq.) purchased the property in 1865. There are some passages and foundations which may perhaps have belonged to the priory; but the present mansion, called *Woodbridge Abbey*, built by Seckford in the reign of Elizabeth, occupies the same site.

The poet Crabbe was apprenticed to a surgeon in this town; and here lived and wrote Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet.

[The *Ch.* of *Grundisburgh*, 3 m. on the road between Woodbridge and Debenham, is Dec. and Perp., and contains a fine Dec. rood-screen.

At *Newbourn*, about 6 m. S. of Woodbridge on the rt. bank of the estuary, is a large Dec. *Ch.* of some interest. The estuary of the Deben, which commences a little above Woodbridge, is quite uninteresting, and has none of the picturesque beauty which distinguishes that of the Orwell. The little Dec. *Church* of *Ramsholt*, on the l. bank, has a round tower, which is apparently late E. Eng. Peyton Hall, of which some ruins exist in this parish, was the seat of the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk (see *post*, *Ufford*).]

About 2 m. from Ramsholt, 6½ m. S.E. from Melton Stat., 8 m. S.E. from Woodbridge, is *Hollesley*. Here was established in 1887 a Colonial College and Training Farms for the purpose of providing "the intending colonist with suitable training, with advice as to his future career, and, so far as possible, with an introduction to it." The students are instructed in all branches of agriculture, live stock, and dairy farming, in engineer's and smith's, carpenter's and wheelwright's work, in fact, in anything and everything that can be of any practical use to them in farming in the colonies. Nor must we omit to mention the science classes, such as geology, mineralogy, botany, held by men of high scientific standing. The college has deservedly become very popular, the students now (1890) number about 80. The resident managing director is Mr. Robert Johnson, and there is a large staff of professors.

Hollesley Ch. is built in the E. Eng. and Perp. styles. In 1883 the ch. was restored and a N. aisle added. During restoration an arcade of four E. Eng. arches was found.

[The peninsula between the Deben and what is called the Butley river, a creek that runs up beyond Butley Abbey, is rich in pits that have been excavated in the red crag formation, and in which the characteristic fossils are found. There are large pits at *Sutton*, *Newbourn*, *Hollesley*, and *Alderton*, but they are numerous everywhere along the coast. They have been dug for the purpose of obtaining coprolite (see *Introd.*, 'Geology') which abounds here, and is exported from the Deben in large quantities. Septaria, or cement stones, are dredged for along the coast.

The churches of this district are of no great interest. That of *Alderton*, long in ruin, was partly (the nave, which is Dec.) restored in 1840. The early Perp. tower is still a very picturesque ruin. Alderton was the rectory of Giles Fletcher, whose poem of 'Christ's Victory and Triumph' is hardly better known

than that of his brother Phineas, 'The Purple Island.' Both were imitators of Spenser, and both were true poets, although they lost themselves in that allegorical style which Spenser had made popular. Giles Fletcher died and was buried at Alderton in 1623. John Fletcher, the dramatist, was his cousin.]

[The archæologist should visit, either from Woodbridge or from Aldborough, the remains of *Orford Castle*. From Aldborough Orford is distant 7 m. (about 5 by sea—see Aldborough, *post*). It is 12 m. from Woodbridge. Butley Abbey may be visited on the way, and the drive is through an open and pleasant country, very different from the greater part of Suffolk.

Proceeding from Woodbridge, the road crosses the Deben at Wilford Bridge, where is a rather pretty view looking back toward Woodbridge. It then traverses a wide tract of open country, abounding in rabbits, and very pleasant in the spring, when furze, wild hyacinths, and clumps of white-thorn give bright colour to these "walks" (sheep-walks), as such open land is here called. *Rendlesham Hall* (Lord Rendlesham) is passed about 3 m. l. (The *Ch.* of Rendlesham deserves notice for its fine Dec. E. window, the tracery of which is very rich and peculiar. Windows of the same date, with excellent tracery, remain in the *Ch.* of *Eyke*, about 1½ m. N. of the road, and on the road to Rendlesham.) Staverton Park, a great game preserve (there is no house) rich in old wood and so-called "coveys" (covers?) of younger trees, borders the road, and a track marked by some picturesque firs turns off rt. to Butley. This Park is primeval, and has never been interfered with by the hand of man. It is a genuine fragment of the original forest-clad prehistoric England. Owner, Major Barnadiston.

Butley Priory was founded in 1171 for Augustinian canons by Ranulph Glanville, Chief Justice of England. At the Dissolution its annual value was 318*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* It was then granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, then to the family of Forthe, and has since passed through various hands. It is now the property of Lord Rendlesham.

The *gatehouse* of the Priory is the most important portion remaining. It now serves as the incumbent's residence, and has been much damaged in the process of conversion. It is a fine Dec. building of flint and stone. Over the entrance are 35 shields of arms, with a window and niche above. The Priory itself is now a farmhouse, and has been so pulled to pieces that little except foundations and rough walls remain. What appears to be the W. window of the ch. (its tracery is gone) exists, and there is a stone coffin or two. In the Priory ch. was buried Michael de la Pole, the Earl of Suffolk who fell at Agincourt in 1415. Many horns of oxen are found here in the peat, and oyster shells occur everywhere, a proof that the Augustinians did not despise those crustaceans. Their country then abounded in game almost as much as at present, and gifts of pheasants and wild fowl are frequently recorded as sent from the prior to my lord abbot at Bury.

Mr. Crisp, the late occupier of the Priory farm, was famous as a breeder of Suffolk horses, bullocks, sheep, and pigs. The animals to be seen here are well worth notice.

Butley Ch., which has a Norm. portal, was restored in 1867, but is of little interest.

The great keep of Orford is seen from Butley, towering above the low shore lands. The head of the Butley river must be rounded in order to reach it; but the country is still pleasant, with large furze commons, and the woods of *Sudborne Hall* (A. Heywood, Esq.).

These are passed shortly before entering

11 m. *Orford* (*Inns:* the Crown and Castle, very comfortable. White Hart; but the visitor must be content with simple accommodation). Wickham Markham Stat. is nearer Orford by 4 m. than that of Woodbridge. This is a decayed corporate town, with a mayor, portmen, and 12 burgesses, though reduced to a scattered village, with a pop. of 1018. The creek or haven, on the W. bank of which it is built, is in reality the lower course of the river Alde, which turns suddenly S. after passing Aldborough, and falls into the sea below Orford, at Hollesley Bars. (The Alde receives the river Ore near Snape Abbey, but is itself generally called the Ore below Aldborough.) The river is separated from the sea by a narrow tongue of sand. It was once a useful harbour, but is now completely choked, to the ruin of the prosperity of Orford, which was consummated by the passing of the first Reform Bill, under which the place lost its 2 seats in Parliament.

An earldom of Orford was created by William III. in favour of Admiral Russell, who died childless in 1727. The earldom was revived in the person of Sir Robert Walpole in 1742; but upon the death of Horace, fourth earl (the famous letter writer) without issue, it was conferred in 1806 upon Horace, second Baron Walpole, of Wolterton, whose descendant is the present Earl of Orford.

The *Castle* and *Ch.* should both be visited. Of the earlier history of the *Castle* little has been ascertained with certainty. The site was one of considerable defensive importance; since, when the haven was serviceable, Orford was a convenient landing-place from Flanders. Accordingly the defence of this part of the coast was no doubt the object with which the castle was at first built. The manor of Sudborne, in which Orford Castle stands, was one of 221 manors in Suffolk granted by the Conqueror to Robert Malet, who may very probably have been the founder of the Norm. stronghold. But the existing keep must have been the work of one of the descendants of Peter de Valoines, to whom the manor was given by Henry I. after the attainder of Robert Malet. According to Dugdale the house of Valoines made Orford the capital seat of their barony. They retained it until the year 1204, when Hugh Bigod and John Fitz Robert were made joint governors of Orford and of Norwich Castles. Hubert de Burgh succeeded them in 1215; and after the battle of Lewes in 1264, the barons made Hugh le Despencer governor of Orford. In the 4th of Edward III., Robert de Ufford (who married Cecilia, dau. and coheir of Robert de Valoines), had a grant of the town and castle. It has since passed through the hands of Willoughbys, Stanhopes, Devereux, and Hertfords.

The Castle Keep, which alone remains, occupies the summit of a lofty mound, surrounded by 2 deep ditches with high walled ramparts, much of which has, however, been carried off by vessels for ballast. In plan the keep is a circle, with 3 square towers projecting like buttresses, and dates to all appearance from the time of Stephen or Henry II. There are 4 storeys, including the battlemented roof. The main entrance on the first floor, reached by an external flight of steps, is by a curious oblique arch, formed by ribs resting on corbels on one side, but dying away on the other. Within this are 2 angular-headed arches of stones joggled into one another. Under the entrance are 2 dungeons (or cellars?) without windows, which must have been entered by ladders through the floor from above. Over the entrance, on

a level with the second floor, was a chapel, now without floor or roof, but retaining the altar recess, and a round-headed wall arcade.

Within the actual keep, the lowest storey seems to have served as a cellar or storehouse. That above it, on a level with the entrance, has but few lights, and was probably a guard-room or common hall. A stair in one of the flanking towers leads to the third storey, which was roofed and floored in 1831 by the late Marquess of Hertford. It now serves as a dining-room for picnic parties. This was the principal apartment within the keep; having a chimney, and on 3 sides a circular arch, enclosing a 2-light window. In one of the flanking towers, entered from this apartment, was a kitchen, with a large chimney, the back of which is of brick in herring-bone work. Each floor has its garderobe, and there are small sleeping chambers in the thickness of the wall. Above the third storey, and opening from the stair, is a small dove-cot, with squared holes; and above again, in one of the turrets opening on the battlements, is an oven, perhaps for melting lead to discharge on the heads of assailants, perhaps for the more pacific purpose of baking bread. The view from the battlements extends over Orfordness, the 2 lighthouses, and Sudbourne Park, and includes Aldborough and the top of Southwold steeple. The keep is built of flint and cement-stone, except the lower part and the quoins, which are of neat ashlar masonry wrought in Caen stone. The Castle is thought to have stood in the middle of the old town, and many lanes and fields, now without houses, retain the name of streets.† (It should be compared throughout with the keep of Coningsborough Castle in Yorkshire, nearly of the same date, and having much the same ground-plan. Orford is, however, much larger than Coningsborough, and the flanking towers are more important.)

† Engravings and plans of Orford Castle will be found in King's 'Munimenta Antiqua.'

The *Ch.* (or Chapel—Orford is a chapelry attached to Sudborne)—is Dec., and has a fine window at the end of the S. aisle. The font is Perp. and curious, carved with the symbolic emblems of the Four Evangelists, while, on the W. side, appears the First Person of the Holy Trinity, holding in His arms the crucifix; and on the E. side the Virgin and Child, much mutilated. At the end of the S. aisle is a monument to the memory of Francis Mason, d. 1621, chaplain of James I., and author of many works in defence of the English Church and her orders. He was long rector of Sudborne. At the E. end of the ch., and now excluded from it, are the ruins of the chancel, a late Norm. structure, consisting only of 7 Norm. piers. "The remaining work is very fine, and quite unlike anything of the sort to be seen in the country; the piers and arches have a very great variety of ornamental detail. Of the former some are composed of clusters of shafts, others are more massive, with a projecting spiral band running round them; most of this work is in very good preservation."—*Arch. Topog. of Suffolk* (Parker). It is of the same date as the Castle, and the character of the ornamental work resembles that at Pittington near Durham, in Durham Cathedral, and at Waltham Abbey. It seems peculiar to the E. side of England.

A curious story, relating to Orford, is told by Ralph of Coggeshall (abbot of the monastery there in the early part of the 13th centy.). (See **Essex,** Rte. 2.) Some fishermen on this coast (A.D. 1161) caught in their nets one stormy day a monster resembling a man in size and form, bald-headed, but with a long beard.

It was taken to the governor of Orford Castle, and kept for some time, being fed on raw flesh and fish, which it "pressed with its hands" before eating. The soldiers in the Castle used to torture the unhappy monster in divers fashions "to make him speak;" and on one occasion, when it was taken to the sea to disport itself therein, it broke through a triple barrier of nets and escaped. Strange to say, not long afterwards it returned of its own accord to its tortures and captivity; but at last, "being wearied of living alone," it stole away to sea and was never more heard of. A tradition of this monster, known as "the wild man of Orford," still exists in the village.

On the *Lantern* Marshes, a portion of the spit of land extending between the river Alde and the sea, are 2 lighthouses. A very considerable sum has been expended on them, and they are now among the finest in England. The point of land between them is *Orfordness*. On *Havergate Island*, nearer the entrance of the haven, is a small sheep-farm protected by mud-banks; but not so efficiently as to prevent the breaking in of high floods, which have more than once drowned all the sheep.

Besides the lighthouses, the Keep of Orford serves as a guide to ships coming from Holland, and it was for this reason that the Government interfered to save it in 1805, when the second Marquess of Hertford proposed to pull it down. The appearance of the Keep from the sea, backed by the woodland of Sudborne, is very striking.]

Returning to the E. Suffolk Rly., the first stat. beyond Woodbridge is

10¾ m. *Melton*, where the *Ch.* contains a good Perp. font. (A small new ch., Dec. in character, was consecrated here in 1868.)

[At *Ufford*, 1 m. N., an interesting Perp. *Ch.*, is a font "with a very splendid pyramidal cover of open tabernacle work, surmounted by the pelican, with the original painting and gilding. There are very fine bench-ends and poppies." —*Arch. Topog. of Suffolk.* Ufford was described by Weever, the collector of 'Sepulchral Memorials,' as the "most neatly polished little ch. in the diocese." The place gave name to the family of Ufford, of whom Robert of Ufford was created Earl of Suffolk (11th Edward III.). His son, who succeeded him, died without issue in 1382; and in 1385 Michael de la Pole was advanced to the earldom.

14¾ m. *Wickham Market* Stat.

The greater portion of the *Ch.* is Dec. The font (Dec.) is very excellent. The tower, which is octagonal (the upper part and spire Perp.) has a fine doorway on the S. side. It serves as a sea-mark. The composition of the W. end of the nave should also be remarked.

From Wickham a branch line passes l. to *Framlingham* (7½ m.).

1¾ m. *Marlesford.* Here is a small Dec. ch. of no great interest.

About 5 m. W. is *Letheringham*, where is a ch., also Dec., which will better repay a visit. Between it and Marlesford is *Easton Hall* (Duke of Hamilton).

4¼ m. *Parham* Stat. Here are some remains of the old hall of the Willoughbys. These are apparently of the 15th centy., and stand within a deep moat. The gateway is later —a Tudor building—bearing, among other shields, those of the Uffords and Willoughbys. The Ufford Earls of Suffolk were lords of Parham, which, on the death of the last earl (5th Richard II.) passed to the children of Cicely, his eldest sister, wife of John, 3rd Lord Willoughby

of Eresby. William, Lord Willoughby, died in Suffolk in 1501, and was buried at Mettingham (Rte. 20). Among his lordships was Parham. His daughter Catherine was his sole heiress. Her wardship was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and she afterwards became his wife. Her 2nd husband was Richard Bertie of Berstead in Kent. He was a Reformer; and had to fly with his wife from the Marian persecution. During their wanderings their son Peregrine, afterwards Lord Willoughby of Eresby, was born in the porch of St. Willebrord's Ch. at Wesel (see *Handbook N. Germany*). He served in the Low Countries in 1586 and following years, and is the 'brave Lord Willoughby' of the ballad—

"'Stand to it, noble pikemen,
And fence ye well about,
And shoot, ye sharp bold bowmen,
And ye will keep them out.
Ye muskets and caliver men
Do ye prove true to me,
We'll be the foremost in the fight,'
Said brave Lord Willoughby."

(See the whole in the 'Suffolk Garland,' Ipswich, 1818.)

The *Church*, built by the last Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, is for the most part Perp., and contains a fine *rood-screen*, with much of the original painting remaining. George Crabbe married his wife, the "Mira" of his poetry, from Parham Lodge. Crossing the Alde, which flows through this valley, we reach

7½ m. *Framlingham* (*Inn:* Crown; gigs and horses kept). Pop. 2518. This is a very ancient town (Kemble suggested that the name marked a settlement of the Framlingas).

Framlingham is said (but there is no good authority for the statement) to have been a stronghold of the E. Anglian kings; and St. Edmund, it is asserted, was besieged here by the Danes before his martyrdom in 870. The history of the site becomes certain after the Conquest. In 1103 Framlingham was given by Henry I. to Roger Bigod; and with certain intervals it continued in the hands of the Bigods (who were Earls of Suffolk) until the 25th Edward I., when that great house became extinct, and Framlingham was given by the king to his son Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England. Under the Bigods, Framlingham Castle had experienced sundry changes. In 1173, when the sons of Henry II. rose against their father, Hugh Bigod was the most powerful of the rebels in Suffolk or Norfolk; and the Earl of Leicester, after landing with his Flemings at Walton, near Felixstowe, made his way at once to Framlingham, where he remained some days before besieging and taking Haughley Castle (held for the King—see Rte. 17) and advancing toward Leicester. At Fornham St. Geneviève he was attacked and routed (see Rte. 14). In 1174, Henry II., returning to England, proceeded toward Framlingham, and encamped at 'Selehem' (Syleham on the Waveney—see Rte. 20), where Hugh Bigod "made peace with him," and surrendered his castles of Framlingham and Bungay. Both these castles were dismantled (rex fecit sternere) by the King's orders in 1176. (For the history of this revolt the best authorities are Ralph of Diss, and the so-called "Benedictus Abbas.") Framlingham seems to have been soon repaired or rebuilt, since, in 1215, King John attacked Roger Bigod here, and the Castle was delivered without resistance. But it was soon restored to the Bigods.

From Thomas of Brotherton Framlingham passed, through his daughters, to Edward de Montacute, and through his daughter, who married William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk. From them it came to the Howard dukes. The second

duke of this house, the victor of Flodden, died in Framlingham Castle in 1524, and was buried at Thetford. The third duke, who so narrowly escaped execution by the death of Henry VIII., lived here in great splendour; and though he died at Kenninghall in 1554, he was buried in Framlingham Ch. (See *post.*) In 1635 the Castle and park, with the advowson of the living, were bought by Sir Robert Hitcham, who died in the following year, leaving the whole "to the use of the Master and Fellows of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge," in whose hands it still remains.

The *Castle* was held for short periods by Sir Thomas Erpingham, the "old Sir Thomas," whose "good white head"—see *Hen. V.*, Act iv. Sc. 1)—figured at Agincourt; and by Henry V. himself when Prince of Wales. On the death of Edward VI. and the setting up of Lady Jane Gray, Queen Mary retired first to Kenninghall, and thence came to Framlingham, intending to escape to Flanders if it should be necessary. The Duke of Northumberland advanced against her as far as Bury St. Edmund's, but thence retreated to Cambridge. In the meantime the cause of Mary had prospered, and she proceeded to London.

The existing remains of the Castle date chiefly from the time of Thomas of Brotherton. Considerable changes were made, however, by the second Howard Duke, to whom must be assigned the chimneys of moulded brick (very beautiful in themselves, but totally incongruous and spoiling the general effect), the Perp. windows, and the main gateway. The great court of the Castle, entered by this gateway (which has above it the shield of the Howards, quartering the arms of Brotherton, Mowbray, and others), is of irregular form, surrounded by an unbroken wall, and studded at intervals with towers open on the interior side. These numerous towers, rising above the wall, the thick masses of ivy, and the deep moat, full of trees and brushwood, make the ruin very picturesque, especially on the exterior. The walls are 44 ft. high, and it is possible to get on them by a staircase at the end of the courthouse. This is a building on the W. side of the court, of Tudor date, and now serving also as a school. Foundations of the great hall and chapel have been traced on the E. side. Without, the Castle was surrounded by 2 deep moats. There was a sallyport or barbican on the W., near the main entrance; and a bridge and postern, carried on piers across the moat, on the E. The view near this postern is very picturesque, and affords an excellent subject for the sketcher. On this side the valley was anciently converted into a great lake by damming up the stream running through it, which thus filled the moat and added materially to the strength of the fortress. A causeway, commanded from the ramparts, led across the lake to the barbican. The site of the lake is still marked by marshy ground.

The Park, which extended N. of the Castle, and is now divided into farms, was formerly celebrated for its noble trees. According to Evelyn, Suffolk, and Framlingham especially, produced the tallest and largest oaks in the world. That which supplied the beams for King Charles's great ship, the 'Royal Sovereign,' built at Woolwich in 1637, grew at Framlingham, and was 4 ft. 9 in. in diameter. It yielded 4 beams each 44 ft. long.

The **Church* is a fine and very large edifice, surmounted by a tower, 96 ft. high, of flint and rolled stone. "Much of the work in nave and aisles is Dec.; the piers octagonal, with good moulded caps. The windows in S. aisle 2-lights, in square heads, with very curious tracery;

clerestory, Perp. with good windows, and a fine timber roof. . . . The tower is Perp., with a fine arch. . . . The W. doorway is very good. It is within a square head, and in the spandrels are St. Michael and the dragon. . . . The chancel and chapels are Perp." — *Arch. Topogr. of Suffolk.* The font, Perp., has emblems of the Evangelists on the bowl, and on the base lions, with "salvages" bearing clubs between them. The ch. contains the following highly interesting *monuments.* (1) On the S. side of the altar, an altar-tomb (1554), in the style of the Revival, with well-executed statues of the Apostles (marked by their emblems), our Saviour, and Moses, in niches about it. It is surmounted by the effigy of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk (father of the Earl of Surrey) who saved his head only by the sudden death of Henry VIII. He has a very long beard, and by his side is his Duchess, both wearing their robes and coronets. This monument is very rich, of freestone, and has never been painted. (2) The black marble slab beyond it, supported on the shoulders of 4 angels, is the monument of Sir Robert Hitcham, mentioned above (d. 1636). Of this it is conspicuously recorded that "Fr. Grigs fecit, anno 1638." The angels are of alabaster, with the faces, &c., painted. (3) On the l. (N.) of the altar, Henry Fitzroy Duke of Richmond, natural son of Henry VIII. by Eliz. Talboys—the friend of the Earl of Surrey, and contracted to his sister, who died 1536, aged 17, is buried beneath a table-tomb, surmounted at the corners by angels bearing the symbols of the Passion. A small frieze of very curious sculptures in relief, representing events from the Old Testament — Adam and Eve, Noah's Ark, the Pillar of Salt, and others—runs round the top of the tomb; and below are coats of arms. (4, 5) Next to this are tombs with effigies of the 2 Duchesses of Thomas 4th Duke of Norfolk, in robes and coronets, and a small tomb of a daughter of the same Duke. (6) The most interesting monument, however, though its effect is greatly injured by the coating of coarse paint with which it is covered, is that in the N. aisle, of Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, the learned poet, and the most gallant and accomplished knight at the English court, whose virtues aroused the jealousy of Henry VIII., and led to the Earl's death upon the scaffold, 1547, only 8 days before that of the tyrant himself. The monument is of black and white marble. Surrey and his Countess are represented recumbent, with hands raised in prayer. On one side is his coronet, in front the kneeling effigies of their 2 sons (one of whom, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, perished, like his father, upon the scaffold, under Elizabeth, in 1572—the result of his intrigues in favour of the "old religion," and in support of Mary of Scotland), and on the other side those of their 3 daughters. This monument was erected 67 years after Surrey's death by Henry Howard Earl of Northampton. All these monuments are in excellent preservation.

On a hill about ½ m. from the village is the *Albert Memorial College*, commenced in 1863 as a memorial of the late Prince Consort. It is a large and picturesque building (*F. Peck*, archt.) of red brick with stone dressings; excellently arranged, and in a most healthy situation. The College, which enjoys a considerable reputation, provides a good education for boys of the middle classes, and contains about 200 from different parts of England. There is a small chapel, and on the terrace in front of the building a fine statue of the Prince Consort by *Durham*, in bronze, the gift of T. Lucas, Esq. The view from the terrace, with the Castle and Ch. tower

rising from fine masses of trees, is worth seeking.

[The **Ch.* of *Dennington*, 2½ m. N. of Framlingham, by a pleasant walk across fields,—3 m. by the road—should on no account be left unvisited by the ecclesiologist. The chancel and nave are Dec.; the clerestory of the nave, porch, and aisles, Perp. The fine chancel windows are filled with good tracery, and much of the original stained glass remains. In the S. wall are two piscinas, one of which has very curious tracery, and sedilia, with rich angular spandrels and fine pinnacles. There are 3 windows on either side of the chancel. The heads terminating their outer mouldings, and the capitals of their slender side-shafts, carved with animals, owls, and leafage, are most delicate and striking. What remains of the stained glass has some good canopies, and fine ornamental leafage in the traceries. "The chancel arch is very fine; the shafts forming the responds come down very low, and are terminated by rich knots of foliage. . . . . The open seats in the nave are perhaps, with the exception of those at Saxfield, the finest in the county; they have rich poppy-heads, and an almost endless variety of panelling; but the finest specimens of woodwork in the church are the *Parclose Screens* at the end of each aisle, with the lofts above. The date is about 1450. It would be difficult to find more beautiful specimens than these screens."—*Arch, Top. of Suff.* The woodwork of the screens is unusually light, far more so than Devonshire work of the same period. (Devonshire and the Eastern Counties are the richest in England in such wood-work.) The lofts above are narrow galleries, with double rails. Within the parclose, at the end of the S. aisle, is the very fine tomb, with canopies and effigies of *Lord Bardolph*, d. 1439, and wife, d. 1445. Sir William Phelip, the head of an ancient family long settled at Dennington, acquired the title of Lord Bardolph, by marriage with the heiress of that house. The effigies are excellent examples of their period. The letters I H S are on the front of Lord Bardolph's chapel de fer, which is wreathed. He wears a collar of SS, and the Garter on his left leg. His wife has the horned head-dress, with rich nets, and a coronet. This Lord Bardolph served in the French wars under Hen. V., and was chamberlain to Hen. VI. He founded a chantry, where his tomb remains, in the chapel of St. Margaret. His wife left by will a "purple gown, with small sleeves," to adorn the Easter sepulchre in this church. In the same chantry is a monument, with small kneeling figures, for Sir Thos. Rous, d. 1603. There is also a large Perp. tomb under the S. window, and the sides of the window are decorated with blank shields. In the chancel is the matrix of a large brass, a knight temp. Ed. III.

At *Laxfield*, about 4½ m. N. of Dennington, is a very good Dec. and Perp. *Ch.*, with some fine Dec. glass remaining in the nave windows. The rood-screen, which almost equals that at Dennington, has been removed to the W. end of the ch. The bench-ends, poppy-heads, and backs of the seats, are even finer than those at Dennington. The font is especially fine, "an octangular bowl, with rich canopies, under which are groups of figures; the steps are finely arranged, the risers panelled." The *Ch.* of *Cratfield*, 2 m. further N. (Dec. with Perp. additions), contains a very fine Perp. font, much mutilated. Figures of Apostles on brackets and under canopies surround the stem; and the seven Sacraments are sculptured in the panels above. There are still the remains of a fine chancel screen. In the

vestry is a fine oaken chest, with the inscription—

"Ragor Walsche gaf thys cheist:
Pray for his sowle to Jhu Chreist."]

Passing *Little Glemham Hall* and park (Major A. G. Dickson)—(in the park are some very fine oaks; the ch., which is modern, contains a full-length statue of the late Dudley North, Esq., sculptured in Italy)—the railway reaches 18¼ m. *Snape*, where the enriched Perp. S. porch of the ch. deserves notice. The font, also Perp., is good. S. of the village are some scanty remains of *Snape Priory*, founded for Augustinian Canons in 1099, by William Martel. It was one of the small religious houses suppressed, in 1524, by Wolsey, for the endowment of his College at Ipswich. Before reaching

21½ m. *Saxmundham*—the line passes *Hurts Hall* (Colonel Long)—a large mansion in an attractive, well-timbered park, was destroyed by fire in April, 1890; rebuilt 1891. Saxmundham is a bright-looking little Suffolk market-town; Pop. 1292; the S. doorway of the *Ch.* and some parts of the tower are plain, very early Norm.

From Saxmundham a branch line passes to *Aldborough*, with an intermediate station at *Leiston*, where are the picturesque ruins of *Leiston Abbey*, originally founded by Ranulph de Glanville, grand Justiciary of England, in 1182, for Premonstratensian Canons. The existing remains are of more recent date—(end of 14th centy.; the house was destroyed by fire in 1389, and the present remains are—for the most part, but not entirely—later): they consist of the choir and transepts of the ch., with some lofty pointed windows. A farmhouse occupies the site of the nave. On the S. side were the cloisters, having on the E. the chapter-house and abbot's lodge; on the S. the refectory, retaining its noble W. window. W. of the cloister a curious octagonal tower of brick rises in advance of the building—its use is unknown. The abbey was at first founded near the sea; but was removed to its present site by Robert de Ufford in 1363.

The ch. of Leiston, thatched, like many in Suffolk and Norfolk, contains an E. E. font, and a rude oak-chest, of early character.

At Leiston are the very extensive *Iron Works* (covering 10 acres) of Messrs. Garrett, established in 1778. Agricultural machinery and implements, steam engines, &c., are made here. 600 workmen are employed.

Bending S.E. the line speedily reaches

Aldborough, or Aldeburgh. (*Inns:* White Lion, on the beach, excellent; New Inn.) This place, with a Pop. of 2106, stands on a tongue of land between the seashore and the estuary of the Alde and the Ore, a "broad" (mere or pond), which, after approaching within 100 yards of the sea, turns suddenly S. at this spot, and only actually joins it after a further course of 9 miles, at Hollesley, below Orford. Aldborough is a small seaport and fishing station, and has become a place of much resort within the last 20 or 30 years, for sea-bathing. A number of lodging-houses and a few villas have consequently sprung up. There is however little to attract, beyond the open sea-view, bounded N. by Thorpe Point, and S. by Orfordness.

Aldborough, until disfranchised by the Reform Bill, returned 2 members to Parl. It is "The Borough" of the poet Crabbe, who has described its more prominent features—its church, river, quay, &c.—with slight variations, in that poem. A bust of him has been set up in the large *parish Ch.*, the chancel of

which has been almost rebuilt. The ch. is Perp.; much modernised. Crabbe was born here in 1774, the son of the salt-officer, a humble excise appointment; and the poet himself, in warehouseman's costume, was at one time employed on Slaughden Quay to pile up butter-casks. There is a walk along the beach 2 m. in length; and a terrace on the hill behind the town, commanding good sea-views. On the beach is the *Moot-hall*, a half-timbered building of the 16th centy., restored in 1854. Formerly it was the meeting-place of the "borough" corporation, which consisted of two bailiffs annually elected, and 12 burgesses, chosen for life. The "borough" was incorporated in 1883. Crabbe's description of this spot, its slimy marshes and withered heaths, is minute as the work of a Dutch painter:—

"Here samphire banks and saltwort bound the flood,
There stakes and sea-weed withering in the mud;
And higher up a ridge of all things base
Which some strong tide has rolled upon the place."

The neighbouring landscape on the land side is not inviting:—

"Lo! where the heath, with withering brake grown o'er,
Lends the light turf that warms the neighbouring poor;
From thence a length of burning sand appears,
Where the thin harvest waves its withered ears;
Rank weeds, that every art and care defy,
Reign o'er the land and rob the blighted rye."

N. of the town is a large sheet of water called Aldborough Mere or Haven. The coast here, as at Southwold, is famous for its yellow agates.

The tourist may visit Orford Castle from Aldborough (5 m., see *ante*), and Dunwich (*post*) about 10 m. N.

[The road between Aldborough and Snape — about midway, but rather nearer Snape—passes between 6 large *barrows*, which stand on either side. These have been examined at different periods; but only with real care and knowledge in 1862, when it was proved that interments of different dates had been made in them. The original deposit in the largest barrow had been made within a boat or vessel, about 48 ft. long, and 10 ft. wide amidships. The iron bolts fastening the ribs of the ship were found, and much of the decayed woodwork. Glass fragments, a gold ring set with an intaglio on onyx, and long plaited hair which had rested on a block of oak were also discovered. It remains uncertain whether the boat represented a Roman galley or a Northman's 'sea-snake.' The field was afterwards trenched, and many urns were found. The whole indicates a cemetery of very early inhabitants of the banks of the Alde, used, as was often the case, by after comers.]

Between Saxmundham and Darsham, *Carlton Hall* and Kelsall Ch. are passed l. Nearer Darsham are Yoxford Ch. (of little interest), and *Cockfield Hall* (Sir John R. Blois, Bart.). This is a fine brick mansion, temp. Hen. VIII., with moulded brick chimneys. The windows have been modernised, and the whole has been painted in imitation of stone. *Sibton Ch.*, 2. m. W., contains Norm portions. In this parish are some remains of a Cistercian house, founded by William de Casineto (Cheney) in 1150.

At 27 m. *Darsham* Stat. (In the ch., though much injured, is a curious late brass (1641) in memory of Mrs. Anne Bedingfield.) A road passes E., 5 m. to Dunwich.

[(*a*) *Dunwich*, once the most considerable seaport on this coast, now retains but scanty traces of its former

importance, though traditions of ancient extent and grandeur abound. With its ruined ch. and monastery, now in the midst of fields, Dunwich recalls Winchelsea on the Sussex coast; but there the sea has retired; on this coast; the change is owing, in the words of a document of Elizabeth's time, "to rage and surgies of the sea," which has swallowed up the old town. Dunwich was the Saxon "Dummocceastre," and a Roman station of much importance (*Sitomagus*). Lines of very ancient (perhaps British) roads, led from it in one direction towards Bury St. Edmund's, and in another towards Norwich. Sigeberht, king of East Anglia, constructed here (circ. 630), no doubt out of the Roman ruins, which must then have been extensive, a "palace" for himself, and a ch. for Felix the Burgundian, who, consecrated by Abp. Honorius in 630, became the first bishop of the East Anglian see, and the apostle of that kingdom, which had relapsed into heathenism (see *Introd.*). A succession of 15 bishops, having the place of their see at Dunwich, followed Felix. The boundaries of the see were at first coterminous with those of the kingdom; but in 673 Abp. Theodore established a second see at Elmham in Norfolk (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 28). In this the see of Dunwich became afterwards merged; and the place of this E. Anglian see was removed by the first bishop after the Conquest, first to Thetford, and then, finally, to Norwich. In its most prosperous days, Dunwich had six churches, besides convents, priories, hospitals, and other public buildings. Dunwich was one of the most ancient English boroughs, and returned two members to Parliament from the reign of Edward I., until it was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, 1832. In the reign of Henry II. and Edward I. its ships traded with the North Sea, and even with Iceland; and it furnished 40 ships for the use of Henry III.; but in the reign of Edward III., owing to encroachments, its port shoaled. The town, which stands on a high sandy promontory, is now reduced from the action of the sea upon the cliffs of soft loose earth on which it was built, large portions, year by year, are swept into the waves. This destructive process has been steadily going forward for the last 12 or 14 centuries. There is a tradition that a forest, called Eastwood, stretched several miles between the town and the sea; and from the time of Domesday Book, records have been preserved of the fall of churches, convents, hospitals, a town hall, and many private buildings. In the reign of Edward III., when the old port was swallowed up, 400 houses were swept away at once; between 1535 and 1600 4 churches disappeared; in 1677 the sea forced its way into the market-place; in 1702 St. Peter's Church was undermined, gave way, and was followed, towards 1729, by its churchyard.

"The searching waves
Disgorged the mouldering coffins from the ground,
Tossed shroudless bones of scattered men long dead,
And recent corses from their dreamless bed."

The most interesting objects here are the Norm. fragment (the eastern apse) of the *Chapel of St. James's* Hospital, for lepers, and the ruins of the *Grey Friars' Monastery*, founded in the reign of Henry III., by Richard Fitzjohn. The latter consist of a double gateway, of part of the ch., and some other fragments, picturesquely clad with ivy, but of little architectural interest. (Among the ruins here grows the "Dunwich rose," said originally to have been planted by the monks. It is usually white, but is found pink at Framlingham.) Of the 6 churches which Dunwich once possessed, one only (All Saints) remains, in utter ruin. It possesses traces of Saxon work

in its base. It consists of a chancel, nave and W. tower, close to the margin of the cliff. It might have served till the present day, but was abandoned in the middle of the last century, that the townsfolk might sell the bells and lead. Here is a modern *Chapel* (St. James's), built 1830.

Some traces of its early prosperity still remain. Mr. Suckling ('Hist. of Suffolk') mentions an ancient silver badge with the town arms, which was formerly worn by the "Serjeant at Mace" of the town, as being then in the possession of the corporation. The silver mace is still preserved.

John Day or Deye, the first English printer who employed a "Saxon" type, was born at Dunwich early in the 16th cenry.

On the *Cnebingsand* (the old name of the sands between Dunwich and Yarmouth; it may be connected with 'Cnobersberg,' the name (apparently) of Burgh Castle in Bede, see *post*)—a great fleet of Flemish vessels, under the command of Hugh de Boves, coming to assist King John (Sept. 1215), were wrecked in a terrific storm. The ships were full of old men, women and children; John had promised to his Flemish auxiliaries the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, and they were coming as colonists. The coast, says Matthew Paris, was covered with dead bodies, and 40,000 persons are said to have perished.]

At 32¾ m. the line reaches *Halesworth* Stat. This is an old town (Pop. 2948), near the sources of the Blythe (which is crossed shortly before reaching the Stat.), and containing some antique houses. In the market-place is a timber-house, part of which is now the Three Tuns; near the bridge is a curious bas-relief, in wood, on a house; opposite the ch. is a timber mansion of Tudor age, with modern bow window. A rich doorway and a pillared and carved chimney-piece have been removed hence to the house of the late Rev. S. Blois Turner, who possessed a collection of antiquities with relics of the Spanish Armada and of Solebay fight. Among the former is a long musket, with an inscription on the barrel "+ Ibis in hereticos."

The *Church*, which has some Dec. portions, but is for the most part Perp., contains a fine Perp. font, with angels and emblems of the Evangelists round the bowl, and grotesque figures at the base. Here is also a *brass* for John Everard, 1476, a half effigy, unusual at so late a period. [Half-way between Darsham and Halesworth, and 2 m. from the latter place, is *Bramfield*, where is a small early Dec. *Ch.*, with a circular bell-tower, detached. In the ch. is a monument with a kneeling figure, for Arthur Coke, d. 1629, 3rd son of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice; at his feet is a recumbent effigy of his wife, d. 1627. The very quaint inscriptions on the monuments of the Nelson family should be read. The chancel screen (which still supports the ancient rood-loft) preserves much of the original painting and gilding. In the grounds of Bramfield Hall (Rev. R. Rabett), and within a few yards of the present highway, stood the "Bramfield Oak," an enormous tree, which fell from sheer decay in June, 1843. It was one of the old marks for travellers from London to the N. of Suffolk, and is commemorated in the ballad of Sir Hugh Bigod—

"When the Baily had ridden to Bramfield oak,
Sir Hugh was at Ilksall bower;
When the Baily had ridden to Halesworth cross
He was singing in Bungay tower."

6 m. S.W. of Halesworth is *Heveningham Hall* (Lord Huntingfield), a modern mansion, built 1777, from designs by Sir R. Taylor. The

house is one of the finest, and stands in one of the best parks, in the county. It contains some Dutch and Flemish paintings. The *Ch.* (Dec.) has a fine oak roof. In it is the tomb, with effigies, of Sir John Heveningham, d. 1452, and wife. His figure is a good example of armour. The "coat-armour" of the Heveninghams, said the herald, was "come of Arphaxad, the knight who watcht Christ at his sepulchre." Their crest, a Saracen's head, is said to have been won by Sir William Heveningham, who, temp. Richd. I., "overcame Safer, a daring Saracen, captain of a castle in Palestine."]

[From Halesworth a branch line runs to Southwold, passing

2 m. *Wenhaston* Stat.

3½ m. *Blythburgh* Stat., a small village on the Blythe (which the Domesday record shows to have been a place of some importance before the Conquest), with a very handsome and uniform Perp. *Ch.*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity (1442–73), but much dilapidated. The parapet of open work on the S. aisle, and the buttresses, capped by grotesque monsters, should be noticed. The roof retains the old painting throughout. Some fine old desks and seats remain in the N.E. chapel, probably founded by John Hopton in 1452. There is an original Perp. poor's box, an elegant rood-screen, and a lectern of the same date. The font is fine. Anna, king of the E. Angles, who fell in battle with Penda of Mercia (*Bede*, iii. 18), according to a local tradition, in Bulcamp Forest, a once wooded district N. of Blytheburgh, is said to have been buried here. An altar-tomb of the 15th centy., long shown as Anna's, belongs in reality to Sir John Swillington. A small Augustinian Priory was founded here as a Daughter-house of St. Osyth's in Essex, temp. Hen. I. Some fragments, of no great interest, remain near the parish ch. The fine parish ch. was probably built under the influence of this priory, which possessed the tithes.

Adjoining the village N. is *Henham Hall* (Earl of Stradbroke), whose family (that of Rous) has been settled here for over three centuries. The present house, however, is modern, and was built after the destruction of the ancient mansion by fire in 1773. It contains a few portraits of interest. Near the site of the old hall is a picturesque oak-tree, in which a cavalier lord of Henham was concealed for some days, and supplied with provisions by his wife. "The hero of the tale was, I presume, the Cavalier Baron Sir John Rous, to whom Charles II. wrote an autograph letter, thanking him for his loyal services. I fancy the conjugal heroine must have been the beautiful Elizabeth Knevitt."—*Suckling's* 'Suffolk." In the hollow of this tree Sir Robert Rous and two or three staunch adherents of the Stuarts used to meet and drink deeply to the "King over the water."

1 m. N.W. of Blythburgh is *Blytheford*, where is a fine Perp. *Ch.* with Norm. and E. E. portions. The village possesses Roman remains of more than usual interest. A priory was built here in 1130, which extended nearly to the ch. Will. Dowsing records that he destroyed 200 pictures in the ch. Part of the original screen, however, escaped destruction. The little river *Blythe*, which gives name to these places, rises at Laxfield, and has some rather pretty scenery on its banks. Below Blythburgh it expands into a "broad," and falls into the sea a little S. of Southwold.

7½ m. *Southwold* Stat. (*Inns:* Crown, Old Swan, Royal, Centre Cliff), a fishing town, small seaport, and watering-place with 2155 Inhab.,

which has come into much repute among artists and others, and has been much frequented in the summer since the railway was made. It has a very handsome Perp. *Church* (restored), dedicated to St. Edmund, having a W. tower 100 ft. high, of stone and flint, and a light lantern over the roof. The present ch. was built in the reign of Henry VIII. There was a small ch. here in 1202. The S. porch is a rich specimen of wall tracery and flat flint work. The ch. contains portions of curiously carved stalls and of a splendid rood-loft, the lower panels of which are ornamented with a series of highly-finished paintings of the Apostles, with gilt diaper backgrounds. A sanctus bell-cote marks the junction of chancel and nave.

Over the vestry is a "Jack in Armour," or a "Jack Smite the Clock," a curious carved and painted oak structure representing a man in armour who strikes a bell at the commencement of service. In the vestry is a beautiful carved oak chest, on which is a representation of St. George and the Dragon.

On the Gun Hill is a battery of six guns, taken by Charles Edward at Preston, from Sir John Cope, recaptured at Culloden, and given to Southwold by the Duke of Cumberland, who, compelled by stress of weather, landed here on his return from Scotland, and is said to have been greatly pleased with his reception—very different from the greetings to which the "butcher Cumberland" had been accustomed in the north. The climate of Southwold is unusually mild. Bones of the mammoth occur in the cliffs.

Southwold Bay, better known as *Solebay* (there is a strong propensity to this shortening among the E. Anglians; thus Covehytheness N. of Southwold, becomes "Coatheness"), was, in 1672, the scene of the great fight between the allied English and French fleets under the Duke of York, Lord Sandwich, and Comte d'Estrées, and the Dutch fleet under the famous De Ruyter. The Dutch surprised the English at anchor, so that many of the ships were obliged to cut their cables, run out to sea, and make ready for action. The battle was terrible, and the brunt was chiefly borne by the English and Dutch, the French soon sheering off, according to orders from Louis XIV. to risk as little as possible, and leave the English and Dutch to destroy each other. The Dutch Vice-Admiral, Van Ghent, was killed, De Ruyter wounded, and Lord Sandwich, after maintaining an unequal contest against a superior force, was blown up with his ship. The action continued till 9 at night, when the Dutch drew off, dreadfully shattered, and the English were quite unable to pursue them. The battle was of course within sight and hearing of all this line of coast:—

"Well might you hear their guns, I guess,
From Sizewell gap to Easton ness,
The show was rare and sightly:
They battered without let or stay
Until the evening of that day
'Twas then the Dutchmen ran away,
The Duke had beat them tightly,"

a conclusion of the ballad writer which is not quite consistent with the facts. The Earl of Ossory, then on a visit at Euston, at the Duke of Grafton's, heard the firing, and immediately galloped off to join the fleet. Sir Isaac Newton is also said to have heard it at Cambridge.

Easton Bavents, N. of Southwold, anciently terminated seawards in a long promontory, the Ἐξοχή of Ptolemy, and is said then to have been the most eastern headland of Britain. The little desolate-looking "mere," only separated from the sea by a "spit" of shingle, is a favourite resort of wild fowl. This distinction now belongs to Lowestoft.]

36½ m. *Brampton* Stat. About

half-way between this and the next station, rt., is *Sotterley Hall* (Lt.-Col. F. S. J. N. Barne), a large modern mansion, in a richly-wooded park. In the *Ch.* are good *brasses* for Thomas Playters, 1479, and wife; Robert Bomstead, cic. 1480; Christopher Playters, 1547; Thomas Playters, 1572; and Thomasine, wife of Wm. Playters, 1578. All these brasses deserve attention. In the E. window are the figures, in stained glass, of Thomas Playters (the first of the Playter brasses) and his seven sons. This Sir Thomas was a strong partizan of the White Rose; and the manor of Sotterley was bestowed on him by Edward IV. The family of the same name, which had hitherto held it, had embraced the opposite side, and their lands were confiscated accordingly.

42 m. *Beccles* Junct. Stat. (for Beccles, see Rte. 20), whence a short line branches to Lowestoft with an intermediate station at 47½ m. *Carlton Colville.* With the exception of the *Ch.* at *Mutford*, 1½ m. S.W. of Carlton, which has a round tower, with a ruined western porch or Galilee of Norm. date, and resembling that at Ely in its unusual length, there is nothing to detain the tourist until he reaches

49¾ m. *South Lowestoft.* (*Inns:* Royal Hotel, a large, well furnished house with moderate charges, pleasantly situated close to the pier, and at the extremity of the esplanade; the "Harbour Hotel," well conducted, moderate.)

(The rly., in passing to New Lowestoft, skirts the banks of *Lake Lothing*, now forming the Inner Harbour, are not very picturesque. A ridge of land divides this lake from *Oulton Broad*, a rather pretty sheet of water. Through this broad, and through Lake Lothing, the river Waveney formerly found its way to the sea. The channel was open in Camden's time, but afterwards silted up, and was only re-opened in 1827 (see *post*).

Lake Lothing (the etymology is quite uncertain) seems to have given name to the half-hundred of Lothingland (Ludingaland in Domesday), of which it partly formed the southern border).

South Lowestoft is a new town, with a marine terrace, and several streets of good houses, well adapted for summer visitors desiring sea-bathing, erected on a height above the sea. It has fine sands for bathing or riding, and a noble expanse of sea-view, often diversified with large fleets of shipping, and many fishing boats. There are good lodging houses both in the old and the new town.

South Lowestoft owes its existence to the enterprise of Sir S. M. Peto, who was for some time owner of Somerleyton and lord of the manor of Lowestoft. He purchased (1844) the harbour, formed 1827–31 by cutting through the dam of sands and shingle which had filled up the mouth of the Lake Lothing,—thus admitting the sea once again into it, and restoring to the river Waveney a direct outlet into the sea. This work was originally executed by Mr. Cubitt. The improvements afterwards made by Sir Samuel Peto to the harbour—including the leading of a railway to its margin—are on a very large scale, and are works of interest to the engineer as well as to ordinary beholders.

The artificial canal joining Lake Lothing to the sea is crossed by the high road on an iron *Swing Bridge*, 50 ft. span, distant not more than 100 yards from the Royal Hotel and the Rly. terminus. On the rt. extends the Outer Harbour, formed by 2 vast *Piers*, that N. 1800 ft. long; that S. 1215 ft., of blocks of masonry, filled in with concrete, and cased with a framework of wood. At the extremities are 2 lighthouses. At the

entrance to the N. Pier, a new fish-market (480 ft. by 60) was constructed in 1865 by the G. E. Rly. Company. Here the fish are received from the boats, sold by the fish "auctioneers," and conveyed direct to the station. The S. Pier (a small charge is made for admission) forms a very agreeable promenade; and has a good reading-room towards its centre, besides which a concert-room has recently been erected. On this pier a band plays 3 times daily during the season. There has been opened a harbour of refuge, accessible at all times of the tide, and communicating with the Inner Harbour, a sheet of water 2 m. long (originally Lake Lothing), which has been dredged, lined with wharves ¾ m. long, and furnished with warehouses. On its N. margin is the Rly. terminus, and from it opens out a long line of inland navigation—up the Waveney to Beccles, and up the Yare to Norwich, and the Bure to Aylsham. The construction of this harbour cost not less than 320,000*l.*; but the results of this great outlay have hardly equalled expectation. It has been found very difficult to prevent the harbour from becoming silted up; and the harbour itself has not been frequented to the extent that was reasonably hoped.

South Lowestoft is however one of the best and most agreeable watering-places on this coast—for those who can be contented with a grand stretch of open sea, an invigorating air, admirable bathing, good hotels or lodging houses, and an excellent esplanade. The inland country is fairly interesting for the eastern counties. The *Esplanade* is a broad raised terrace, with a capital sea-view. The point visible S. is Cove Hythe, marked by its ruined ch. The sea here is very shallow, and wrecks are frequent. Two life-boats are kept.

St. John's, the Church of New Lowestoft, was built in 1853.

(For *excursions*, see *post*, after Old Lowestoft.)

Lowestoft.—(*Inns:* Suffolk Hotel, not far from the Stat., recently erected with good accommodation for visitors. The town was incorporated in 1888, and now gives its name to one of the polling districts of Suffolk. In the High-street, The Crown and Anchor, and The Crown, both commodious. The latter has a good posting establishment. Pop. of Lowestoft Borough, 19,696. "Lestoffe," as Camden says, "hangs, as it were, over the sea." (The name in 'Domesday Book' is *Lothu Wis-toft*, *i.e.*, the enclosure by the *Water* of the Norse invader Loð or *Loth*. His family or clan settled in the Hundred of *Lothing* land and by Lake *Lothing*. They are found also in *Loddon*, in Norf., which is in 'Domesday Book' *Lodinga Lothinga*, "the settlement of the descendants of Loð.") It is a considerable fishing town and port, as well as a watering-place, situated on an eminence above the sea, upon the most eastern point of land in England. The high road traverses its narrow main street, divided by narrow lanes, locally called "scores" (A.-S. *scoren* = to cleave), from which a number of gardens slope down to the Denes, a deserted beach intervening between the cliff and the sea, here edged with a line of sheds for the curing of herrings, the fishery of which forms the chief resource of the town. About 210 vessels, averaging from 20 to 40 tons, are employed in the herring trade. These Denes, partly covered with turf and furze, but throughout sand-sprinkled, are worth a visit. The sea here is unrestrained by wall or esplanade, and is fine and wild. The town itself, with its red houses and trees, affords picturesque "bits;" and in the distance is seen Yarmouth, the old and more powerful rival of Lowestoft in the herring fishery. (For the fights between the Yarmouth and Lowestoft ships, see *Yarmouth*, **Norfolk,**

Rte. 22.) The Ness, here marked by a new iron lighthouse, is the most easterly point of land in England. The land at Dunwich, and probably at other places on the coast, formerly extended much farther seaward; but, whereas this line of coast has elsewhere been encroached on by the sea, a current running between the land at Lowestoft and the Holme Sand, a short distance off it, has assisted the growth of a natural embankment, and the Ness Denes are still gradually extending themselves. The sea appears at one time to have washed the foot of the cliff on which the town is built.

On these Denes George II. landed on his return from Hanover, January, 1736. The royal barge, in which, besides the King, was the Countess of Yarmouth, and a large retinue, was lifted bodily by a company of sailors, who carried it to the beach with all on board. This must have been a somewhat perilous compliment; and a Mr. Jex, who conducted the king to the town, placed him in still greater peril by awkward driving. His landing was celebrated in rhyme:

"Blest be the day, be none distinguished more,
Than that which brought him to the Lowestoft shore.
. . . . . .
Bright ministering angels then were there,
George and Great Britain were their guardian care,
O'er him their sacred wings extended wide,
Checked the rude winds and stemmed the swelling tide."

John Adams, the first Ambassador from the United States, landed here in 1784.

The single point of interest in the old town of Lowestoft, is the *Town Hall*, opened in 1860. It contains a stained glass window by *Ballantine* of Edinburgh (designed by Thomas), representing the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," and intended to commemorate the alliance between France and England, during the Crimean war. This window was exhibited at Paris in 1855, and cost 800*l*. Two smaller windows contain the arms of Sir S. M. Peto, and those of the town. All three were the gifts of Sir S. Peto. Over the clock is a bell (from which the curfew is tolled), made from brasses stolen from St. Margaret's Ch. by Dowsing, 1644. In 1874 *Belle Vue Park*, on the Yarmouth road, was thrown open to the public. Here spanning a ravine which divides the Park from the North Common is a fine bridge presented by William Youngman, Esq., first mayor of Lowestoft. It was opened in 1887 by Sir Saville Crossley, Bart., M.P., Recently erected in the London Road is the new Public Hall and Reading Rooms; a Masonic hall is also attached.

Apart from the town, at a distance of ½ m. W. of it, stands, quite alone, the fine old Perp. *Ch. of St. Margaret* (the keys are kept in Lowestoft), with a small tower and spire of wood. The buttresses are enriched, and the E. end, chequered with flint and stone, encloses a fine Perp. window, filled with bad modern glass. There is no chancel arch, and no external distinction between nave and chancel. The Perp. piers are fine. The ch. has recently been restored, at a very considerable cost. The aisle windows are unusually lofty, rising nearly to the height of the nave clerestory. The interior is 182 ft. long, 43 ft. high. There is a S. porch, a small crypt under the chancel, a good wooden roof, and a curious font surrounded with two rows of saints, much defaced by the Puritans. The Rev. Robert Potter, translator of Æschylus, Sophocles, &c., and vicar of Lowestoft (1789), is buried in the ch., while a number of naval heroes, chiefly natives, among them Admiral Utber and his two sons, Sir John Ashby, Captains Mighelle, Arnold, Allen, and Leake, are interred here, and have plain wall slabs or table-tombs. In the

chancel lies James Howard, son of the Earl of Berkshire, killed 1665, in *the great sea-fight off Lowestoft*, between the Dutch under Opdam and Tromp, and the English under the Duke of York. After 17 hours' hard fighting the Dutch lost the day. 14 ships and 4000 men were destroyed, 18 ships and 2000 men taken. Opdam's ship blew up in the middle of the action, and all on board perished. Admiral Cortenaer was wounded. On the side of the English the chief losses were the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Muskerry, Mr. Boyle, and Major Thomas Wilde, whose descendants were afterwards represented by the Turners of Gt. Yarmouth.

The low tower is perhaps earlier than the rest of the ch., which was rebuilt in the 15th centy., by the Priory of St. Bartholomew, in Smithfield, to which it belonged. In the ch.-yard is interred Sir J. E. Smith, the botanist, author of the 'British Flora.' His widow, Lady Smith, died at Lowestoft in 1877, aged 104. Thomas Nash, the bitter prose satirist of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was born at Lowestoft, in 1567, the son of William Nash, then officiating minister there. At the N. end of the High-street of Lowestoft is the Upper *Lighthouse*. The present structure of stone and iron takes the place of the old building, which dated from 1609, and was one of the earliest in England. It is about 70 ft. high, stands 123 ft. above the sea, and shows a red (fixed) light and a white (revolving) light, which is visible 20 m. distant. It is the first light usually seen by vessels making for London from the northern ports of Europe. Near the lighthouse is the newly made park, very prettily laid out, from which a view of Yarmouth may be obtained. During the season a band plays here in the evening.

Excursions:—

(a) S. of Lowestoft, *Benacre* and *Cove Hythe* (5 m.) may be visited; and the expedition may be continued to *Southwold* (12 m.; see the present Rte., *ante*).

Benacre Hall (Sir A. S. Gooch, Bart.), is a large, well-proportioned white-brick building, of the Wyatt school. The Park is screened by noble woods. E. of it are the picturesque ruins of *Cove Hythe Ch.* The square tower, as seen through the chancel window, will repay a visit.

Bishop Bale (d. 1573), author of our earliest English historical play ('Kynge Johan'), and the last of the race of miracle writers, was born at South Cove in 1495.

(b) N. of Lowestoft, the pedestrian may walk along the cliffs (or by the sands at low tide) to *Yarmouth*, about 10 m. But the most interesting excursion in this direction is that to *Somerleyton Hall* (see *post*).

The distance *by road* from Lowestoft to Yarmouth is about 10 m. The road passes over high ground, through well-wooded scenery. On this road the objects of interest are:—*Gunton Ch.* (rt. at 1½ m. from Lowestoft), Norm. (but with later additions), with a round tower. In this parish, in the middle of the last centy., a manufactory of china was established, but was kept working for only a short time: its productions are of course rare and valuable. 3 m. rt. is *Corton Ch.*, in ruin, except the chancel, which has been restored. *Corton Hall*, the Elizabethan house on the cliff, is the residence of J. J. Colman, Esq., M.P. for Norwich, and contains a capital museum of curiosities, local old prints, books, &c. *Hopton Ch.*, 4¼ m. rt., has been rebuilt in very good taste. *Gorleston Ch.*, 7½ m. l., is chiefly Dec. It contains the interesting *brass* of Sir John Bacon, circ. 1292. The effigy is cross-legged, a position of the rarest occurrence in brasses. The font has the 7 Sacraments, and a representa-

tion of the Saviour in Judgment. It retains much of its ancient painting and gilding. The ch. has never recovered the desecration and destruction it underwent during the Civil War, at the hands of one Francis Jessope of Beccles, who smashed windows, destroyed the organ, "rent to pieces a hood and surplices," and "brake the popish inscription 'My flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed.'" The building was left a wreck. It has recently been restored at considerable expense. A second destruction, much to be regretted, was wrought in this neighbourhood in 1768, when a circle of large stones, 10 ft. high, was removed from a field called Stoneclose. The extreme rarity of such primæval remains on the Eastern coasts of England gave much interest to this example. At Gorleston a fine wooden pier, 2000 ft. long, projects into the sea, and forms the defence of Yarmouth harbour on the S. side. The vast numbers of fishing craft and vessels continually entering and leaving the harbour impart to the view great liveliness and interest. There are few ports on the English coast in which the picturesqueness of fishing craft can be better studied.

From Lowestoft the next station is

2½ m. *Oulton Broad* Stat.

Oulton Hall, 3 m. W., was the property of the late George Borrow, author of the 'Bible in Spain.' He died 1881, and is buried in Oulton ch.-yard.

5 m. *Somerleyton* Stat.

Somerleyton Hall (Sir Saville Crossley). The hall is only shown on certain days, about which inquiry should be made at the Royal Hotel, New Lowestoft, where tickets of admission are to be procured. The excursion may be continued to Herringfleet, returning by Lound and Blundeston. This part of Lothingland is well wooded, though flat. Somerleyton may be reached by the Norwich and Lowestoft rly., which has a stat. there; but the hall is 2 m. distant. The distance by road from Lowestoft is 8 m.

Somerleyton was from a very early period the chief seat of the Lords of the "Island of Lothingland" (see *ante*). It passed through Fitz Osberts, Jernigans, and many others, until in 1844 it was sold by Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne to Sir S. M. Peto. From him it has passed to Sir S. Crossley. The architect of the present house, of red brick and stone, was *John Thomas*, sculptor of the statues in the new Houses of Parliament, and in many respects his work is much to be praised, though the fine old house of the Jernigans, Garneys, Allens, and Anguishes was all but pulled down to erect it. Of Old Somerley nothing remains but a room or two, and one of the finest lime-tree avenues (450 ft. long) in any part of England. The gardens (and especially the winter garden, under glass) are modern, and are well worth a visit. The house itself is gorgeous with frescoes, rich chimney-pieces, and carved ceilings. *Maclise's* fresco of "Chivalry" is in the hall. In the dining-room are two fine *Stanfields*, "The Victory, with the body of Nelson, entering Gibraltar Bay," and the "Siege of San Sebastian." There are other good modern pictures; and in one of the lobbies is the case of stuffed animals from Nuremberg, famous in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

The ch. in the park was rebuilt by Sir S. M. Peto. The park contains about 300 acres.

1½ m. N.W. of Somerleyton is *Herringfleet* (Harlingflet in Domesday), where was a Priory of Augustinian Canons, known as St. Olave's, and founded by Roger Fitz

Osbert, temp. Hen. III. The Priory was dedicated to the Virgin and to St. Olave; and the seal represented St. Olave, crowned with a cross in the l. hand and a battle-axe in the rt. The Priory is now occupied as a labourer's dwelling, but the crypt is very perfect. The *parish Ch.*, dedicated to St. Margaret, belonged to the Priory, and is Norman, with later additions. It has a round tower (like most of the Lothingland churches), noticeable for the windows in its upper stage, where a circular arch with blind tympanum encloses two triangular-headed lights. The east window of the tower is said to be undoubtedly Saxon, but it may have been brought from some other place. There are some good Norman portions in the interior of the ch., which has been refitted; and the glass in the E. window is from the ch. of the Friars Minor, at Cologne. *Herringfleet Hall* (H. M. Leathes, Esq.) contains a good collection of pictures, chiefly Dutch. Among them is a full-length, by *Herman van der Mign*, of William Leathes, Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels and the Hague, under George I.

Ashby Ch. (2 m. N.E. of Herringfleet) has a round tower, the lower part of which is Norm. *Lound Ch.* (1½ m. S.E. of Ashby) has a thatched roof (to which the nave is open), some screen work, a good Perp. E. window, and a round tower. The modern altar-piece, of carved oak, was shown in the Great Exhibition of 1851. *Blundeston Ch.* has a round (perhaps Norm.) tower, and a carved screen, worth notice. In this parish is Blundeston House long the residence of the Rev. Norton Nicholls, who formed its grounds. It is, says Matthias, in his 'Obs. on the Life of Gray,' "one of the most finished scenes of cultivated sylvan delight which this island can offer to our view." Gray visited Nicholls here, and a pollard oak and summer-house at the end of the lake are pointed out as his favourite haunts. Here also Dickens laid the scene of the birth of David Copperfield. The place is really pretty, though it has been much altered. The little *Church* of *Flixton* (dedicated to St. Andrew, but said to occupy the site of an earlier ch., dedicated to St. Felix — hence *Flixton* Felix-ton) is a picturesque ivy-covered ruin.

6 m. *St. Olave's* Junct., where it joins the main line.

Fritton Ch. is then passed, rt. The original building was Norm. with an apsidal chancel, and a round W. tower. The nave seems to have been entirely rebuilt, and is now Dec. A curious thing about this church is that the chancel is lower than the nave, and the sacrarium is a step lower still. The communion table is a good example of Jacobæan work. The font *was* a large silver vase, "the gift of Richard Fuller, Esq., in 1769;" but this has happily been replaced by a true font of Norm. character. Some mural paintings (including a figure of St. Christopher) have been discovered (and allowed to remain) on the nave wall. Nave and chancel are thatched. At Fritton is a lake or "broad," covering 60 acres, and very picturesque. Its banks are fringed with birches; and decoys are established on many parts of the lake. Wild fowl of various species abound here in winter. Pike, perch, and eels are taken in the lake—for fishing in which application must be made to Mr. Pettingill at the Farm House called "Fritton Old Hall."

Belton Stat. Here the *Ch.* is early Perp., and has been restored. The round tower is modern. On the nave wall is a painting (of very late character) representing "les trois

vifs et les trois morts," — three knights encountering three skeletons, who point to the cross. The subject has been found elsewhere on the walls of, chiefly Perp., churches, as at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, at Charlewood, Surrey, at Ditchingham, and at Wymondham, in Norfolk, and elsewhere. It occurs also in parts of France and Belgium. There was a well-known 'moralité' on this subject, dating from the 13th centy. Something resembling it occurs in the painting by Andrea di Orgagna at Pisa, called the Triumph of Death.

From this stat. Burgh Castle, 2 m. N., may be visited.

[*Burgh Castle* (the name seems to have been given by the Northmen who frequented, and settled on, this coast—compare the 'Brughs' of Zetland) was purchased by the late Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., with the praiseworthy design of preserving it. It has been supposed (with great probability) to be the Roman station and camp of Gariononum, which certainly stood on the Yare=Garienis. The Stablesian horse, according to the Notitia, were stationed there, and it presents one of the most perfect remains in England of a Roman work. It occupies a platform above the estuary formed by the junction of the rivers Yare and Waveney, anciently "Garienis ostium." Since the walls were erected, the waters have receded, leaving a strip of marshland below the castle.

Of the original fortification (a parallelogram enclosing about five acres, the longer sides of which measured 640 ft.), the wall upon 3 sides remains tolerably perfect. As some traces of masonry were found in 1850 on the W. side, it seems probable that the castle never had a fourth wall, so that the sea, as at Richborough in Kent, and Pevensey in Sussex, faced by a quay, would be considered a sufficient defence.† Mr. Harrod does not accept the old conclusion that the valleys of the Yare and Waveney were broad estuaries in comparatively recent times. The existing wall is about 9 ft. thick, and 14 ft. high, built of flint with bonding courses of tile at intervals, after the usual Roman fashion. It is flanked by 6 solid circular towers, of which 4 are on the E. side. These mural towers, in figure about four-fifths of a circle of 14 ft. diameter, are built detached from the wall, and are not thoroughly joined to it, being only bonded into it near the summit: they are perfectly solid, and in one or two instances have settled away from the wall. One on the N. side lies prostrate. They are clearly Roman work. The principal gateway is on the E. and most perfect side. When one of the towers fell, it was discovered that the foundation was laid upon a course of oak-planking, which rested on a solid bed of concrete. Many coins of the Lower Empire have been found here, and many fragments of urns in the field under the E. wall,—proving that the burial-place was there. An ancient road called the "Jews' way" begins near the church, and has been traced for several miles in a S.E. direction.

Burgh Castle commands a wide view along the Breydon water (as the "broad" is called, formed by the junction of the Yare and the Waveney). Yarmouth is visible, and the flats beyond it; and from the towers of the castle the camp at Norwich (Venta Icenorum ?) might have been signalled. The flint of the walls is well contrasted with the courses of red tile—all much weather stained. Elder-bushes and ivy overhang the walls; and a thicket of larger trees covers part of the adjoin-

† Notices of Mr. Harrod's excavations at Burgh Castle in 1850–55, will be found in the 'Norfolk Archæol.' vol. v. He supposes that there had been a W. wall, and found what he regarded as its foundations.

ing slope. Burgh is hardly so interesting or suggestive as Rutupiæ (Richborough in Kent) of Anderida (Pevensey); but it belongs to the same class of defensive castles as Rutupiæ, and, like that, was under the rule of the "Vir spectabilis," the Count of the Saxon shore. It recalls powerfully the later days of Roman dominion in this island.

The *Church*, a little N. of the castle, has a round tower, the upper part of which is modern. Within is a Norm. font. Near the ch. are slight traces of a monastery of early foundation, but of which little has been recorded. For the visions of St. Fursæus, see *Bede*. "The stranger, on the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare, contemplating the lichen-encrusted ruins of the Roman castrametation . . . . scarcely supposes that those grey walls once enclosed the cell of an obscure anchorite, destined, so strangely is the chain of causation involved, to exercise a mighty influence equally upon the dogma and genius of Roman Christendom. This was the Milesian Scot Fursæus, who, received in E. Anglia by King Sigebert, there became enwrapped in the trances which disclosed to him the secrets of the world beyond the grave. . . . Fursæus kindled the spark which, transmitted to the inharmonious Dante of a barbarous age, occasioned the first of the metrical compositions from which the 'Divina Commedia' arose."—*Palgrave's* 'Normandy and England,' i. 163.

On a carved oak beam spanning the village schoolroom is the inscription—"bis cremabatur, denuo reedificatur. Twyce brent aforne is bylt agean by robert Thorne the parson, 1548, edvdi 6. 2." (second Edw. VI.).

There seems no doubt that during the Roman period a large part of the flat land through which the rivers of Norfolk now wind to the sea was one extensive estuary, extending far inland. It is said to have reached, in breadth, from Caister to Gorleston, and, by creeks and inlets, W. to Beccles and Bungay, and N.W. to Acle, Norwich, Hornenge, and Wroxham—the tides having free access, so that ships might sail up to these (then) seaports. Under the walls of Burgh, and in the marshes lying between the shores of this estuary, parts of anchors, rings, &c., have been discovered from time to time. The process by which this district was converted from water and marsh into a rich pasture seems to have been partly natural, owing to sand-banks thrown up by the sea, and to have been partly owing to the increased population of the country, with its results of diking, draining, &c.]

[*Bradwell Ch.*, 1½ m. W., is Dec., with a good E. window. The ch. has been restored and reseated. (*J. T. Bottle*, archt.) N. of the altar is the curious monument of Wm. Vesey, 1644—his 2 wives and 7 children, "sub hoc muro sepulti,"—a group of small coloured figures. A local tradition asserts that the monument represents the discovery by four sisters of an infant brother, lost in Bradwell Wood,—a story probably invented to account for the arrangement of the group.]

From Belton the rly. speedily reaches

Yarmouth Stat. (See **Norfolk**, Rte. 22.)

ROUTE 17.

IPSWICH TO NEWMARKET, BY BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

(*Great Eastern Railway.*)

This rly. meets with no very serious engineering difficulties, except in the boggy character of the ground near Stowmarket. There is a handsome bridge and a high embankment at Bury. It runs closely parallel to and on the side of the turnpike road the whole way. The highest gradient is 1 in 132. As high as Stowmarket the line follows the valley of the Gipping.

2¾ m. *Bramford* Stat.

This manor was attached by Wm. Rufus to Battle Abbey. On the l. is the *Ch.*, rather a handsome structure, chiefly Dec. The font is fine Perp. with a lofty carved cover. The lofty chancel is divided from the nave by an arcade of three arches, an unusual arrangement. Close by the rly. are the extensive artificial manure works of Messrs. Packard.

(*Burstall Ch.*, 2½ m. l., is good Dec., and deserves notice.)

5 m. *Claydon.* The ch. here (Dec.) has been partly rebuilt, — not too judiciously.

[4½ m. l. is *Elmsett*, a *Church*, said (but very questionably) to include some Saxon fragments, and containing the effigy of Edward Sherland, who died 1609, and "lived his whole life a single man." The ch. is chiefly Dec. with some later additions. The parsonage is ancient, and was once defended by a moat. Here John Boyse was born, son of the rector, in 1560, and became afterwards himself rector. Boyse was one of the translators of James I.'s Bible; and, says Fuller, "while St. Chrysostom lives, Mr. Boice shall not die, such his learned pains on him in the edition of Sir Henry Savil." Rt. (1 m. beyond Claydon) is *Shrubland Hall* (Sir Wm. Middleton, Bart.), celebrated for its magnificent gardens. (See Rte. 12, Excursion from Ipswich.)]

8¾ m. *Needham Market* Stat. *Inn:* Swan; small, but very clean. This is a village of 1393 inhab., on the Gipping, once a seat of the woollen manufacture; but as that declined it became poor to a proverb, which may perhaps account for the name of a suburban farm, called Hungry-gut Hall. The village is seen on the l. The *Ch.* has good Perp. buttresses, but has no great interest, nor are there any important churches on either side of the line between Ipswich and Stowmarket; with the exception of *Barking* (1 m. S. of Needham), which is principally Dec. and has a fine Perp. rood-screen worth notice. 1 m. E. of Needham is *Bosmere*, a small lake feed by the Gipping, and once perhaps much larger than at present. It gives name to the hundred.

12 m. *Stowmarket* Stat.

Stowmarket (*Inns:* Fox; King's Head) is a thriving town (Pop. 5006) at the junction of the 3 rivulets which form the Gipping, and is connected by a canal with Ipswich. It has an extensive trade in barley, malting is much carried on, and about 130 acres of hops are cultivated in the vicinity. Hempen fabrics, sacking, and twine are made here. A considerable manufacture of gun cotton is carried on here. A terrible explosion took place in the factory in Aug. 1871, when 23 persons were killed and many wounded. Messrs. Prentice's well-known artificial manure works are here.

The *Church*, seen on the l., rising above the town, is distinguished by its taper spire of wood, springing from a square flint tower to a height of 120 ft. It is for the most part Dec., and contains the arched tomb of an abbot of St. Osyth's in Essex (to which monastery the ch. belonged), from which the brasses have been torn, possibly by Dowsing, the Puritan iconoclast. The S. porch is very good and lofty. A manor-house once attached to St. Osyth's still remains. The brothers Whistlecraft, whose names were prefixed to 'The Monks and the Giants,' are there described as saddlers and harness makers of this place, and some time after the publication of the book a person really bearing that name claimed and obtained a present from its actual author, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Frere.

Young, Milton's tutor, to whom one of his Latin elegies is addressed, was vicar of Stowmarket, and has a monument in the ch. Young was chaplain to the English factory at Hamburg, when Milton, then aged 18, wrote his 'Elegy,' which has been translated by Cowper. Milton afterwards visited him here at 'Stoa Icenorum,' as he calls Stowmarket; and a mulberry-tree of great size formerly in the vicarage garden is said to have been planted by the poet, who, judging from the traditions here and at Cambridge, seems to have had a passion for planting mulberries. An original portrait of Young, who was one of the authors of 'Smectymnuus,' is preserved at the vicarage, where his study remains unaltered. Crabbe went to school here 1764–67.

[The Churches of Stonham Aspall and Earl Stonham, 6½ m. E. of Stowmarket, will repay the ecclesiologist for his visit. At *Earl Stonham*, the clerestory (Perp.), "with good two-lights, and a great variety of flush panelling," should be especially noticed. "The west doorway is Perp. within a square head, and the door is a remarkably fine piece of wood carving. The nave has a fine hammer-beam roof, with rich cornice, spandrels, and pendants, all much disfigured by paint." The *Ch.* at *Stonham Aspall* is principally Dec., with a very fine Perp. clerestory in the nave, having "rich two-light windows, divided by delicately parallel buttresses, from which the shafts of the pinnacles rise. The pinnacles themselves have been destroyed." In the churchyard is a monument for one of the Wingfield family, long resident at Broughton Hall, now a farmhouse. The effigy, much injured by time and weather, is represented grasping a serpent. Stonham Aspall is named from the Aspall or Haspell family, its ancient lords. Earl Stonham belonged to the Earls of Norfolk.]

[At *Buxhall*, 3½ m. S.W. of Stowmarket, is a good Dec. *Ch.*, which has sustained but little alteration. In some of the windows are considerable remains of stained glass, of the same date as the building. The font, and a double piscina (both Dec.) in the S. wall of the chancel, deserve special notice. The *Ch.* at *Combs*, 2 m. S. of Stowmarket, has some good Perp. timber work (aisle roofs and screens), and one of the N. aisle windows has been entirely filled with old glass collected from different parts of the ch.]

15½ m. *Haughley Road* Stat.; hence on rt. runs the *Main Railway to Norwich* (Rte. 19). Near the *Church* is an Elizabethan manor-house (A. C. Pretyman, Esq.).

The *Ch.* has some good Dec. portions. In one of the S. aisle windows are the arms of Hailes Abbey, Gloucestershire, to which it belonged. The *Castle* has a mound, moat, and earthen rampart, and several frag-

ments of buildings. It belonged to the Uffords and De la Poles, and afterwards (with the manor-house) to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. It is said to have been of Saxon foundation; and certainly represents the Castle of *Hageneth*, stormed and demolished by the Flemings, under the Earl of Leicester, in October, 1173. It was then held for the King (Henry II.) by Ranulph de Broc. (See Framlingham, Rte. 16.)

In this neighbourhood are extensive hop-grounds.

[The *Ch.* of *Wetherden*, 2 m. E. of Haughley Stat., has a Dec. chancel, and on the north side "a singular chapel, with an arched roof of stone, with bold ribs: it has a piscina, and is only 7 ft. by 5 ft." The nave and S. aisle are good Perp. At the E. end of the latter is a small chapel of one bay, opening into the chancel, and containing the high tomb of the founder, Sir John Salyard, Chief Justice of England, temp. Richard III. The roofs of nave and aisle are very fine (the former has double hammer-beams); and the porch and exterior of the aisle are good examples of Suffolk flint work. The ch. deserves a visit. In the parish are some remains of Wetherden Hall, the old seat of the Sulyards—built, like the ch., by the Chief Justice.]

**Woolpit Church* (the name, 'Wolfpeta' in Doomesday, indicates the site of a wolf-pit or trap in the forest), 1 m. l., is of great interest. The chancel is Dec., with a good E. window. The nave piers and arches Dec. The nave roof very fine Perp., with double hammer-beams, and niches, richly decorated with figures of angels and saints. The aisle roofs are of the same date. The rood-screen is Perp. The clerestory and N. aisle windows Perp., those of the S. aisle Dec. The S. porch is very good Perp., with a groined roof, and parvise chamber. The tower and spire are modern. The *Ch.*, dedicated to St. Mary, belonged to the Abbey of Bury, and contained an image of "Our Lady of Woolpit," much resorted to by pilgrims. It was in order to secure this ch. for his monastery that Abbot Sampson of Bury, when still a simple monk, visited Rome during the schism of the Popes Octavian and Alexander, and pretended to be a Scotsman in order to escape the dangers of his passage through Italy. When asked who he was, he would only reply, "Ride ride Rome, turne Cantiverebury," and so passed as a pilgrim. (See the curious story in 'Jocelin of Brakelond.')

Woolpit is the scene of a remarkable story told by William of Newburgh (*Hist. Anglic.*, Lib. i. c. 27). Near the town, he says, were some very ancient trenches (fossæ) called "Wolfpittes" in English, which gave name to it. Out of these trenches there once came, in harvest time, two children, a boy and girl, whose bodies were of a green colour, and who wore dresses of some unknown stuff. They were caught and taken to the village, where for many months they would eat nothing but beans. They gradually lost their green colour. The boy soon died. The girl survived, and was married to a man of Lynn. At first they could speak no English: but when they were able to do so they said that they belonged to the land of St. Martin, an unknown country, where, as they were once watching their father's sheep, they heard a loud noise, like the ringing of the bells of St. Edmund's Monastery. And then all at once they found themselves among the reapers in the harvest field at Woolpit. Their country was a Christian land, and had churches. There was no sun there, only a faint twilight; but beyond a broad river there lay a land of light. The bell ringing, the river, and the green colour of the children, all belong to true old "fairy mythology."

A mile beyond *Woolpit* is

Rattlesden. The *Church*, Dec. and Perp., was built by the Abbey of Bury. The double hammer-beam roof to the nave is very fine, and is decorated with 33 angles on each side, with expanded wings. In the N. wall, within the sacrarium, is a fine aumbrey beneath a mutilated canopy. The stone steps to the rood-loft are still to be seen. There are also the remains of a fine rood-screen. *Clopton Hall* (Colonel W. Parker) is in this parish. The ch. was restored in 1879 and 1883 (Sir A. Blomfield, archt.).

18 m. *Elmswell* Stat. The *Ch.* contains a very fine octagonal Dec. font, supported on four eagles: and the tower and porch "are exquisite specimens of the Suffolk flint-work. The sacred monograms, I.H.C. and M. crowned, Maltese crosses, Catherine wheels, pots of lilies, and many other devices, are worked with much freedom and grace."

A kind of brick is made here, remarkable for its hardness and white colour. [At *Gedding*, 4½ m. S., is a picturesque old moated hall, now a farmhouse, once a seat of the Buckenhams; and a Ch., chiefly Dec., with triple chancel arch and leper's grating (restored, 1884); a moat ran round the ch., and is still to be seen.]

22½ m. *Thurston* Stat. The line here quits the chalk for the sands of the plastic clay. On rt. is *Thurston Ch.*, with a Dec. S. aisle and Perp. chancel. The clerestory lights of the nave are deeply set quatrefoils.

Rougham, l. of the Thurston Stat., is the seat of Philip Bennet, Esq. The Hall is a modern castellated building of brick, with a lofty tower. The grounds are remarkable for the fine growth of rhododendrons. In the *Ch.* are *brasses* to Sir Roger Drury (1418) and his wife (1405),—said to be the oldest of the many monuments of that widely spread race. During Elizabeth's progress through Suffolk and Norfolk in 1578, Sir William Drury entertained her Majesty at Rougham "with a costly and delicate dinner." The mother of Sir Robert Walpole was Mary, only daughter of Sir Jeffry Burwell, of Rougham. (A very remarkable Roman sepulchral chamber was found by Prof. Henslow in 1844 in the "East Low Hill" at Rougham. Its remains were perfect, and the contents, arranged as when first discovered, are now in the Museum of the Suffolk Archæological Society at Bury.) At

26½ m. we reach *Bury St. Edmund's.* (See Rte. 14.)

The first stat. on the line westward (still a branch of the Great Eastern) is 30 m. *Saxham.* Little Saxham *Church*, with its round tower, deserves a visit. (See Rte. 14, Excursion from Bury.)

The *Ch.* at *Risby*, about 2 m. N. of Saxham Stat., has a round tower of late Norm. date, worth comparing with that at Little Saxham.

33 m. *Higham* Stat. *Barrow Ch.*, S. of this station (for the most part late E. Eng.), contains the tomb of Sir Clement Heigham (d. 1570),

> "A man whom God hath given great pregnancie of wit,
> And therewithal such utterance as for the same was fitte."

Sir Clement was Speaker of Queen Mary's third parliament, which made so edifying a submission to Cardinal Pole (see *Froude*, 'Hist. Eng.,' vol. vi.). Here is also a mural monument by Nich. Stone (who received 40*l.* for it) for his son Sir John Heigham.

36 m. *Kennet* Stat. [S. 2½ m. is *Moulton*, where is a good Perp. *Ch.*, well restored. The roofs are good, and some old woodwork remains,

together with some fragments of stained glass. *Dalham Hall*, 2 m. S.E., was built by Simon Patrick, Bp. of Ely. The park is picturesque.] There is nothing to delay the tourist until he reaches

40¾ m. *Newmarket.* (See **Cambridge**, Rte. 34.)

ROUTE 18.

IPSWICH TO NORWICH, BY DEBENHAM, EYE, AND DISS.

(Road.)

This route follows the old high road from Ipswich to Diss.

2 m. beyond Ipswich is *Westerfield*, where is a station on the branch of the East Suffolk Rly. which runs to Woodbridge. (For the churches at *Tuddenham* and *Playford*, within short distances of Westerfield, see Rte. 16.)

Witnesham, l. of the road, was the birthplace (1759) of Kirby the entomologist. He was born in Witnesham Hall, long the property of the Meadows family, one of whom his father, William Kirby, had married.

There is little to delay the tourist, and the churches on either side of the road will not repay a visit, until he reaches

8½ m. **Helmingham Hall* (Lord Tollemache), the seat of the Tollemache family, in the midst of a fine park traversed by noble avenues. The hall is a venerable brick mansion of the reign of Henry VIII., surrounded by a moat of clear water, abounding in fish, and crossed by a drawbridge, still regularly raised at night, and which is traditionally said to have been drawn up every night for 800 years. It has certainly been so for the last 300. The hall is an interesting and well-preserved specimen of domestic architecture, little altered since the time when Queen Elizabeth was entertained here for five successive days by Sir Lionel Tollemache. The house retains its old furniture, oaken cabinets, and panelling of oak black as ebony with age. Here are preserved the bed, lute, and spinet of Queen Elizabeth; also her portrait, with auburn locks. Elizabeth was here in 1561, and on leaving Helmingham gave the lute on which she had played during her visit to her host. It has since been carefully preserved under glass, and is no doubt a genuine relic. The hall, with an open roof of timber, is hung round with ancient armour. The large dining-room contains a collection of old "black jacks." The library abounds in early printed books, among them a copy of Caxton's 'Game of Chess,' the first book printed in England. There is also a MS. copy of Alfred's translation of Orosius. The whole house is adorned with family portraits, remarkable rather in an historical point of view than as specimens of art. There are, however, some by *Lely*, *Kneller*, and *Reynolds*, and two landscapes by *Wilson*—views in Cheshire. The wood carving of the principal chimney-pieces is very good and noticeable.

Helmingham was acquired in the 15th centy. by marriage with its heiress.

In the park are some magnificent oaks (one between the Hall and the Church is 23 ft. in girth); and some red deer are kept here, besides large herds of fallow.

The family is of great antiquity,

having held lands at Bentley in this county before the Conquest, whence the lines inscribed on the old manor-house :—

"When William the Conqueror reign'd with great fame,
Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache was my name."

In Domesday Book the name is written Toelmag.

In the *Church*, which stands within the park, are many monuments to the Tollemaches (beginning early in the 17th centy.), including one to Gen. Thos. Tollemache, killed in leading the ill-designed descent upon Brest in 1694; and one by *Nollekens*, to the memory of the Countess of Dysart, who died in 1804. The S. side of the nave is occupied by a costly monumental structure, so large and lofty that the roof has been displaced to make room for it. It contains in four niches kneeling statues of the four first Tollemaches who settled at Helmingham. The ch. itself is Dec. and Perp. The tower of flint was built by one of the Tollemaches in 1487, and bears a curious inscription on its S. side near the ground, "Scandit ad ethera virgo puerpera virgula Jesse." (The ch. is dedicated to the Virgin, but this inscription seems to indicate that it was dedicated in especial honour of the Assumption. Gressinghall in Norfolk is thus dedicated.)

Both ch. and mansion have been admirably restored by the late proprietor of the domain, the first Lord Tollemache. Numerous Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood of Helmingham, and in the "Wilderness"—a part of the Rectory garden—24 skeletons were discovered in 1864. The bones of animals and pottery, found with them, seem of the British period; and the remains altogether indicate some special catastrophe—probably a general massacre—of which the date and history can only be guessed at. The ch. is near a large ancient cemetery (British), and may mark the Christianization of an old sacred site.

10 m., ½ m. off the road, rt. is *Framsden*, where is a tolerably good Dec. and Perp. ch. The porch and tower, both Perp., are the best portions. At

12 m. rt. is *Brome Hall*, a picturesque Elizabethan house, built most probably by Sir Thomas Cornwallis (d. 1590). Brome was the cradle of the distinguished family of Cornwallis, and was acquired, very early in the 15th centy. by the marriage of John Cornwallis, son of Thomas "Cornwalleys," merchant of London, with Philippa, daughter of Robert Buctow, Lord of Brome and Oakley. His descendants were settled here for more than four centuries, and enjoyed the successive creations of (1661) Baron Cornwallis, (1753) Viscount Brome and Earl Cornwallis, and (1792) Marquess Cornwallis. The marquisate became extinct in 1823, and the other titles soon afterwards. Brome Hall has been partly pulled down; but it is still picturesque, and its woods and oak avenue are fine. In the *Ch.* (Dec. and Perp. with a round tower—it has been well restored) are some Cornwallis monuments; the most interesting being that of Sir John Cornwallis (d. 1544) and his wife. Sir John was knighted by Henry VIII. for his bravery at the siege of Morlaix in Brittany, and was made Steward of the household of the young prince, afterwards Edw. VI. His effigy represents him in armour, with his Steward's staff. Brome is now the property of Lady Bateman, whose principal residence, Oakley Hall, in the parish of Hoxne, with its memories of St. Edmund, is about 2 m. N.E. (see Rte. 20). At

12½ m. we reach *Debenham*, a market town of 1349 Inhab., at the source of the Deben, in a pretty, well wooded country. The *Ch.* (restored 1884) is Dec. and Perp., of no very high interest. The lower part of the tower, however, may possibly be Saxon. It has long and short work at the angles. The upper part is Dec.

At *Redlingfield*, 4 m. beyond Debenham, and 2 m. rt. of the road, a Benedictine nunnery was founded in 1120. There are still considerable remains of it in a farmhouse, now called the "Hall."

No important ch., or other object of interest, occurs between Debenham and

19½ m. *Eye* (Pop. 2296), so called from its original position on an "eye" or islet surrounded by streamlets. (A short branch line runs to Eye from the station at Mellis, on the Great Eastern Rly. See Rte. 19.) The points of interest at Eye are the castle and the church. The *Castle*, or rather its site, for only fragments of its Norm. stonework remain, consists of a lofty mound, occupying the eastern end of a large elliptical enclosure. It belongs no doubt to the same class of works as those at Clare (Rte. 15), Haughley (Rte. 17), Hargrave, Denham (Rte. 14), in Suffolk, and at Thetford (**Norfolk**, Rte. 32), Castle Acre (Rte. 27), and Castle Rising (Rte. 29) in Norfolk. All these are strongholds, possibly of the British period, but occupied subsequently by Romans and Saxons; and in most cases, as at Eye, chosen as the sites of Norm. stone-built "castles." That of Eye was constructed by Robert Malet, whose father fought at Hastings. It was the head of the Honour, an ancient demesne of the Crown, but granted by the Crown to various persons, during life or at pleasure. The Uffords and De la Poles, Earls of Suffolk, held it for some time; and it formed part of the dower of the Queen Henrietta Maria. Beyond changes of this sort the Castle of Eye has little historical interest. Portions of Norm. masonry remain on the N. side of the mound, and on either side of the enclosure.

The *Church*, restored at a considerable cost (1869), is a very fine building (chiefly Perp.), dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. The tower, 101 ft. high, is an admirable specimen of stone and flint work. The arms on the central battlement, on the S. side, are those of John de la Pole, d. 1493. The fine S. porch is of the same date and character as the tower. (The portal within the porch is E. Eng.) The tower arch is also E. Eng., as are the nave, piers, and arches. The clerestory and open wooden roof are Perp.; as is the very fine *Rood-screen*, with its lower panels filled with painted figures of saints. Among these are St. William of Norwich, the boy said to have been crucified by the Jews (see Norwich Cathedral, Rte. 21); and King Hen. VI. The painted rood-beam bears an inscription from Cranmer's Bible (Matt. xvi.).

The church belonged to a Benedictine Priory founded here by Robert Malet. The whole of the churches in Dunwich (the place of the first E. Anglian, see Rte. 16) were appropriated to this priory, which possessed a treasure called the 'Red Book of Eye' by which the people of the district were accustomed to swear. It was a copy of the Gospels said to have belonged to St. Felix, and was brought to Eye from Dunwich when the ch. of St. Felix (?) was undermined by the sea. Leland saw it here. There are some scanty remains of the Priory, chiefly noticeable for a series of small moated enclosures.

William Broome, who translated eight books of the 'Odyssey' for Pope, was vicar of Eye.

British urns in great numbers were found on the Abbey farm in 1818. ('Gent. Mag.,' Aug., 1818), and more recently at Stoke Ash, near Eye. Many hundred *aurei* of Roman emperors from Valens to Honorius were found near the river in 1781; and it is probable that one line of Roman road ran from Norwich by Eye, Haughley, Clare, and Colchester to London.

25 m. Crossing the river Waveney, which divides the two counties, we enter Norfolk, and reach *Diss*, where is a station on the Eastern Union Rly. (For Diss, and the line thence to Norwich, see **Norfolk**, Rte. 21.)

ROUTE 19.

IPSWICH TO NORWICH, BY STOWMARKET, FININGHAM AND MELLIS.

(Great Eastern Railway.)

For this line, as far as *Haughley* Junct., see Rte. 17.

Beyond Haughley the line is carried through a fertile and well-cultivated district, slightly undulating. The villages are generally distant from the line, as well as the country seats, though several churches are visible from it.

The *Ch.* of *Wyverstone*, seen l., is for the most part Dec., but will not repay a visit.

18½ m. *Finningham* Stat. The chief object of interest in the *Ch.* (which is Perp.) is the font-cover, the upper part of which is very good.

Bacton Ch., seen rt. before reaching Finningham, is Dec. and Perp. with a fine Perp. roof. "It has double hammer-beam principals between each window, and a rich cornice between the principals." The E. bay of this roof is still richly coloured. Some well wrought oak seats yet remain in the ch.

[At Great Thornham, 3 m. N.E. of Finningham, is *Thornham Park* (Lord Henniker). The house contains some good pictures. The *Ch.*, which stands in the park, has been restored.]

23 m. *Mellis* Stat. The ch. here is unimportant. (From this stat. a short branch line runs to *Eye*, see Rte. 18.)

[At *Burgate*, 1 m. N.W., is a Dec. *Ch.*, much injured by alterations, but well worthy of attention, and of comparison with the ch. of Redgrave (see Rte. 20), which, it has been suggested, may have been the work of the same architect. It contains the very fine *brass*, on a Dec. altar-tomb (having shields of arms and winged hearts in its panels), of Sir William de Burgate (1409) and his wife Eleanora, daughter of Sir Thos. Vise de Lou, an old family originally settled at Shelfhanger, Norfolk. The fringe of small bunches of rings, added to the camail and skirt of the hawberk, first appears on the brasses of the first ten years of this century. The *font*, octagonal and raised on two steps, was the gift of the same Sir William Burgate, as appears from an inscription round its rim. The ch. chest is worth notice. It was not carved, but has been painted with a representation of two knights tilting. The work is of the 14th centy.]

26 m. *Diss* Stat. (see for Diss and the line beyond, **Norfolk**, Rte. 21).

ROUTE 20.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S TO BUNGAY AND BECCLES.

(*Road. Rail from Bungay to Beccles.*)

Leaving Bury by the high-road, we reach,

2 m. l., *Barton Hall* (Sir C. J. F. Bunbury), a large modern house containing some very fine paintings (see Rte. 14, Exc. from Bury, where also *Ixworth* is described).

At 6 m. *Ixworth* is a fine Perp. ch., worth notice.

[3 m. N.W. of Ixworth is *Honington*, the birthplace of Robert Bloomfield, author of the 'Farmer's Boy.' *Honington Ch.* has a good Norm. S. door, enriched.]

On rt., 2 m., is *Stow Langtoft Hall* (A. M. Wilson, Esq.). The *Ch.*, which stands within a double-trenched camp, is early Perp., and worth a visit, not only as a good architectural example, but from the beauty of its position and the admirable order in which it is kept. There is a large fresco of St. Christopher on the N. wall. The windows are filled with modern stained glass. In the chancel is a monument to the father of Sir Simonds d'Ewes, the antiquary, who bought Stow in 1614; his son enlarged and beautified the hall.

1½ m. E. is *Little Ashfield* (generally called *Badwell Ash*), the birthplace of Lord Thurlow, 1735, son of the vicar there.

Some interesting churches lie at short distances from the main road on either side, between Ixworth and Diss.

8 m., 1½ m. l., is *Bardwell Ch.* (see Exc. from Bury, Rte. 14).

10½ m., 1½ m. rt., is *Walsham-le-Willows*, a fine Perp. *Ch.*, with a good rood-screen and open roof to nave and aisles. Much of the old seating remains. There is a good font; and the flintwork of the porch, and between the clerestory windows, is fine. *Barningham*, 2½ m. off the road, l., has a Dec. chancel, a Perp. nave, the windows in which retain fragments of stained glass, and a very good Perp. rood-screen, with its original painting and gilding.

14 m., close adjoining the road, is the ch. of *Rickinghall Inferior*, with a tower, round and Norm. below, and above, octagonal and Perp. The pillars dividing the nave from the S. aisle are E. Eng., the chancel early Dec., the nave Perp. At the E. end of the S. aisle is a fine Perp. window of five lights. The W. and S. windows of this aisle are Dec., with beautiful geometrical tracery. In all are fragments of stained glass. About 3 m. N., on the extreme border of the county, is *Thelnetham*, a fine Dec. *Ch.*, with good tracery in its windows.

15 m. *Botesdale*, a contraction of "Botolphsdale," where the *Chapel*, dedicated to St. Botolph, has some good Perp. portions. It was founded as a chantry by John Sheriff; and an inscription on the N. side runs "Orate pro animabus Johannis Sheriff et uxoris ejus." In the old *Grammar-school* here the 1st Lord Ellenborough received his early education.

15½ m. l. is *Redgrave Hall* (Edward Darrel, Esq.), a Grecian building, with a central cupola supported on 4 Ionic columns. The house was

erected in 1770, and cost 30,000*l.* George IV., while Prince of Wales, visited the late Admiral Wilson here, and pronounced the situation of Redgrave Hall the most admirable for a country house in England. Whatever may be thought of this judgment, the park is unquestionably pleasant and well wooded, with a lake of 46 acres; and the site of the house was approved by perhaps a better judge than George IV.,—the famous Abbot Sampson of Bury, who built the first "manor-house" here. At the Dissolution, this manor, with some contiguous estates, was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Nicholas Bacon, made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal by Elizabeth, who visited him at Redgrave, and complained that the house he had built (not the present one) was "too little for him;" to which he adroitly replied, "No, Madam; but your Highness has made me too big for it." It was afterwards purchased, toward the end of the 17th centy., by Chief Justice Holt, but of the old mansion there are no remains.

In *Redgrave Church* (St. Mary) is a monument to Sir N. Bacon and his wife, 1616. (He was eldest son of the Lord Keeper, brother of Lord Bacon and the 1st baronet created by James I.) Their effigies, in marble, were carved by *Nicholas Stone*, and cost 200*l.* There are other monuments to their son, Sir Edmund Bacon, and to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who purchased this estate. His statue, of white marble, represents him seated in his robes, supported on either hand by Justice and Mercy. Cardinal Wolsey was rector of Redgrave, 1506. The ch. itself is very fine Dec., and has an E. window of 7 lights with beautiful curvilinear traces. The chancel deserves special attention. The nave roof is Perp.

In Redgrave parish, but within the bounds of Norfolk, is Lopham Gate, where are the main springs of the Waveney and the Little Ouse—one running E. to Yarmouth, the other N.W. to Lynn.

At *Wortham*, 1½ m. E. of Redgrave, is a good Perp. *Ch.* with a circ. tower, now in ruins. It served as one of the watch-towers for the Abbot of Bury. Some way up, on the inside, is a fireplace.

19 m., 1½ m. l., is *Palgrave*, where is a Dec. and Perp. *Ch.* (which has been restored) of some interest. The nave roof is Perp. and good; and there is a good Trans.-Norm. font. In the ch. is buried "honest Tom Martin of Palgrave," the historian of Thetford. He died in 1774, possessed of a large collection of MSS. and antiquities. His MSS. relating to Suffolk are now at Hardwick Hall.

1½ m. beyond Palgrave, across the Waveney, is *Diss* (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 21). At

24 m. *Scole*, the road crosses the Waveney and the Norwich Rly., and enters Norfolk. l. is a turnpike road to Norwich, 19 m.

The road from Scole to Bungay takes the l. bank of the Waveney, near to the river. At Harleston it meets the line of rly. running from Beccles by Bungay to Tivetshall, and there joining the main line of the Great Eastern Rly.

Scole or Osmundeston is a village of 640 Inhab., situated at the point of junction of the roads from Bury to Yarmouth and from Ipswich to Norwich. This was a very noted place in the days of old-fashioned travelling. Its principal building is a large *inn*, the White Hart, of brick, erected in 1655, by John Peck, merchant of Norwich. The house still retains some carving; but had until the end of the last century an enormous sign containing many figures—Diana and Actæon, Charon, Cerberus, and sundry other worthies, carved in wood by

Fairchild, at a cost of 1057*l.* defrayed by John Peck. In the house was a round bed, large enough to hold 20 couples. Bed and sign have entirely disappeared. Roman remains have been found at Scole; and a field between the ch. and the river appears to have been a burial-ground.

27 m. *Thorpe-Abbots.* The *Ch.* has a round tower of late Norm. date, with an octagonal summit, which seems to be original. The W. door is pointed Norm. In the tower is an original flue, 9 inches square.—*Woodward.*

[1½ m. E. of Scole, and in the parish of Hoxne, is *Oakley Park.* The house was nearly rebuilt by the late Sir E. C. Kerrison, Bart., from the designs of *Sidney Smirke.* It is strictly "classical," and contains some fine rooms, sumptuously furnished, and some good pictures. The house is well placed, overlooking the valley of the Dove, which here flows on to join the Waveney; and the gardens are fine. The park is rich in noble trees; and here stood, until 1849 (when it fell), a very ancient oak, to which, according to the local tradition, St. Edmund was bound when the Danes made him a mark for their arrows (see *Bury St. Edmund's*, Rte. 14). The tree was 20 ft. in circumference; some of the branches measured 70 ft. long; and the entire oak contained 17 loads of timber. It is somewhat remarkable that when the tree was broken up, an arrow-head was found in the heart of it. A stone cross now marks the spot where the tree stood.

The "Eglesdune," where St. Edmund was taken by the Danes (see Rte. 14), was in the immediate neighbourhood of Hoxne; and it was among the woods here that the wolf of the legend protected the Martyr's head. The wooden chapel in which the body of St. Edmund lay until its removal to Bury was at Hoxne, on the site of what is now called the "Abbey." This was a small priory, founded in 950 by Theodored, Bishop of London, and attached to the great house at Bury. The tradition of the place asserts that King Edmund hid himself from the Danes under a bridge over the Dove, now called "Gold Bridge;" and that a newly married couple, crossing the bridge by moonlight, saw the reflection of the King's golden spurs in the water, and betrayed him. Accordingly St. Edmund pronounced a curse on every couple who should cross this bridge on their way to be married; and until the bridge was rebuilt by Sir E. Kerrison, a wide circuit was taken by bride and bridegroom in order to avoid it. (It is thought that the King's bright armour is still to be seen on certain nights, glimmering through the water of the brook.) *Hoxne Church* is entirely Perp. The chancel has been rebuilt. There is a carved oak screen presented by the late Sir Ed. Kerrison, representing the murder of St. Edmund. The gravel pits of Hoxne, lying in the valley of the Waveney, are famous for having yielded, late in the last century—and long before the discovery of similar remains in the valley of the Somme—rude flint weapons of the earliest or "palæolithic" period. They were found, together with bones of extinct animals, and were presented to the museum of the Society of Antiquaries (where they still are) by Mr. Frere, who described and figured them in the 'Archæologia' for 1800. The gravel beds of the Waveney are of the same period and general character as those of the Somme, and numerous rude flints have been found along the course of the river since attention was directed to such relics by the

great discoveries on the Somme. (See *Introd.*, 'Geology.') Celtic, Roman, Saxon, and Danish relics have also been found in some quantities on the banks of the Waveney.

1 m. N. of Scole is *Thelveton Hall* (Thos. Havers, Esq.), a picturesque Elizabethan mansion.]

[Just beyond Thorpe the road turns off rt. to (2 m.) *Wingfield.* It passes, on the rt. bank of the Waveney, the village of *Syleham*, no doubt the "Seleham" of Benedictus Abbas, and noticeable as the place, where, according to the chronicler who passes under that name, Henry II. (July 25, 1174) received the submission of Hugh Bigot, and the surrender of his neighbouring castles of Bungay and Framlingham—the "Fremingham" of Benedict. Bigot had supported the insurrection in the preceding year (see *Framlingham*, Rte. 16, and *post*, *Bungay*), and with the Flemings, whom he kept in his pay, had attacked and burnt Norwich some time after the battle of Fornham.—*Ben. Abb.* (See *Fornham*, Rte. 14.) Benedict asserts that the King "fixit tentoria sua" at Seleham. The church was the scene of the submission; the present chancel may have been then standing. The nave is Perp. Whilst Henry was at Syleham, the horse of a Templar struck the King on the thigh, and produced a wound which was not cured for some years.—*Hoveden*, *Ben. Abb.*

Wingfield was the seat of an ancient family of that name, and passed from them to the De la Poles by the marriage of the Wingfield heiress to Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk of that line. The **Church* is throughout late Dec., and seems to have been rebuilt when it was made collegiate in accordance with the will (dated 1362) of Sir John de Wingfield, the last male of his house, and the father of Michael de la Pole's wife. The chancel alone is somewhat later than the rest of the church, and the mouldings on two of its beautiful arches, which show the badges of Wingfield and Stafford (the wing and the Stafford knot), prove that they were the work of the 2nd De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, whose mother was the Wingfield heiress, and whose wife was a daughter of the Earl of Stafford. The window tracery, especially that (late Dec.) in the S. nave aisle, deserves notice. Over the N. chancel aisle is an upper chamber of wood, accessible only by a ladder, and possibly used by the college of priests as a library and vestment-room. The most interesting portion of the church is the chancel, with its *Wingfield and De la Pole monuments* (all engraved by Stothard in his 'Monumental Effigies'). The earliest is that in the N. wall, and has no doubt been rightly assigned by the Rev. C. R. Manning ('Suffolk Archæol.,' vol. iii.) to Sir John de Wingfield. He was "a chief favourite and counsellor of the Black Prince, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Languedoc in 1355." The armour is of that period, and the beautiful canopy of the tomb should be noticed. On the S. side of the chancel is the *altar-tomb* with effigies (*in wood*) of Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl, and his wife, Catherine Stafford, said to be the finest of its kind in existence. He died at the siege of Harfleur in 1415; and his armour shows the transitional character (half plate, half mail) of that date. The third monument is that of John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and sister of King Edward IV. This Duke, who wears the mantle of the

Garter, died in 1491. His wife survived him, since she wears the barbe, or widow's plaited covering for the neck. The father of this Duke John—William de la Pole, 4th Earl and 1st Duke of Suffolk—was also buried here, but no memorial of him now exists. He was the "Suffolk" of Shakspeare's 'Henry VI.,' Part II., who was thought to have had a share in the murder of Duke Humphrey at Bury (see *Bury*, Rte. 14), and who was himself beheaded on Dover sands. His body was brought to Wingfield. There were many fine De la Pole *brasses* on the chancel floor, all of which have disappeared. At the corner of the churchyard are some scanty remains of the College.

About ¼ m. from the church is the *Castle*, originally built by Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk. It was not built for a castle, however, nor is it really one. It was originally a moated manor-house, and was crenellated by Michael de la Pole in 1384, shortly after it was built. It now serves as a farmhouse. The gatehouse of the S. front, its flanking towers, and curtain wall, are perfect, and are, no doubt, the work of Earl Michael.

Stradbrook, 2 m. S. of Wingfield, gives the title of Earl to the family of Rous, and was, it is said, the birthplace of the famous Grostête, Bishop of Lincoln.

Fressingfield, 2 m. E., stands pleasantly in its wide valley. The *Church* is Dec. and Perp., with an enriched S. Porch, and fine open timber roofs. The cornice of the nave-roof is especially noteworthy. In the chancel is a good *brass* for William Brewes (1489) and his wife. But Fressingfield is chiefly memorable for its recollections of William Sancroft, the nonjuring Abp. of Canterbury, who was born at Ufford Hall, in this parish (where his ancestors had lived for some generations), retired here after his resignation of the primacy, died here in 1693, and is buried in the churchyard. The short inscription on his tomb was prepared by himself.]

Returning to the main road, we reach

31 m. *Harleston* (Pop. 1267), once Heroldveston. This is a market-town, but a chapelry in Redenhall. Here is a station on the line of rly. between Bungay and Tivetshall on the Norwich line (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 21). The turnpike road from Harleston to Bungay (7 m.) continues on the left or Norfolk bank of the Waveney, nearly parallel with the rly. at

32 m. *Redenhall*, 1½ m. distant, is the *parish Church*, chiefly Perp., containing monuments of the families of Wogan and Holmes. Some armorial bearings in stained glass, taken from the chapel of Gawdy Hall, when pulled down, are in the Gawdy or manor side-aisle. The ch. was rebuilt by Thomas Earl of Norfolk about 1320. The fine tower (1460–1520) was struck by lightning, and is now braced with iron.

Starston, 2 m. A fair ch., pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill. The nave was originally Norm., but the walls were subsequently raised and filled in with windows of a Dec. character; the roof is very good, and has been illustrated in Brandon's 'Open Timber Roofs.'

1 m. l., *Gawdy Hall*. The ancient seat of the Gawdies, then of Tobias Frere, M.P. for Norwich in the Long Parliament by sequestration, afterwards of the Wogans, and now of their representative, John Sancroft Holmes, Esq. (Across the river is *Homersfield*, the church of

which is of little interest. The rly. station for Homersfield is on the Norfolk bank.)

33½ m. *Wortwell*, a hamlet of Redenhall; 1 m. S. of which, over the Waveney, is *Flixton* (Felix-ton), so named from Felix, the Burgundian Bishop, who founded the see of Dunwich, circ. 630.

(See *Dunwich*, Rte. 16.)

The whole of this district, including what are now the five "Southelmham" parishes, was granted to Felix by Sigebert, King of East Anglia, and it is probable that the bishop had a dwelling-place here.

A priory of Augustinian nuns was founded at Flixton in 1258 by Margery de Creke. It stood about 1 m. S. of the church, where a broad moat encircles an old farmhouse, and a part of the convent chapel.

Flixton Hall (Sir Hugh E. Adair, Bart., D.L., J.P.) is a fine old mansion, built (1615) in the Inigo Jones style, and was formerly defended by a moat. It was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846, and has since been rebuilt. It is said that Charles II., on his way to Yarmouth, was greatly struck with the situation and grandeur of Flixton; and inquiring who lived there, was told it belonged to a "Popish dog." "The dog," said the King, "has a very beautiful kennel." The tower of the church was of very early (perhaps Saxon) character, but was pulled down in 1856, and reconstructed. It had a triangular-headed doorway, 3 small round-headed windows above, and above again 1 of 2 lights divided by a short shaft. A grave, constructed of rag masonry as a substitute for a solid stone coffin, was found within the tower, in the middle of the area. The oaks in the woods of Flixton are seen from the Norfolk side of the river.

35 m. *Denton*, where is a *Church* of some interest, chiefly Dec., with a good groined porch, and some painted glass.

36 m. *Earsham;* beyond which the road re-crosses the Waveney and enters a small peninsula of Suffolk, where stands

38 m. **Bungay,** a station on the Great Eastern Rly. (Waveney Branch) from Tivetshall. (*Inn:* King's Head.) A town of 3579 Inhab., prettily situated on a peninsula formed by the windings of the Waveney, which is navigable for barges, and which nearly surrounds the town. Hence the name—Bungay. From the high ground on which Bungay is placed, pleasant views are commanded; and the neighbourhood is rich in fine trees. The two churches and the remains of the castle are the sights of Bungay. The town itself is comparatively modern, since it was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1688. Tradition asserts that the fire was not accidental; and there is a Suffolk saying applicable to any special criminal, that he is "as big a rogue as burnt Bungay." One very ancient house (see *post*), nearly opposite St. Mary's Church, escaped the flames.

The remains of the *Castle* are now attached to the King's Head Inn, and are entered from its yard. It was the chief stronghold of the Bigods; to whose ancestor, Roger Bigod, the manor was granted soon after the Conquest. With some brief intervals, the Bigods (Earls of Suffolk) retained Bungay until their powerful and turbulent race became extinct in the 25th year of Edward I. It was then granted, like Framlingham, to the king's son, Thomas of Brotherton; and passed by marriage to the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, and to the Howards. Its history is therefore nearly identical with that

of Framlingham Castle (see Rte. 16). The present owner is the Duke of Norfolk.

Bungay Castle, then held by Hugh Bigot, was taken by King Stephen in 1140 (Annal. Waverl.). It was one of the many baronial strongholds which were seized by Henry II. soon after his accession. (The castles of Hugh Bigot were seized in 1157 according to R. de Monte.) Bigot was reinstated in 1163; but in 1173 he was one of the principal barons who, in England, joined the sons of Henry II. in the rising against their father (see *Framlingham*, Rte. 25). The battle of Fornham (see Rte. 23), in which the rebels were defeated, was fought October 16, 1173; and in July of the following year Henry II. advanced to Syleham (see the present Rte.), and there received the submission of Bigot, whose castles were dismantled. The site of Bungay was restored, with the other possessions of the Earldom, to the son of Hugh Bigot, in 1189, by Richard I. It was to the powerful Bigots that the saying (not always true) was assigned—

"Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I would ne care for the King of Cockney."

The castle was restored by Roger Bigot in 1281 (temp. Edward I.), when a licence for its crenellation appears among the patent rolls. This is the castle to which the existing ruins belong. They consist mainly of two low circular towers, flanking walls of an octangular ground-plan, which enclose a keep of 54 ft. square. The walls are very thick and massive; but all, except the round towers, is so shattered that a plan can only be made out with difficulty. Below the mound on which this part of the castle stands, and toward the river, are lofty embankments and mounds of earth, large portions of which have been removed of late years. They formed, of course, the outer defences of the mediæval castle, but are probably of much earlier date. Bungay thus, like Eye (Rte. 18), Castle Acre (**Norfolk**, Rte. 27), and many others, may have been a mediæval fortress standing within British and Roman entrenchments.

Of the *Churches*, *St. Mary's* has, at the S.W. angle of the nave, a noble Perp. tower of 4 stories, with fine turretted buttresses. The W. window of the nave and that of the N. aisle are Perp. and good. The ch. was greatly injured by the fire of 1688, and contains little within of interest. It has been restored. St. Mary's was the church of a priory founded for Benedictine nuns in 1160, by Roger de Glanville, and his wife, whose first husband had been Roger Bigot. The existing portion of the ch. was probably parochial; whilst the chancel, now in ruins, was attached to the priory. In August, 1577, a terrible thunderstorm occurred at Bungay whilst the people were in church; during which, according to a contemporary pamphlet, "a black dog, or the divel in such a likeness," ran down the body of St. Mary's, "with great swiftness and incredible haste," and wrung the necks of two men. The "divel" once appeared in the somewhat inappropriate form of a Friar Minor during a thunderstorm at Danbury (see **Essex**, Rte. 2). Such "straunge shapes" have, in our days, been exercised by lightning conductors.

The priory adjoined the ch., but there are no remains. In the street fronting the tower of St. Mary's is a house of the 16th centy., much altered, but retaining windows with early tracery, supported on richly carved corbels, representing David and Goliath, angels supporting the papal tiara, and other subjects. The house has had one long room below, and a stone staircase at the S.E. angle leading to one above. It may

have been the guest house of the priory; but a merchant's mark occurring without and within seems rather to indicate that it was a private dwelling.

Holy Trinity Church has a round tower, the lower part of which has been regarded as earlier than the Conquest. The upper part, with the windows, is Perp.; within there are Dec. and Perp. portions, but of no great interest. This ch. contained a figure of Henry VI., which was much venerated. In 1502 Agnes Hamond bequeathed a "hedkirch of hemp cloth to cover with gode King Harry."

The printing establishment of Messrs. Clay & Sons here is one of the most extensive out of London. Near the town, and seen from the rly., is a very large silk factory.

At *Hedenham*, about 4 m. N.W. of Bungay, a Roman kiln was found in 1858. Fragments of pottery have also been discovered. An important Roman stat. existed at Bungay on the Mounds, called the Castle Hills. This stat. was connected by roads with the one at Caister (Rte. 21) and the one at Tasburgh (Rte. 21).

[*Ditchingham* Stat.

On the Norfolk side of the Waveney, opposite Bungay, is *Ditchingham Hall* (F. L. H. Morrice, Esq.). The ch. is Perp. The chs. of *Thwaite* and *Hales*, in Norfolk, between Bungay and Loddon, both contain Norm. portions worth notice. At *Thwaite* is a fine late Norm. portal. The ch. itself seems Norm., with additions, *Hales* is a thatched ch., with apse and round tower. E. Eng. windows have been inserted. The S. door is very rich Norm., with a remarkable leaf ornament.]

[2 m. S.E. of Bungay is *Mettingham*, whose *Castle*, built and embattled by John de Norwich in the reign of Edward III., though ruined, retains its gateway, and, within its enclosure, portions of the college established here in the reign of Richard II. by the last of the family of Norwich. The ruins are extensive, and the lofty Edwardian gate-tower is striking. The family of Norwich, which was of considerable importance, is supposed to have descended from a younger branch of the Bigots. Within the area of the castle is the modern house of its present proprietor, the Rev. J. C. Safford. *Mettingham Church* has a round tower, and a Norm. north portal. Remains of rich stall work and of the screen exist.

4 m. E. of Mettingham is *Barsham;* the birthplace, in 1671, of Lawrence Eachard, author of a 'General Ecclesiastical History,' and of other historical works. In the pleasantly situated rectory was born (1725) Catherine Suckling, the mother of Nelson, and her brother Maurice, the early patron of his famous nephew. They were the children of the rector, Dr. Suckling, whose family acquired the manor and advowson of Barsham in 1613. It does not appear whether Sir John Suckling, the poet, was born here; but he possessed the property for some time, and sold it to his uncle. Barsham *Church* is for the most part early Dec.; but the very curious E. end was rebuilt temp. James I. The whole end is covered with a lozenge-shaped tracery of stone, pierced for the window. There is a round tower, and in the chancel a good *brass* for Sir Robert Atte-Tye (circ. 1380). He wears a collar of SS, and is a good and early example of complete plate-armour. A local tradition asserts that, according to his last directions, four "dozens" of wine were drank over the knight's grave before it was closed. (So the will of James Cooke of Sporle, in Norfolk (1506), orders his executors to make a "drynkynge for his soul" in the church of Sporle.)]

[The chs. of the 4 parishes of *Ilketshall*, bordering the road between Bungay and Halesworth, offer little that calls for notice. With the ch. of Mettingham, and the 2 chs. of Bungay, they form what is locally known as "the 7 parishes." In the parish of Ilketshall St. John, ¾ m. E. of the ch., is a conical hill, moated, and having a large entrenched area attached to it. It stands near a line of Roman road called the "Stone Street." The *South Elmhams*, lying S.W. of Bungay, are "the 9 parishes." Their chs. have some Norm. portions, but are unimportant. The ruins of the *Old Minster*, however, in the parish of *St. George's*, S. Elmham, well deserve notice. They stand in the midst of a nearly square precinct (probably a Roman camp), called the Minster Yard, comprising about 3½ acres, and surrounded by a low bank and shallow moat. The ruin is 104 ft. long by 33 ft. broad. It is divided into 3 parts (1) west, 26 ft. long—with one opening for a W. door, and 2 openings for windows on either side. Two doorways so placed that they cannot be seen through from the W. door, admit to the (2) second part, 38 ft. long with 3 windows on either side. (3) The third division is apsidal, 26½ ft. long. The walls of the 1st division are nearly perfect. The S. side of the 2nd remains; but only the foundation of the 3rd can be traced. They represent galilee or outer porch, nave, and chancel. The old church of Llantwit Major in Glamorganshire has a similar plan: and so has that of Gillingham in Norfolk. The S. Elmham ruins are unquestionably early, and may date from before the Conquest. Mr. Harrod is inclined to fix here, and not at North Elmham in Norfolk, the site of the old East Anglian see. Bede says that about 671, while Bisi, 4th bishop in succession from Felix, was still alive, 2 bishops, Æcce and Beadwine, were appointed and consecrated in his place, "from which time that province has had 2 bishops." He names no places, and Camden and Spelman fixed on *North* Elmham. Mr. Harrod conjectures that Felix first settled himself at *South* Elmham; and that the peculiar name of "the Parishes"—the "nine Parishes"—given to this group, indicates a "parochia" or diocese "in partibus infidelium" (but so the Ilketshalls are the *seven* parishes). The title of Minster is found nowhere else in the two counties; "there alone has the Saxon title clung to a heap of ruins for many hundreds of years." Felix, he supposes, afterwards went to Dunwich, and when 2 bishops were appointed, one went to the old site at Elmham. All this is doubtful, though far from impossible. For Mr. Harrod's paper, see the 'Journal of the Suffolk Archæol. Soc.,' vol. iv. For *North* Elmham and its relics see **Norfolk**, Rte. 28.]

If the tourist has proceeded as far as Bungay by road, he will probably take advantage of the rly. for the rest of this Rte. It is carried along the Norfolk bank of the Waveney, and there is little to notice until it reaches

Beccles Stat. (A pretty view of the town, with its ch. and tower, is seen rt., just before entering the stat. The stat. is ½ m. from the town. The large building seen l. after leaving the stat. is a malthouse.)

Beccles (Pop. 5721. *Inn:* King's Head) is one of the most pleasantly situated towns in Suffolk, and is the third in size in the county. It stands on high broken ground, overlooking the wide marshes of the Waveney, once a navigable estuary, and has much fine wood in its immediate neighbourhood. The view from the churchyard (worth seeking) will show at once the position of the

town. The town owes much of its prosperity to the large number of men employed in the extensive printing works of Messrs. Clowes & Sons, of London.

The manor of Beccles was granted by King Edwy in 960 to the monastery of Bury; and the town owed its ancient prosperity to its share in the herring trade, which almost equalled that of Yarmouth. Enormous shoals of herrings frequented the estuary of the Waveney, formerly much broader than at present; and a small chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, the "prince of fishermen," was built in the old market-place at Beccles for the convenience of the herring traders. (This chapel was in the low ground, near the bridge, which is of the 15th centy.) In this old market-place 3 persons were burnt during the Marian persecution.

The chief point of interest in Beccles is the *Ch.*, from which it has been proposed to derive the name of the town (*Beata Ecclesia*). But the ch. is never so named in ancient documents, and the etymology is on other grounds more than doubtful. The ch. is dedicated to St. Michael, and is entirely Perp. It seems to have been in course of building for great part of the 15th centy., since the aisle windows vary in their tracery, and some are of late Dec. character. The bell-tower stands detached, on the S. side of the ch., near its E. end. It was begun in 1500, and was never finished, probably owing to the dissolution of Bury Abbey. The finest features of the ch. are the nave, of unusual width, the view of which, from the W. door, is very striking; and the S. porch, which is deserving of special notice. It is in 2 stories, greatly enriched with niches, tabernacle work, and pinnacles. The cornice immediately over the portal arch bears the crown and arrows of St. Edmund's monastery, alternately with shields. There are windows E. and W. in both stories. The porch has been richly groined, but this portion, like the figures filling the many niches, has undergone severe "dowsing" at the hands of zealous Puritans. A projecting octagonal staircase leads to the upper chamber, from which a window opened to the interior of the ch. This room was anciently used as a library and scriptorium. The whole porch was painted and gilt, and some years since a great quantity of lapis-lazuli was scraped from its niches.

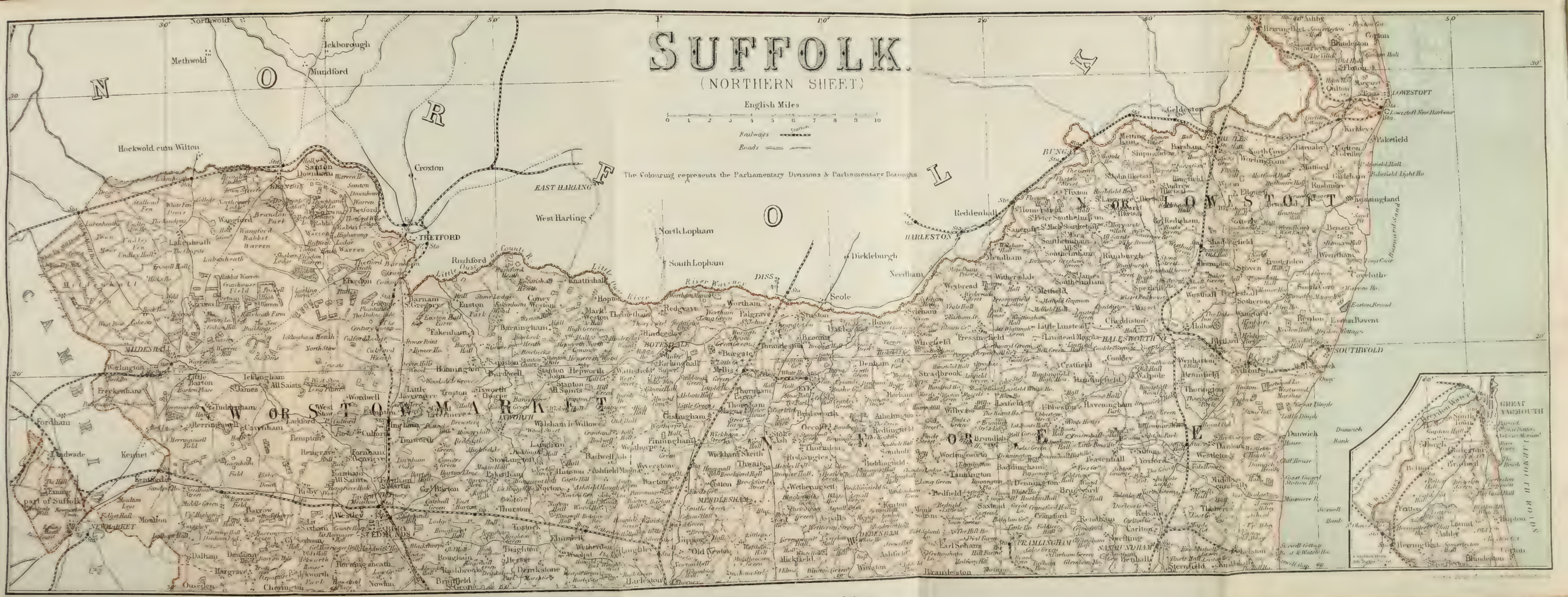
The ch. was restored in 1858. The good and simple nave roof is of that date. The aisle roofs are ancient. The small clerestory lights should be noticed; and an altar-tomb in the chancel, with small figures under canopies at its sides, said to be that of John Rede, Mayor of Norwich (d. 1502).

The decoration of the lowest set-off in the tower buttresses deserves notice. In this ch. Crabbe the poet was married, 1783. At an earlier period he had narrowly escaped drowning while bathing in the Waveney near this place.

The road to Bungay runs along the top of the hill, and commands some pretty views over the valley; rt. of it is *Rose Hall*, the old manor house of the Roos family (who were settled here in the reign of Hen. III.), dating about 1583. The house is small, of red brick, and surrounded by a moat. Each step of the wide staircase is formed of a solid block of oak.

Beccles Fen, on the N. side of the rly. stat., is the common ground of the town; much of it has lately been laid out with broad walks and planted. Bordering the fen, rt., are seen the woods of *Worlingham Hall* (Rev. Sir Charles Clark).

[Across the Waveney, about 1 m. from Beccles, on the Norfolk side, is *St. Mary's Ch., Gillingham.* It is early Norm., and has a very peculiar



London. John Murray Albemarle Street

SUFFOLK.
(SOUTHERN SHEET)
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Railways
Roads
The Colouring represents the Parliamentary Divisions & Parliamentary Boroughs
Part of Suffolk
NEWMARKET
SUDBURY
IPSWICH
HARWICH
BOSMERE & CLAYDON
WOODBRIDGE
ORFORD
HALSTEAD
LONG MELFORD
STOW MARKET
BOSMERE
CLAYDON
WOODBRIDGE
ORFORD
Hollesley Bay
ORFORD NESS
Orford Haven
River Stour
River Orwell
London John Murray Albemarle Street

ground-plan, with a western compartment or galilee, a tower, nave, chancel, and apse. There is a modern S. transept. (Compare the plan of the "Old Minster" at South Elmham—the present Rte., *ante*.) The early Norm. work is very noticeable. The screen is Perp. In Edward I.'s reign Gillingham was held by 2 persons—out of which 2 fees came 2 lordships with 2 churches—Gillingham All Saints and Gillingham St. Mary's. The tower of Gillingham All Saints alone is standing. The rest was pulled down in 1748. Each ch. has its own churchyard, divided only by a road.]

From Beccles the rly. may be taken to *Lowestoft* (Rte. 16), or to *Yarmouth* (Rte. 16). *Norwich* (**Norfolk**, Rte. 21), or *Ipswich* (**Suffolk**, Rte. 12), may also be reached by rail from Beccles.

SECTION III.

NORFOLK.

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE PAGE

21. London to *Norwich*, by Ipswich 198
22. Norwich to *Yarmouth* and Lowestoft. The *Broads*, *Caister Castle* 236
23. Norwich to *North Walsham*. *Worsted*, *Mundesley*, *Bromholm* 252
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ROUTE 21.

LONDON TO NORWICH, BY IPSWICH.

(*Great Eastern Railway.*)

For the line from London to Diss (where the rly. enters Norfolk), see **Essex**, Rte. 2; and **Suffolk**, Rtes. 12 and 18.

After traversing Thrandeston Bog, the rly. crosses the river Waveney, which divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and reaches

94½ m. **Diss** Stat. on high ground; l., 1 m. W., lies the town of *Diss*,

but the outskirts extend nearly up to the station (*Inn:* King's Head). Pop. of parish, 3846.

St. Mary's Church (of flint and stone with panelled buttresses) is Dec. (piers and arches) and Perp. (windows, clerestory, and roof), and is worth a visit. It was probably built by the Fitzwalters, who were lords of the manor from an early period (circ. 1180) until 1432, and were succeeded by the Ratcliffs, Earls of Sussex. The chancel was enlarged in 1858, when the ch. was restored at the cost of the late and the present rectors. It is in admirable order, and contains some modern stained glass of merit. There is a fine (modern) peal of bells.

The church-yard is shaded by fine lime-trees.

It is not quite certain whether Ralph de Diceto, Dean of St. Paul's, in the reign of Hen. II., and author of a valuable contemporary chronicle,† was named from this place. Diss was the birthplace, as well as the rectory, of John Skelton, the predecessor of Rabelais, and the satirical rhymester against Wolsey. The date of his birth is unknown. He was suspended by Nix, Bp. of Norwich; and for his attacks on the great Cardinal was compelled to take sanctuary at Westminster, where he died in 1529. Diss was formerly noted for its manufactures of hempen cloth, now quite gone; at present brushes and cocoa-matting are manufactured here to some extent. It has a weekly market for corn, and a commodious *Corn Hall* was erected in 1854 at the sole expense of Thos. Lombe Taylor, Esq. A few relics of Gothic carving are scattered in the old houses of the town.

A little S. of the town, which rises steeply up a bank, is a large *pond*, or "mere," of more than 5 acres area. It is natural, with an outlet to the Waveney, and perhaps gave name to the town (*dise*, O. Eng., has been said to signify a pond. but ?). It has been said to contain a rare fish, called chasers (China carp): and certainly abounds in eels. (With a reference to this pond, Diss farthings had a "shield wavy" for device.) The sloping banks are prettily lined with gardens; and on its S. side is a pleasant *Public Walk* with good trees.

Near Diss is *Roydon Hall* (seat of the very ancient Norfolk family of the Freres, including John Hookham and Sir Bartle Frere, Bart.). Redgrave Hall (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 20) is 6 m. from Diss Stat. In the little *Ch.* of *Frenze*, 2 m. N.W. of Diss, are many *brasses* of the Blennerhassets (the earliest 1475), worth notice.

5 m. N.W. of Diss is *Fersfield*, of which parish Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, was rector. He was born here in 1705, the eldest son of his father, whose family had long been settled at Fersfield. In 1729 he became rector, and his History was written here. He is buried in the chancel of Fersfield Ch. The old rectory in which he lived still remains; the house in which he was born is now "humbly tenanted."

97 m. *Burston* Stat. 2 m. l. is the beautiful but long-neglected *Ch.* of *Gissing*, chiefly Dec., with Norm. doorways, containing some curious monuments of the Kemp family.

[2 m. rt. is *Dickleborough*. In the *Ch.* (Dec. and Perp.) are an elaborate monument to Dame Frances Playters, d. 1659, widow of Sir W. Playters of Sotterley, in Suffolk, and fragments of a fine screen.

4 m. l. is *Winfarthing*, the *Ch.* of which was much renowned for the possession of "a certeyn swerd, called

† Printed in Twysden's 'X. Script.,' and in Gale and Fulman, 'Rer. Anglic. Scriptores.'

the Good Swerd of Winfarthyng." A chapel at the end of the S. aisle was devoted to this sword, which "was visited far and near," especially for the discovery of "things that were lost,' as of stolen or strayed horses. It was also efficacious in delivering wives from husbands who were distasteful to them, if they "would set a candle before that swerd every Sunday for the space of a whole year." Becon, in his 'Reliques of Rome,' asserts that he had "many times heard, when a child," that the sword had belonged to a certain thief who took sanctuary in the churchyard, and afterwards escaped, leaving his sword behind, which in time came to be regarded as a relic of powerful virtue. Can it have been shown as the sword of the "Good Thief," to whom chapels were occasionally consecrated? The "*Old Oak*" in this parish is one of the largest in England, measuring 70 ft. round the roots, and 40 ft. in the middle of its main trunk. The tree still stands near the Lodge Farm, but has only a slender life remaining.

In 1553, the Lords of the Council wrote to the Earl of Sussex and Sir Richard Southwell directing the punishment of 2 persons, who being appointed to "watch a lanner's nest," in the disparked park of the "Lady Mary's Grace" at Winfarthing, confessed that they had stolen 3 young hawks from the said nest, and would not say for whom. Nearly a month later, the Lords wrote again. The thieves were still obstinate; and it was proposed to examine them "by tortours or otherwise." Such was the value of hawks in those days. In the 34th Edw. III. it was made felony to steal one, and this statute was still in force.]

100 m. *Tivetshall* Junct. Stat. (Here the branch line from Beccles by Bungay (Rte. 20) joins the main rly.) The 2 churches of Tivetshall l., and the 2 churches of Pulham rt., contain little of interest. Dowsing the destructive is said, by tradition of the place, to have been born and to have lived at Pulham St. Mary.

103 m. *Forncett* Junct. Stat. is named from the village of Forncett St. Peter, about ½ m. on l. From Forncett a branch line runs off to Wymondham, passing, 3 m. from Forncett, the

Ashwellthorpe Stat.

[rt. 3 m. is *Stratton St. Mary's*. The ch. has a round tower. The body of the ch. was rebuilt by Sir Roger de Burgh, about 1330. In the parish is *Stratton House* (Col. Burroughes).

Between Forncett and the next station, *Tasburgh* is passed, rt. It may best be visited from *Flordon* Stat., whence it is distant 2½ m. Tasburgh stands on an intrenched hill above the Tas or Taes, on the probable site of the Roman "Ad Tavum." The camp is quadrangular, and includes about 24 acres; within it stands the *Church*, which has a round tower, of Early Norman character. It had two tiers of recessed arches, but in rebuilding the summit, the arches of the upper tier have been cut off. The arch into the nave is rude and quite of Roman aspect. It is filled up with an internal early pointed arch.—*Woodward.*

2 m. l. of Tasburgh is *Boyland Hall* (Mrs. Irby,), a large Elizabethan house, built 1571, and repaired by Hon. Admiral Irby in 1801. The *parish Ch.*, *Morningthorpe*, has a round tower. *Fritton Ch.*, close to Boyland Hall, has a round tower of Trans.-Norm. date, and peculiar, inasmuch as the E. face of the tower preserves its convexity to the ground, and within the nave. The apse is pure Norm. The upper part of the tower has been rebuilt, and the whole cased with cut flint.]

The country from Tivetshall is much wooded, but flat. It is still wooded, but becomes somewhat more broken, as we approach

106 m. *Flordon* Stat.

[*Ashwellthorpe Hall* (Lady Berners), a brick Elizabethan house, partly modernised, and the ancient inheritance of the Thorpe, Bourchier, Knyvett, and Berners families. In the *Ch.* is an altar-tomb to Sir Edward Thorpe and his wife. Sir Thos. Knyvett of Ashwellthorpe, who died in 1616, was "much beloved for his hospitality and good nature." In his time, according to a ballad (to be found at length in Blomefield), a marvel occurred in the hall of Ashwellthorpe; the tradition of which has not quite passed away. A stranger presented himself at Christmas time, and after showing the company an acorn, set it down in the middle of the hall. Immediately an oak-tree sprang up, which soon filled the hall with its branches. It bore acorns, which fell; and at last two "stout and strong" men came in, and cut it down. But no one could move the tree, until a brace of goslings appeared, and drew it away. No trace of it was left,—not even a chip from the felling. The feat resembles the recorded doings of the "Tregetour," in Chaucer; and is perhaps to be explained by the glamour of a magic lanthorn.

3 m. rt. is *Shottesham Park* (E. J. Fellowes, Esq.). This is a handsome modern house, built upon the site of a seat of the D'Oyley family.]

109¼ m. *Swainsthorpe* Stat. The village ch. has a round tower, with a hexagonal upper story; and 2 m. rt. *Great Poringland* (pronounced Por'land) ch. has a similar tower.

[Poringland is on the old London road, 5 m. from Norwich. Off this road (E.) about 1½ m. from Poringland are the little churches of Framingham Pigot and Framingham Earl; both curious and early. That of *Framingham Pigot* is specially remarkable. It is all of one period, and may very well date from before the Conquest. The windows were originally double-splayed, but E. E. and modern lights have been inserted. All the quoins are of Roman-shaped tiles. The chancel arch is very rude, formed of rubble and flints; and either the abacus and jambs have been removed, or the arch was left as now, when it assumes a rude trefoil shape. The *Ch.* of *Framingham Earl* has the same character; but there is an elaborate late Norm. chancel arch, and N. and S. doors highly ornamented. *Howe Ch.*, 6 m. from Norwich, on the same road, also very small, has a round tower about 40 ft. high, built of flint and rubble, mixed with Roman bricks. About 18 ft. from the ground are 3 windows—S., W., and N.—with deep external and internal splays. A very plain circular arch opens to the nave. If any of these round towers are pre-Norman, this of Howe may fairly advance a claim to be so considered.]

[About 1½ m. N.E. of Swainsthorpe, on the other side of the Taes, lies *Caister St. Edmund's*, 3 m. S. of Norwich, with a ch. standing within the entrenchments of a Roman camp or fortress. Some have supposed it to be the true "Venta Icenorum," and according to an old rhyme—

"Caister was a city when Norwich was none,
And Norwich was built of Caister stone."

On the other hand, it is as confidently asserted that Norwich was Venta, situated on the N. bank of the estuary into which the Wensum, Yare, and Taes then fell, and that

Caister was only a Castrum Stativum to be occupied by a part of the Roman army, on its S. bank—an outpost to control a hostile population—"such a fort as the Romans usually erected after conquest for the use of their garrison and colony" (see *Norwich, post*, for some further remarks on this question). The ditch and rampart, still very perfect, with fragments of an inner wall of flint and tile, forming 3 sides of a parallelogram (the 4th side towards the Taes being open) exist, and enclose a space of about 30 acres, measuring 1120 ft. from N. to S., and 1349 from E. to W. Many Roman remains have been found here. Among them a small bronze bust, supposed to represent the Emperor *Geta*, and a fine terra-cotta fragment, a head of Diana, give a high impression of the cultivation of the Roman occupants.

Large trees are growing in the trench and on the sides of the fosse; and the scene is rather pretty.

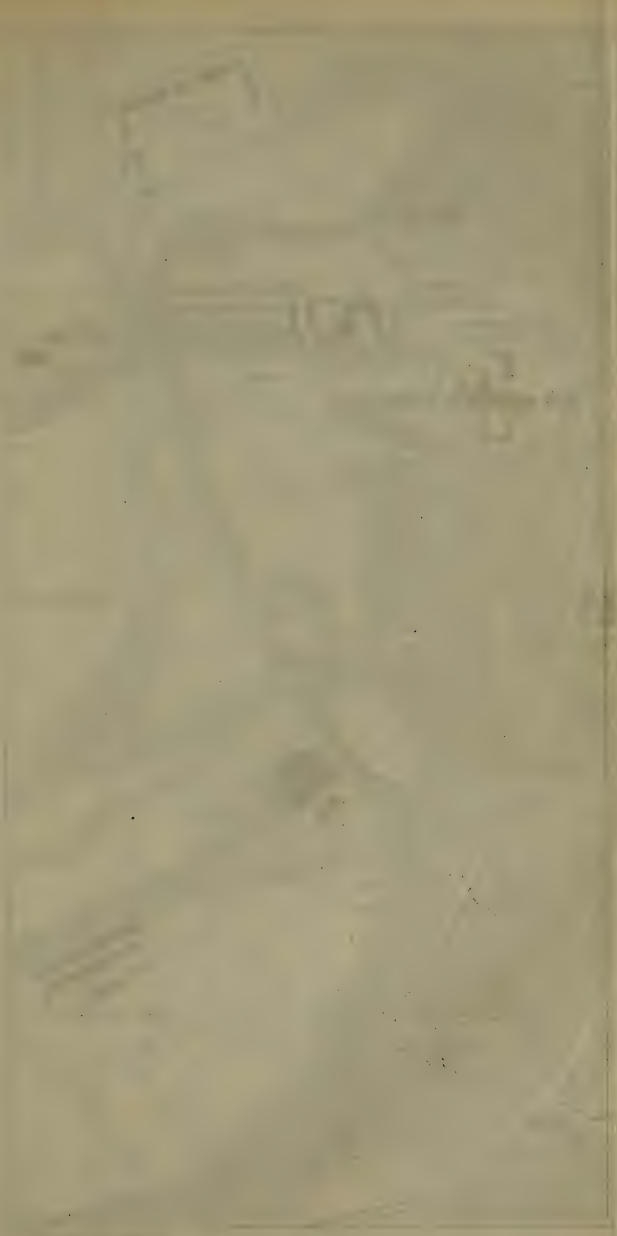
The *Ch. of St. Edmund*, standing within the enclosure, near the S.E. corner, is chiefly built of materials taken from the walls. The chancel has E. Eng. lancet windows. The nave is Perp. The font is fine Perp., sculptured with emblems of the Evangelists, and of the Passion, and with coats of arms; but there seems no reason for asserting, as Blomefield does, that it was given to the ch. by Richard de Castre, born here in the latter part of the 14th centy., and afterwards vicar of St. Stephen's in Norwich. He is said to have been "a constant preacher of God's word in English," was a great favourer of Wickliff's doctrine, and pilgrimages were made to the tomb in St. Stephen's Ch. of the "good Viker," as he was called.

Bixley Hall, about 2 m. E. of Caister, on the road between Norwich and Bungay, was the old seat of the Wardes, ancestors of the first Baron Warde, so created by Charles I. In Bixley Ch. is the monument of Edward Warde of Bexley, d. 1583. His sixth son, William Warde, became a goldsmith in London; as was then not unusual with younger sons of good family. He made a great fortune, founded on the purchase from a sailor of a number of rough diamonds; and when Lord Dudley applied to him as a banker (which nearly all goldsmiths then were) for the advance of a large sum, "Mr. Warde told him he might be supplied better and more honourably than by borrowing." The "better" method was a marriage between Warde's only son, Humble Ward, and Lord Dudley's granddaughter and heiress. This was arranged. The lady became Baroness Dudley; and her husband, first knighted at Oxford in 1643, was afterwards created Baron Warde. Their descendants for a time united the titles.]

A viaduct of 6 arches carries the rly. over the river Yare, and over the Cambridge, London, and Norwich Rly. (see Rte. 26), in order to reach

113 m. **Norwich Stations** of Gt. Eastern Rly. at *Thorpe* for London *viâ* Ely and Cambridge and Yarmouth and Cromer—b §. *Victoria*, near St. Stephen's Gate, for London *viâ* Ipswich—c §. *City Stat.* Gt. Eastern and Mid. Rly. to King's Lynn. *Hotels:* Royal, in the Market-place; Norfold, in St. Giles's-street; both central, but hardly worthy of so important a city. A pleasanter resting-place is the "Maid's Head," in Fye Bridge-street, opposite the ch. of SS. Simon and Jude. This is near the Cathedral, old-fashioned, and very comfortable.

The population of the borough of Norwich in 1881 was 87,842. The ancient city was in part of the rt. bank of the Wensum, which here makes a



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great bend in its course, occupying the high ground on which the Castle stands, the hill which stretches away from it N.W., and the low land nearer the river, occupied by the Cathedral and the buildings attached to it. The walls, part still remaining, extended to Magdalen Gates, on the left bank, taking in a large portion of ground, which used to be called "over the water." The more modern Norwich has extended herself on all sides. Few places in England are more puzzling to a stranger. There is no main street, and although the market-place is a chief centre, the streets which wind towards it are so narrow and intricate that the topography of the city is by no means understood at a glance. Even the view from the Castle mound, or that from the Cathedral tower, will not greatly assist the visitor, who should well study the map before venturing into the labyrinth of streets, many of which are still irregularly pitched with large pebbles, and not pleasant for walking. But the archæologist will not regret the time he may give to Norwich. Besides the Cathedral and the Castle, the city is rich in old buildings and in churches of interest; and as the historical centre of East Anglia, its associations and recollections are sufficient to occupy for many a long day the most indefatigable of Oldbucks.

Starting from Thorpe Stat. and proceeding up Prince of Wales Road, in which are the **Post Office** and Agricultural Hall, the great *Cattle Market* is reached, in the midst of which rises the *Keep of the Castle.* The Norwich Market is somewhat famous; and Cobbett pronounced it the best, neatest, and most attractive he had ever seen. It is graced (however appropriately) by a statue of the Duke of Wellington. (This market-place was the "magna crofta castelli.")

Adjoining the Market Place, the places to be visited are—the *Castle*, the *Guildhall*, *St. Andrew's Hall*, the *Museum*, the *Chs.* of *St. Peter Mancroft* and *St. Andrew*, and one or two more, if time permit. The *Cathedral precincts* form a very distinct quarter. Besides the great ch. itself, the *Grammar School* is situated here.

The earliest importance of Norwich (or rather of the site) is no doubt connected with the *Castle*, which may therefore be first visited. The great Norm. keep, towering on its lofty mound, is one of the chief landmarks of the city. It occupies the highest point of a hill that, rising from the W. side of the Wensum, extends by Bracondale and along Ber-street to the site of the Castle. This highest point has probably been scarped, and brought to its present form by art. The mound, commanding a noble view, and the platform on which the keep stands, are accessible at all times. From it a stranger will obtain some general idea of the city (most intricate in its plan), which lies spread at his feet. The keep formerly served as the county gaol,—as it served since the reign of Henry III. It is now being converted into a Museum.

Mr. Harrod ('Castles and Convents of Norfolk') has shown that the plan of the earthworks, formerly (and still partly) surrounding the keep, given by Blomefield, and since generally adopted, is altogether inaccurate. The true plan, no doubt, resembled that of the great earthworks at Castle Rising (Rte. 29), Castle Acre (Rte. 27), and elsewhere in Norfolk and Suffolk, and displayed a great central mound encircled by a deep fosse, with 2 works attached to it, one of irregular form, embracing what is now called the Castle Meadow, on the E. side of the keep mound; the other, a half oval, or horseshoe, covering part of what is now the Cattle Market. These

outer inclosures can no longer be traced, but of their former existence there can be no doubt; and as little that the whole of these earthworks were of British origin, and formed a chief stronghold of the Iceni. Mr. Harrod suggests that the Roman camp at Caister was constructed before the legions could obtain possession of this British fortress; and that, although Norwich may have been the true Venta Icenorum, the want of Roman fortifications here is owing to this fact, since by the time they did possess themselves of the city, the British power was completely broken up, and there was no necessity for fortresses.

We may therefore regard the Castle mound, and the fosse which surrounds it, as relics of far-off Icenian days, before the first appearance of the legionaries in the district. The great keep, and the other scanty fragments of the mediæval castle, are entirely Norm. These fragments are the arch of the bridge by which the fosse is crossed (said to be the oldest arch of its size in England), and the bases of two towers, one on each side the top of the bridge. The bridge has been refaced with flints, and the great keep has been "restored" so effectually that it has lost (on the outside) all appearance of real antiquity. It is still, however, of much interest, without and within. The keep is nearly square (92 ft. by 96 ft., about 76 ft. high), and its size, as a Norm. keep, is only exceeded in England by the keep at Colchester (168 ft. by 126 ft.; see **Essex**, Rte. 2), which, however, is on a different plan, and cannot fairly be compared. It was built of Barnack stone, faced with Caen (of late years it has been entirely refaced). The exterior walls, between the buttresses, are covered with a series of arcades and reticulated work, well relieving the broad, and otherwise monotonous, surface.

Until the late restoration the keep was a shell. This shell now surrounds an open yard, filled by detached modern buildings. The entrance is by a tower on the eastern side (as at Rising, and in other Norm. keeps), "restored" by Wilkins (and by him called *Bigod's Tower*, the name is not older), and containing, on its upper floor, the grand entrance to the great tower. This is "a very remarkable specimen of early Norman. One large arch spanning the space encloses a large elaborately ornamented doorway, and a smaller one to the right of it." —*Harrod.* The capitals are enriched with sculpture relating to the chase, hunters with horns, dogs attacking wild animals, &c. "The interior of the great tower must, from what remains to indicate its arrangements, have been extremely like the great tower at Rising, though on a larger scale. The dungeons in the basement are more numerous than they are there; the wall of division from east to west is here in the centre, and there were 4 dungeons on the southern space instead of 2; but on the northern side the arrangement must have been exactly the same. The upper floor is almost identical in arrangement . . . . . The grand entrance opened into a large and lofty hall. At the S.E. angle is a room called the Chapel, but there is no trace on the wall of sedilia, piscina, or altar . . . . and the rude carvings in the S.E. recess, strangely called an 'altar-piece,' are clearly the efforts of some unfortunate prisoner to beguile his time."—*Harrod.* There seems no reason for believing this apartment to have been a chapel. The similar room at Rising was, as Mr. Harrod suggests, a private apartment for the lord of the castle, whenever he should be compelled to take refuge in the keep. The walls of the keep are pierced by triforial galleries, where sentinels or prisoners of ancient days have scratched their

names and grotesque fancies, still to be detected. Stairs lead to the ramparts, whence the view is, of course, still wider than from the exterior platform. The position of the Cathedral in the lower ground, the winding of the Wensum, Mousehold Heath across the river (eastward), with Kett's Castle conspicuous (see *post* for a notice of Kett's rising), and the wooded heights of Thorpe beyond, are the chief points to be noticed.

The modern buildings within the keep formed the gaol itself until 1887. The massive wall and embattled gate of granite, by which the mound is surrounded and approached, were constructed at the time of the "restoration" of the keep.

There may have been, as at Thetford (see Rte. 32), a stronghold established, during the Saxon period, on the earlier mound and within the earlier dykes. But the first *Castle* was built here soon after the Conquest. In 1074 the Constable was Ralph Guader, a Breton on his mother's side; his father was an Englishman, and born in Norfolk, whence, says the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' "the king gave his son the earldom of Norfolk and also of Suffolk." In 1076 Earl Ralph married at Norwich the daughter of William Fitzosbern. In the Castle was held

> "that bride ale
> That was many men's bale."

A rising against William, absent in Normandy, was there organised; but before Earl Ralph was ready, he was attacked and compelled to "flee to the ships." His wife held out the Castle until "peace was granted to her," and she then "went out from England." It was at this "bride ale" that Waltheof of Northumbria was present, and for his share in the plot he was beheaded at Winchester in the following year. Norwich Castle and the earldom then passed to the great and powerful house of Bigod, which seems to have retained it, with some intervals, until the extinction of the house in the 25th year of Edward I. Earl Hugh, temp. Henry I. and Stephen, was removed to make way for William de Blois, Earl of Mortaigne, son of King Stephen. This William was dispossessed on the accession of Henry II., who seized Norwich among other castles. The Castle was taken by Lewis of France (1216), but was speedily recovered, and again placed in the hands of Roger Bigod. His descendant, Hugh Bigod, was a very central figure in the gathering of the Barons against Henry III. and during the war. He was made Grand Justiciar by the Barons (1258); was deposed by the king in 1262; but seems to have fought (and fled) on the king's side at Lewes in 1264. (See *M. Paris*, p. 853.) The last Bigod "lived to wrest the final confirmation of the liberties of England from the hands of the great Edward himself." Hallam's 'Middle Ages,' iii. p. 2, writes: "I do not know that England has ever produced any patriots to whom she owes more gratitude than Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk." It was the latter who, when Edward I. insisted that the great English lords (who had refused) should follow him to his wars in Guienne, saying, "By God, Sir Earl, you shall either go or hang," made answer, "By God, Sir King, we will neither go nor hang." Fierce, turbulent, and powerful, the Bigods were among the proudest of the feudal peers, and were only kept in restraint by such a hammer of feudalism as Henry II.

The other chief castles of the Bigods were Framlingham (**Suffolk**, Rte. 16), and Bungay (*Ib.*, Rte. 20).

The keep of Norwich as it was before the "restoration" was, no doubt, the work of the Bigods, and

for the most part, as seems probable, of Earl Hugh, temp. Henry I.

After the extinction of the house of Bigod, Norwich Castle seems to have gradually fallen into disrepair, and it soon became no more than the county gaol. Kett was hanged on its battlements after the rebellion of 1549. (See *post.*) It played no part in the Civil Wars; and no events of interest have in later times been connected with it. Its history, like its architecture, belongs to the centuries immediately following the Conquest.

The *Shirehall*, on the E. side of the Castle, and within the Castle ditch, was built in 1823, from a design by Wilkins.

The *Cattle Market*, the largest open space S. and E. of the Castle, is widely famous. It is thronged on Saturdays; and the assemblage of cattle is said to be larger than in any other English market. Borrow has laid here some of the scenes with Mr. Petulengro the gipsy horse-dealer, who figures in 'Lavengro.'

The *Guildhall*, in the market-place, has no regularity or beauty of architecture to recommend it, but it is built of smooth black flint, and occupies the site of the old "*Tollbooth.*" It is surmounted by a grey modern clock-turret. In a chamber still existing beneath it, Bilney the martyr was imprisoned, and was led from it (Aug. 19, 1531) to the stake in the Lollards' pit (see *post*, under *Mousehold*). It was in this vault that Bilney, "St. Bilney," as Latimer called him, held his finger in the lighted candle to show that he would not shrink from the fiery trial of the morrow. The council chamber preserves the fittings of a Court of Justice of the age of Henry VIII. nearly unaltered; having carved panels, windows with stained glass, and an open timber roof. It is lined with old portraits: among them those of Archbishop Parker, a native of Norwich, who attended Anne Boleyn to the scaffold, and received from her the charge of the education of her daughter Elizabeth, by whom he was afterwards placed in the see of Canterbury; and of Chief Justice Coke. Here is also, in a glass case, the sword of the Spanish admiral Don Xavier Winthuysen, taken at the battle off Cape St. Vincent by Lord Nelson, and presented by him to the city. The autograph letter of the great admiral is placed beside it.

In the magistrates' room is a fine portrait of Harmer, the "Speaker" of the old corporation, by *Opie*; there is also in the Town Clerk's Office a portrait of John Crome, "Old" Crome.

The city "Regalia" are kept in the Guildhall; amongst them is a mace presented by Queen Elizabeth on her visit in 1578. And here is preserved "*Snap the Dragon*," a figure made chiefly of wickerwork, covered with canvas and gilt, which, until recently, led an annual procession to the Cathedral, consisting of the mayor elect, attended by four *whifflers*, or men who brandished glittering swords to keep off the crowd, and followed by mace, standard, and sword bearers, with bands of music. The cathedral on this occasion was strewn with sweet-scented flags (*Acorus calamus*, growing plentifully in the Yare and the Broads). The sermon being over, the mayor paused a few minutes at the Grammar School, to hear a Latin oration, spoken by the senior scholar, and then returned to St. Andrew's Hall to preside at the city feast, which often collected from 700 to 1000 guests. This ceremony originated with the Guild of St. George, a wealthy and important fraternity, established in 1385, and always closely connected with the corporation of the city. The guild

was dissolved in 1731. Its procession took place on St. George's Day, and was graced by the presence, not of the Dragon only, but of the Saint himself in armour, personified by one of the brethren of the guild, and of St. Margaret (also a vanquisher of the Dragon), represented by one of the guild sisters. She was known as the "Lady of the Guild." Such processions may still be witnessed in some of the old Flemish cities; and it is possible that the close connection of Norwich with Flanders may have led to the unusual development of the "guild procession" in this city. The Norwich guild possessed an "arm of St. George"—a relic given to the fraternity by Sir John Fastolf. It was kept among the relics in the Cathedral. Another arm of St. George was much reverenced at Canterbury.

Behind the Guildhall is the *Public Library*, containing about 40,000 volumes.

St. Andrew's Hall (open daily), on St. Andrew's Plain, at the corner of Blackfriars-street, is the great public hall of the city, and well deserves a visit. It was the nave of the ch. of the Blackfriars (Dominican) convent, and was granted to the city at the Dissolution. The Dominicans had first established themselves on the other side of the river; but after the small order of the "Fratres de Sacco" was dissolved in 1307, the Dominicans obtained a grant of their house, which adjoined the present Hall. The Hall or ch. is, however, of late Perp. character, and seems to have been built between 1440 and 1470. (It is generally said, after Blomefield, that Sir Thomas Erpingham built the ch.; but his son Robert, who died in 1445, was a friar of this house, and Mr. Harrod suggests that he left the Erpingham property toward the erection of the building. The arms of Erpingham are on the external wall of the clerestory between the windows.) In its original state the ch. consisted of nave, choir, and central steeple, octagonal above the roof. There were no transepts. The steeple fell in 1712. The choir is without aisles, and long served as the "Dutch Church," having been assigned, like the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, to those who fled from Holland during the persecution of Alva. A service in Dutch was annually conducted in part of the building up to a few years ago. The S. porch, by which the Hall is entered, has lately been restored; the *doors* are original, excellent in design, and should be noticed. The nave or hall is 126 ft. long, with a central and side aisles. The piers, arches, and clerestory are late Perp.; as are the lower windows, with the exception of some on the S. side, which are somewhat earlier. The hall has been used for many purposes, noticeably for the great civic feasts, for which, in the good old days, Norwich was almost as highly celebrated as London. (It was here that Charles II., his queen and court, were solemnly feasted, and here that he knighted Sir Thomas Browne.) Since 1824 the Norwich musical festival has been held in it (Spohr's 'Fall of Babylon' was produced here in 1842). Many other original great musical productions have since then been first heard in this Hall. The organ and orchestra were formerly at the W. end, but they have lately been removed to the E.; and the roof of the hall has been coloured in blue and red. On the walls hang numerous pictures, chiefly of civic dignitaries; among which the most noticeable are—Sir Harbord Harbord, by *Gainsborough;* Charles Harvey, by *Lawrence;* William Windham, by *Hoppner;* and two by *Opie.* There is also a well-known portrait of Lord Nelson by *Beechey*, painted in 1801, after the Battle of

the Nile. Two pictures (Edward and Queen Eleanor, and the death of Lady Jane Grey) by *Martin*, a local artist, given by him to the city in 1787, are conspicuous at the W. end.

On the N. side of the Hall between it and the river, are buildings long appropriated to the city workhouse, but which now are used as "King Edward's Commercial Schools," a new school connected with the "Free Grammar School" in the Close. The buildings thus used are the cloister and portions of the domestic buildings belonging to the Dominican convent. They are all of Decorated character. At the E. end were the scanty remains of the building known as Becket's Chapel, unroofed and entirely demolished by the Norwich Corporation in 1874, an act of vandalism greatly to be regretted. It was regarded by Mr. Harrod as the crypt of the first Dominican ch. here, before the present St. Andrew's Hall was built.

The *Norfolk and Norwich Museum*, in St. Andrew's, Broad-street, established in 1824, is at present open to the public on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 till 4; on other days the introduction of a member is required. The building abuts upon the Free Library and Literary Institution. It is intended to transfer the fine collections to the castle, where the latter has been altered to receive them.

The present Museum contains several fine rooms, the largest of which is the "Chapel-room," so called on account of its having been the private chapel of the Dukes of Norfolk, at the time when their palace occupied the site of the present Museum. This room contains the greater part of the collection of birds of prey, which is one of the finest in the world, many of the specimens being quite unique and others extremely rare. Besides this most interesting collection of raptorial birds, the Museum has an unusually perfect series of British birds, and a miscellaneous collection of European, African, Indian, and Australian specimens, of which the latter largely predominate. The "Lombe" collection of British Birds was very liberally presented to the museum by Mr. Lombe's daughter (Mrs. E. P. Clarke) in 1873. It was formed early in the present century by the late Edward Lombe, Esq., of Melton, near Norwich. The British Birds amount to 551 specimens, representing about 280 distinct species, the chief rarity consisting of a fine Great Auk (*Alca impennis*) in summer plumage. Another feature of the Museum is a series of fossil mammlian remains, principally from the *Forest Beds* along the Norfolk coast. This comprises several species of elephants, the mastodon, hippopotamus and rhinoceros, beavers, whales and several species of deer. In this department also is a good series, arranged in geological order, of the tertiary, secondary, and palæozoic fossils. Amongst the former is an extensive collection of shells from the Norfolk Crag and other local formations.

The *Antiquities* deserve particular attention, many of them having been found in the county, and are exceedingly interesting. In one of the rooms is a capital collection of insects. Those containing the British and foreign Lepidoptera are well worth inspecting. The Museum also possesses a very valuable herbarium of all the English flowering plants, with a good library of botanical works. The shells, minerals, as well as many articles of ethnological interest in various parts of the building, are well worthy of notice.

In the "chapel-room" is a case containing some rare manuscripts and early printed books, the property of the mayor and corporation of Norwich. These have been lent by

the city authorities. Amongst the manuscripts is a volume, part of a Wycliff Bible. It was formerly the property of Sir James Boleyn, of Blickling Hall, d. 1561. In one of the committee rooms is hung some curious old tapestry, probably of the time of Henry VII. This was formerly in Norwich cathedral.

The *Literary Institution*, containing a very large and good library, formerly here, is now amalgamated with the Public Library. Number of vols. about 50,000. The Museum is the site of the palace of the Dukes of Norfolk (first acquired by them in the reign of Hen. VIII.), the palace of which Macaulay, in the passage already quoted, has described the splendour. It was pulled down by the grandson of the "Lord Henry Howard" (afterwards D. of Norfolk), who entertained Charles II. here, because, says the story, the mayor refused to let the duke's comedians enter the town with a flourish of trumpets. It was, Fuller tells us, "the greatest house he ever saw in a city out of London."

(For the *Churches*, see *post*, after the Cathedral.)

The **Cathedral**, with its closes, occupies the lower ground near the river. Two portals, the *Erpingham* gate, and *St. Ethelbert's* gate, give admission to the upper close, and the *Bishop's* gate forms the principal entrance to the palace. But leaving gates and closes for the present, the visitor will first direct his attention to the *Cathedral*, the lofty upward-soaring spire of which he will have seen from the Castle Hill, and from other points of the city, and which will certainly not disappoint him on a closer approach.

The East Anglian see was first founded about A.D. 630 by Felix the Burgundian, under King Sigeberht, at *Dunwich* (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16). In 673, Abp. Theodore divided the diocese, and established a second see at *N. Elmham* (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 28). The succession to both sees was much disturbed during, and in consequence of, the Danish invasions and settlements; and about the year 878, on the martyrdom of St. Humbert the last of the bishops of Elmham, Wilfred the contemporary bp. of Dunwich, united again in his own person the two East Anglian bishoprics, and removed to Elmham. East Anglia henceforth contained but a single see. Herfast, the first Norm. bishop (1070–1086), removed the see from Elmham to *Thetford*. Bishop Herbert Losinga (1091–1119) again removed it from Thetford, and fixed it permanently at *Norwich*. The first stone of the existing Cathedral was laid by this bishop in 1096. A Benedictine priory in connection with it, was founded at the same time. Bishop Herbert's work is said to have comprised the choir and its aisles, the tower, and the transepts. Bishop Eborard, the second bishop of Norwich (1121, deposed 1145), added the nave. The ch. was much injured by fire in 1172, but was restored and completed by Bp. John of Oxford (1175–1200). There can be little doubt that the fire destroyed the original Norman Lady Chapel (at the E. end of the ch.), which was circular in its form, and resembled the 2 apsidal chapels which still remain at the E. end, and which have been recently restored. It was replaced some years later by an E. E. Lady Chapel of large dimensions and rectangular form, by Bp. Walter de Suffield (1245–1257). This was destroyed by Dean Gardiner in the reign of Elizabeth. The ch. was again much injured by fire in 1272. It was restored and solemnly consecrated in honour of the Holy Trinity on Advent Sunday, 1278; Edward I., his queen and court, being present at the ceremony. The present spire was added by Bp. Percy (1356–1369).

In 1463 it was struck by lightning, and was repaired by Bp. Lehart. The Beauchamp or Bauchun Chapel (now the consistory court), was added during the Dec. period, but its exact date is unknown. The walls were subsequently raised, and the present groined roof erected. It has bosses illustrating the life, death, and assumption of the Virgin, to whom the chapel was dedicated. The W. front was altered by Bp. Alnwick (1426, trans. 1436). The vaulting of the nave was the work of Bp. Walter Lehart (1446–1472); the clerestory and stone roof of the choir of Bp. Goldwell (1472–1498). Bp. Nykke, or Nix (1501–1536), added the vaulting of the transepts, and probably altered the lower arches of the choir. The fire of 1272 demolished the original Norm. cloister. The present cloister, commenced by Bp. Walpole in 1297, was completed by Bp. Alnwick in 1430. These dates will assist us in examining the Cathedral, the *Norman work* of which, with the magnificent *series of lierne vaults* above nave, choir, and transepts, are its most striking and important features. No English Cathedral (with the exception perhaps of Peterborough) has preserved its original Norman plan so nearly undisturbed.

Norwich Cathedral suffered greatly at the hands of the Puritans in 1643–4. The Sheriff, one Tofts, with a brace of zealous aldermen, Lindsey and Greenwood, were members of the committee "for viewing churches," an ingenious euphemism for "destroying" them. "It is tragical," writes Bp. Hall, in his 'Hard Measure,' "to relate the previous sacrilege committed under the authority of Lindsey, Tofts, and Greenwood: what clattering of glasses, what beating down of walls, what tearing down of monuments, what pulling down of seats, and wrestling out of irons and brass from the windows and graves what defacing of arms, what demolishing of curious stonework, that had not any representation in the world but the cost of the founder, and skill of the mason; what piping on the destroyed organ-pipes; vestments both copes and surplices, together with the leaden cross which had been newly sawn down from over the Greenyard pulpit, and the singing books and service books, were carried to the fire in the public market-place, a lewd wretch walking before the train in his cope trailing in the dirt, with a service-book in his hand, imitating in an impious scorn the tune, and usurping the words of the litany. The ordnance being discharged on the guild day, the Cathedral was filled with musketeers drinking and tobacconing, as freely as if it had turned alehouse." This severe handling sufficiently accounts for the absence of ancient stained glass, brasses, and other memorials.

The *West Front* in entering, originally Norm., was greatly altered by Bp. Alnwick, partly during his life, and partly by his executors. The central door has in the spandrels the bishop's arms, and those of the see. The window above was added by the bishop's executors, and is of great size, although the tracery is good. Norman turrets rise on either side, and the fronts of the aisles are Norm. with Perp. additions in the parapets and windows. The pinnacles which crown the flanking turrets are entirely modern.

The *Nave* is throughout Norm. with the exception of its vaulted roof, and of the chapel constructed by Bp. Nix in the S. aisle. It is, as has been said, in all probability the work of Bp. Eborard (1121–1145), who no doubt followed the original plan of the founder, Bp. Herbert. The effect of the massive Norm. work is very grand; though (partly owing, it may be, to the late lierne vault which, magnificent in itself, disturbs the uniformity) the nave of

Norwich is scarcely so imposing as those, somewhat later, of Ely and Peterborough, with which it may fairly be compared. It extends 250 ft. from the W. door, and comprises 14 bays to the intersection of the transepts. (It is thus the longest in England, with the exception of St. Alban's, which extends to 300 ft. Ely, from W. transept to octagon, is 203 ft.; Peterborough, from W. transept to W. piers of tower, 211 ft.) As was usual in great Norman churches, 3 bays of the nave, W. of the transept, are here included in the choir. In the nave remark the massive *piers*, alternating regularly in design as far as the 10th pier from the W. end; and the great open arches of the *triforium*, scarcely less in size than those of the arcade below;—these at once attract attention, and form a more peculiar feature in the general view of the nave than its unusual length. The triforium arch left entirely open in this manner is unusual in England, though it occurs in early Norm. work on the continent. (The nave of Wymondham (Rte. 26), the ruined churches of Castle Acre Priory (Rte. 27), of Binham Priory (Rte. 25), and of St. Botolph's at Colchester (**Essex**, Rte. 2) had similar triforia.) The triforium extends over the whole space of the aisles, and is lighted at present by Perp. windows inserted at the back by Bp. Alnwick, who raised the exterior wall for this purpose. The *Clerestory*, set back within a wall-passage, forms a series of triple arches, the central being higher than the others. The clerestory lights are Norm. The *lierne vault* of the nave was the work of Bp. Walter Lehart (1446–1472); the Norm. roof, which was of wood, having been much injured when the spire was struck by lightning in 1463. The bishop's rebus or device, a hart lying in the water (*Wa'ter Lie-hart*), alternates with an angel bearing a shield, on the corbels at the bases of the longer vaulting shafts. The *bosses* of the roof are covered with minute figures, said to be 328 in number, which form a complete sacred history, beginning at the eastern end (next to the central tower) with the Creation, and ending with the Last Judgment. The tract of sacred history between Solomon and Christ is, however, passed over. These bosses were recently figured and described by the late Dean, Dr. Goulbourn. The original colouring and gilding of the sculptures in the easternmost and westernmost bays has been restored, abundant traces of colour remaining to guide the painter; and it is hoped that this treatment will be applied in course of time to the intervening bays. The *West window* is filled with pictorial stained glass by *Hedgeland*, as a memorial of Bp. Stanley (d. 1849); the subjects are—the Adoration of the Magi, the finding of Moses, and the Ascension, after *Raffaelie;* the Brazen Serpent, after *Le Brun;* and Christ blessing little Children, after *West*. In the centre of the nave, over the tomb of Bp. Stanley, is a black marble slab, the inscription on which should be read.

The *Nave Aisles* are Norm. (including the vaulting) with Perp. windows inserted. In the N. aisle is a memorial window for William Smyth (d. 1849), for forty years Professor of Modern History at Cambridge; the altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Windham, originally placed in the Lady Chapel, and afterwards removed to the Jesus Chapel; and the altar-tomb (from which the brasses have been removed) of Sir John Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII. In the S. aisle the 7th and 8th bays were converted into a chantry by Bp. Nix (1501–1536); a somewhat indifferent prelate, who, says Godwin, "in spite of his name, had little of snow in his breast." The sides and vaulting are en-

crusted with late Perp. work. In the 9th bay is the plain altar-tomb of Bp. Parkhurst (1560-1575), the tutor of Bp. Jewel. In this aisle are (E.) the Prior's door, and (W.) the Monks' door, opening to the cloisters (see *post*).

The lower part of the *Organ Screen* is ancient, and the work of Bp. Lehart: the upper, heavy and ugly, was completed in 1833. Between the piers, on either side of the screen door, were altars. That N. (the piscina of which remains) was dedicated to St. William, a boy said to have been crucified here by the Jews (March 22, 1137), and whose *cultus* took a deep root in the Eastern Counties, witness several rood-screens in which he, or his crucifixion, is depicted. A similar story is localised in many other towns, both in England and on the continent; the most famous is that of "Little St. Hugh" of Lincoln, said to have been killed by the Jews in the middle of the 13th centy.; the S. altar was dedicated to St. Mary. The *ante-choir*, filling the space between two piers under the organ-loft, was the chapel of Our Lady of Pity.

Three bays, W. of the tower, are, as has already been said, included in the *Choir*. These bays differ from those of the actual nave only in having a plain outer moulding round their arches, instead of a billet. The choir and presbytery extend to the extreme eastern apse, the graceful curve of which, seen beyond the Norman arcades of the central tower, is very picturesque and striking. In the choir W. of the tower, observe particularly the *stalls*, 62 in number (for prior, sub-prior, and 60 monks). They are Perp., dating probably from the middle of the 15th centy., and merit the closest examination. Carving and details are excellent. The misereres below are of two periods, the beginning and the end of 15th centy. The subjects with which they are carved are much varied. Notice, on the S. side of the choir (16th stall from the W.), two figures preparing to wrestle, and (in the Corporation pew, 30th stall from W.) a fox running off with a goose, followed by a woman with a distaff. Here now stands a very beautiful brass lectern, of late Dec. character, deserving careful attention. A "pelican in her piety" forms the support. Round the base are 3 figures (modern), a bishop, priest, and deacon.

The *Central Tower* is early Norm. (Bp. Herbert's work) below, with upper stories, also Norm., but of later date. These upper stories are enriched with open arcades, the topmost pierced for windows. The transepts (see *post*), which open from the tower, were formerly separated from the choir, but have been thrown open so as to admit of their use during service.

The *Presbytery*, which extends eastward of the tower, has been greatly altered, although the original Norm. ground-plan remains unchanged. The steeple having been blown down by a hurricane Jan. 15, 1362, in Bishop Percy's time, and the roof of the presbytery having sustained much damage thereby, the beautiful clerestory, the style of which is between the Decorated and the Perpendicular, was erected, principally at the bishop's expense. The ceiling to this clerestory was of oak, and still remains above the stone vaulting, showing by its method of execution and ornamentation that it was meant to be seen, and was once the ceiling of the presbytery. A century afterwards (in 1463) the spire was struck by lightning; and doubtless some injuries accrued to the presbytery roof. Bishop Goldwell, whose episcopate extended from 1472 to 1498, put up the present stone vaulting underneath Bishop Percy's oak roof, and, to re-

sist the thrust outward, added the flying buttresses externally. Early in the following century the main arches, on either side, as far as the apse, were changed from Norm. to Perp. The original arrangement seems to have differed in no respect from that of the nave. The Norm. arches of the triforium remain untouched.

Bp. Percy's *clerestory* is very light and graceful. The tracery in the windows deserves notice. Bp. Goldwell's lierne vault is not so rich as that of the nave, yet the bosses as a whole, which have been recoloured and regilded, produce a very light and beautiful effect. The sculptures almost all represent *golden wells* (the bishop's rebus), some exhibit his coat of arms; the subject of one is the Crucifixion, of another the Assumption of the Virgin.

The *apse*, terminating the presbytery eastward, Norm. and the work of Bp. Herbert, is semicircular as high as the top of the triforium. The clerestory, added by Bp. Percy, is pentagonal; and the manner in which the change is effected deserves notice. The lower story of the apse consists of five arches, once blocked for the purpose of excluding draughts, but recently reopened. In the central arch, high above the pavement, is the original bishop's throne, a large structure resting upon a round-headed arch, which is seen from behind. Of the actual chair in which the bishop sat, only the right arm and the seat remain. In the arches on each side of the bishop's throne the stone seats for the clergy (on a lower level) still remain. It is believed that no English church, except Norwich Cathedral, has a relic of a bishop's chair in the true basilican position, facing westward. The clerestory of the apse has no wall passage. The glass with which its windows are filled, as well as that in the one triforium window below, which has painted glass, is entirely modern, by *Warrington*.

The view looking westward from the apse should be noticed. The unusual height of the choir (83 ft.), contrasted with that of the nave (69 ft.), and the open arcades of the central tower, are the features which most attract attention.

The *four main arches* on either side of the presbytery, once blocked, are of late Perp. work, and certainly contrast very unfavourably with the Norm. arches in the triforium above. The arms of Boleyn, with quarterings, appear on panels over these four perpendicular arches, and probably indicate, as Mr. Harrod suggests, that the whole change of the Norm. arches was effected by the Boleyns after the death and as a memorial of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling (d. 1505), whose tomb is in the first arch, S. (counting from the E.). Sir William was the great-grandfather of Queen Elizabeth (see *Blickling*, Rte. 24). The tomb is plain. In the next recess, S., is the monument of Bp. Overall (1618-19), with a quaint coloured bust looking out from a niche above. The monument was placed here by his friend and secretary John Cosin, after his own elevation to the see of Durham. Overall was translated to Norwich from Lichfield, and was one of the most learned divines of his time. He is best remembered by his so-called 'Convocation Book,' but is said to have been the composer of the latter part of the Catechism (containing an explanation of the sacraments) which was added in 1604. In the third recess is the tomb of Bp. Goldwell (1472-79), the builder of the vaulted stone roof. The canopy divides the arch. The trelliswork tracery of the vaulting should be noticed. The altar-tomb is at the S.W. corner of the recess, and in the space, E., an altar was placed by the bp. in his lifetime, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and SS. James, Greater

and Less. The effigy is remarkable as "the only instance of the monumental effigy of a bishop, prior to the Reformation, in which the *cappa pluvialis*, or processional cope, is represented as the outward vestment instead of the chasuble."—*Bloxam.*

This effigy is a very complete study of ancient ecclesiastical vestments, not the cope only, but the dalmatic, the albe, the tunicle, the stole, the boots, the gloves, the *vexillum* swathed round the pastoral staff, and the mitre.

On the N. side of the presbytery, the arches which had been for some time closed from behind and converted into recesses enriched with late Perp. work, have been reopened. The first recess, the westernmost, contains mural tablets for Bp. Horne (1790-92) and Dean Lloyd (d. 1790). In the second is the monument of Dr. Moore (d. 1779); on a panel in front is a *brass* for the youngest son of Bp. Hall (d. 1642).

Bp. Herbert Losinga, the founder of the Norm. Cathedral, was buried in front of the apse, before the high altar. The tomb was originally raised above the ground, and on the sides of it were the arms of the several members of the chapter in whose time it was erected. On the top slab, which has been preserved, and let into the pavement of the church, is a Latin epitaph from the pen of Prebendary afterwards Dean Prideaux. The original tomb of the founder was destroyed, it is supposed, in the course of the sacrilege described by Bp. Hall.

The *Transepts*, like the choir, were no doubt the work of Bp. Herbert. Their general arrangement is the same as that of nave and choir, with some variation in details. The vaulted roof was added by Bp. Nix. Both transepts had apsidal chapels projecting eastward. That in the N. transept still remains; that in the S. has long disappeared.

In the *South* transept, the roof bosses illustrate the early history of our Lord. This transept contains the monument of Bishop Scambler (d. 1595), and a bad stained glass window, judiciously removed from the choir, and Chantrey's very fine sitting figure of Bp. Bathurst (d. 1837), well deserving of attention. The arch opening to the S. choir aisle is filled with a screen-work of rich late Perp. tracery, probably erected during the priorate of Robert Bronde or Catton, prior of Norwich from 1504 to 1529. The design and the iron work of the lock are noticeable. At the S.E. angle is the *Vestry*, a long vaulted room of the Dec. period, which with a chamber above it, now the chapter clerk's office, was formerly called the precincts goal, near to which was probably a chapel of St. Edmund.

In the *North* transept, over a door at the N. end, is a circular wall arcade, curiously ornamented above with a billet-moulding disposed in triangular arches, with a rudely carved animal's head projecting between them. Here the bosses of Bp. Nix's roof relate to the Nativity. The eastern chapel remains, but all communication with the transept has been cut off, and it must be entered from without. The screen between this transept and the choir aisle is modern. Its carvings deserve attention.

The *Choir Aisles* are Norm., and Bp. Herbert's work. The aisle extends quite round the choir, and 3 apsidal chapels projected at the E. end.

Entering the *North* choir aisle from the transept, remark a coped coffin lid, possibly that of Prior Nicholas de Brampton, d. 1268. Above it a raised seat along the wall marks the site of the monument (long destroyed) of Sir Thomas Erpingham, the "good Sir Thomas" of Agincourt, and the builder of Erpingham Gate (see *post*). A chapel, of which no trace remains,

was entered through the arch in the opposite wall. A *vault* of 2 bays, and of early Dec. character, crosses the aisle, and supports a *Gallery* known as the Confessio. On the vaulting of the gallery are four painted groups, each composed of three figures. Those on the W. are the Blessed Virgin with the Divine Child, and an apple in her hand, on her rt. St. Margaret, on her l. St. Catherine. On the E. compartment of the vaulting are St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Andrew. These mural paintings in their original state must have been very delicate and expressive. Altogether this gallery, or chamber, yields in interest to nothing else in the cathedral. Mr. Lestrange, an eminent Norwich antiquary, believed it to have been a place for exhibiting the relics of the ch., which were kept, he thought, in a reliquary chapel (now destroyed; of which there are evident traces on the exterior, and which had an immediate connection with this chamber: there are traces of steps leading up to it from the choir. Below it is also the quatrefoil opening to the choir already noticed. Professor Willis thought it a hagioscope, affording a view of the altar from the aisle. Mr. Harrod, with more probability, thought that it was used for watching the sepulchre light during the ceremonies of Easter without entering the choir.

The *Jesus Chapel*, one of the Norm. apsidal chapels terminating the choir eastward, is formed, like the corresponding chapel in the S. aisle, by intersecting circles; the apse, or eastern end, being a smaller semicircle. It was entirely altered during the Perp. period, when three of its present windows were inserted. The ancient colour found on the columns, arcading and vaulting of this chapel, has been restored by Dean Goulburn, and an altar-slab, with a reliquary of Purbeck marble (which was found underfoot), has been used for the slab of a Norman altar, made after an ancient model. The windows have been filled with glass by *Hardman* and *Powell*, all the subjects bearing on the sacred name of Jesus. The E. window represents the circumcision, the annunciation to the Virgin, and the annunciation to St. Joseph. The S. represents various scenes from the life of Joshua.

At the back of the choir, remark the original arrangement of the apse. The arches were filled with a stone screen, terminating about half-way up, and forming, on the inner side, benches or sedilia for the clergy. The central arch contains (as mentioned p. 213), the bishop's throne, with a fragment of the chair in which he sat.

The E. E. doorway, now blocked up, at the E. end of the aisle, gave admission to the Lady Chapel, built by Bp. Walter de Suffield (1245–1257), and destroyed by Dean Gardiner, in the reign of Elizabeth. Its foundations, proving it to have been of large size, have been traced, as well as those of the central Norm. apsidal chapel, which Bp. Walter removed.

St. Luke's Chapel, in the S. choir aisle, resembles the Jesus Chapel opposite. It long served as the parish ch. of St. Mary-in-the-Marsh (the old parish ch. having been destroyed). The chapel has been cleaned of brown-wash and cleared of pews, and much beautiful and delicate colouring has been developed on and round the *soffit* of its chancel arch. The E. window, by *Hardman*, the gift of J. Crosse, Esq., M.D., of Norwich, and a memorial of his parents, represents St. Luke in attendance on the sick, writing his Gospel, and painting the Virgin and Child. Another window is in memory of the late Professor Sedgwick, one of the most eminent men connected with the cathedral in modern times. At the entrance to

the chapel is the *Font*, once richly carved, now much mutilated. It came from the old parish ch., and must have been one of the best fonts in the county. On its 8 sides were representations of the 7 Sacraments, and of the Crucifixion. At the angles were 8 of the 9 orders of angels, each holding some symbol of his rank in the heavenly hierarchy. Underneath, were angels, bearing each a symbol of the Sacrament represented above. Round the base were the four Evangelists, alternating with the four "living creatures" of the Apocalypse, and below again, were small figures of saints. In the procession path at the back of the vestry is preserved the reredos of the Jesus Chapel (see *ante*); a work, in the judgment of Mr. Albert Way, of the Siennese school (circ. 1370). The heads, he observes, especially that of St. John, "recall strikingly the works of Simone Memmi. That artist, however, died as early as 1345." Dr. Waagen, on the other hand, has no doubt "as to the English origin of the picture." The subjects are—the Scourging, the Bearing the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. It is in size colours, and is protected by a glass.

A chapel, called the *Beauchamp Chapel*, but probably founded temp. Edward II. by William Bauchun, opens S. below St. Luke's. The S. window of this chapel, the canopied niche at the E. end, which perhaps contained a statue of the Virgin, to whom the chapel was dedicated, and the bosses of the groined roof, which illustrate her life, death, and assumption, should all be noticed. The chapel now serves as the Consistory Court.

The long stone seat, with panelled front and small figures, at the back of the choir, opposite the Beauchamp Chapel, formed part of the monument of Bp. Wakering (1416–1426), shattered during the Civil War. Bp. Wakering was present at the Council of Constance.

The *Cloisters*, entered by the prior's door, in the E. bay of the S. nave aisle, are among the most beautiful in England. The roof especially, the bosses of which are covered with elaborate carvings, deserves the most careful examination. The Norm. cloister was destroyed in the fire of 1272, and the present structure was commenced by Bp. Ralph Walpole in 1297. It was continued, according to William of Worcester, by Bp. Salmon and others, between the years 1299 and 1325, and completed by different benefactors between 1403 and 1425. Mr. Harrod, however, seems to be perfectly justified in asserting that the cloisters were begun and completed during the Dec. period; and that the portions said by Worcester to have been built 1403 and 1425, were in reality only repaired and altered at that period.

The cloister, it must be remembered, was connected with the great Benedictine monastery attached to the cathedral, as at Canterbury, Worcester, Durham, and elsewhere in England—the only country where such an arrangement (the attaching of an episcopal see to a conventual church) at any time existed. The domestic buildings of the monastery were ranged round the cloister. E. the prior's house, the chapter-house, the dormitory, and beyond, the infirmary; S. the refectory (the area of which has been recently laid open by the demolition of a canonical residence, and the upper arcading of the N. side of the hall admirably restored); and W. the strangers' hall and dormitory.

The eastern and southern walks are Dec., between 1297 and 1325. The *Prior's Door* is of this date, and of very unusual character. Under canopies which cross the mouldings of the arch are figures of the Saviour in Majesty with angels; and beyond,

on either side, representations of the Jewish and the Christian Church. The large windows in the E. walk are early Dec. The bosses of the roof contain subjects from the Gospels, together with some very beautiful knots of foliage. The door in the sixth bay led into the slype or passage between the transept and the chapter-house. The open arches beyond were the entrance of the chapter-house itself, long since destroyed. A door beyond these arches opened on a staircase which probably gave access to the dormitory of the monks (though the site of this is uncertain); and beyond again a vault at the S. end led to the infirmary, which extended E. of the cloister.

The windows of the S. walk are Dec., but of somewhat more advanced character. The roof bosses illustrate the Revelation of St. John, with some other subjects, one of which is evidently the dedication of a church. (Observe the fine view of the cathedral from the S.W. angle of this walk.)

The *West* walk is really Dec., as Mr. Harrod has shown, but with Perp. alterations. The door formerly opening to the refectory, at the S. end of the walk, is Perp.; and there are Perp. portions in the beautiful *lavatories*, at the S.W. end. The roof bosses comprise subjects from the Revelation. A door in this wall led into the *Strangers' Hall*, of which fragments remain without (see *post*). The apartment over the walk may have been the monastic dormitory (in England usually placed above the W. walk of the cloister,—but its position here is uncertain), or, more probably, it may have served as the dormitory attached to the Strangers' Hall.

At the lower angle of the *North* walk is the monks' door, opening to the nave of the cathedral. The windows of this walk are Perp., set in Dec. frames. The roof bosses represent the legends of different saints, together with a few subjects from the New Testament. The E., S., and W. walks have an upper story, lighted by small windows looking into the quadrangle. The N. walk is without this addition.

Leaving the cathedral by the W. door, a small building will be seen under the S. wall of the nave, and joining the S.W. angle of the cloister. This formed part of a canon's house, which has been removed. A Norm. substructure or hall was thus opened, with one bay of E. Eng. work. This seems to have formed part of the main entrance to the cloister, together with the locutory. A staircase leads from it to the room over the W. walk of the cloister. The exterior of the hall has been rebuilt, and it now serves as a choristers' school,

The ruined E. Eng. portal, S., formed the entrance to the Strangers' Hall. Proceeding round by the Upper Close, the visitor will find his way into the Lower Close, and thence outside the E. walk of the cloisters to what is known as "Life's Green." Outside this E. walk is the *Deanery*, occupying the site of the Prior's House, and containing some E. Eng. portions. Below it, eastward, 3 late Norm. pillars, in front of a house in the Lower Close, were thought by Professor Willis to mark the site of the infirmary. This, however, is uncertain, as is the site of the refectory, which was built after the fire of 1272 had destroyed the Norman refectory. The exact position of the various conventual buildings awaits, for its clearing up, a thorough examination of the cathedral archives.

The exterior of the *Central Tower* and spire may be well seen from the Lower Close. The tower was entirely refaced in 1856; but its Norm. arcades and ornamentation have been carefully preserved. The flanking turrets with their reed-like shafts

are Norm. as high as the bases of the spires which crown them. These spires are Perp., as is the parapet of the tower itself. The *spire* was added by Bp. Percy (1356–1369). It was much injured by lightning in 1463, and was then repaired by Bp. Lyhart. Its height, from the battlements of the tower, is 169 ft. The entire height from the ground is 287 ft.—exceeding that of the old spire of Chichester (271 ft.), and of Lichfield (258 ft.), but falling much short of Salisbury (404 ft.).

The face of the S. transept has been recased. The exterior of the choir, with its projecting apsidal chapels, is well seen from the Lower Close. Flying buttresses, carried from the wall of the triforium, connect it with Bp. Percy's noble clerestory. Seated figures of the Apostles serve as pinnacles of the buttresses. The various lines of the choir and transept, with trees clustering between them, and the tower and spire rising in the background form a composition of unusual grace and beauty.

On the N. side of the ch. remark the eastern chapel of the transept, which has long served as a storehouse, and is only to be entered from without. It resembled, in every respect, the other Norm. chapels; the vaulting should be noticed. The N. transept retains its ancient front. In a niche over the door is a statue said to be that of the founder, Bp. Herbert Losinga (1091–1119). The *Bishop's Palace* extends opposite, and was formerly connected with the N. transept by a vaulted passage. It was founded by Bp. Herbert, and was considerably added to and altered by Bp. Salmon (1299–1325). It still retains some Norm. portions. Bp. Lyhart entertained King Henry VI. here in 1449. Bp. Salmon's great hall was destroyed after the Civil War; at which time it was used by the Puritans as a "preaching-house." The chapel, at the E. end of the palace, was rebuilt by Bp. Reynolds in 1662. It contains his own monument, and that of his successor, Bp. Sparrow —both of whom are buried in it. The Bp. of Norwich is titular abbot of St. Bennet's at Holm. In 1535, during a vacancy of the see, Hen. VIII. severed the ancient barony and revenues from it, and annexed to it the barony and revenues of the abbey of Holm (see Rte. 22), in right of which the Bp. of Norwich sits in the House of Lords as abbot—the abbey having never been dissolved, but only transferred under the statute of 1535, before the general dissolution. Queen Elizabeth, on her visit to Norwich in 1578, lodged in this palace; and Charles II., in 1671, although he was lodged in the Duke's palace, was "nobly entertained" here. The king "was sung into the cathedral with an anthem; and when he had ended his devotion at the E. end of the ch., where he kneeled on the hard stone, he went to the bishop's palace."

On the N. side of the cathedral nave was the *Green Yard* of the monastery, in which was a cross, where sermons were occasionally preached. Here, too, during the festivities of the royal visit, Mercury, approaching in a coach, "which went so fast that the horses seemed to fly," addressed Queen Elizabeth, who stood at a window of the palace.

A fine Perp. gateway (the *Bishop's Gate*), built by Bp. Alnwick, about 1430, forms the principal entrance to the palace. The two *gateways* leading into the precincts must here be noticed in detail. The earliest is *St. Ethelbert's Gate*, at the S. end of the close; built by the citizens of Norwich after the disturbances of 1272. [Long before that date there had been great disturbances between the monks and the citizens, touching the limits and rights of their respective liberties. The franchises granted to the monks, it must be

remembered, were of earlier date than those of the city; and as the latter grew, and received fresh charters, collision between the rival authorities was frequent. In 1234 the citizens had attacked the convent, and burnt part of it. In 1272, the alleged cause being a question of right to the jurisdiction over *Tombland* (the space without Ethelbert's Gate, so called from its having been an ancient cemetery), where a fair was held at certain seasons, the feud between convent and city rose to an extreme pitch. William of Burnham, the prior, brought men of Yarmouth—disbanded mercenaries, as it would seem, of the barons who had been defeated at Evesham in 1265—and set them, with his own retainers, on the walls and towers of the convent, whence they shot with arbalists at any citizens within sight. The citizens attacked the monastery, forced the great doors, burnt great part of the ch. and other buildings, and killed some of the monks. The convent itself was plundered. The prior fled to Yarmouth, whence he returned with fresh soldiers, and, entering Norwich, retaliated on the citizens and their houses. The Bp., Roger de Skerning, put the city under an interdict. Henry III., who was at Bury, came thence to Norwich, and caused many of the offenders to be punished with death, and the woman (see the notice of the riot at Bury St. Edmund's, in 1327, **Suffolk**, Rte. 14) who first set fire to the convent gates to be burnt. The prior was committed to the Bishop's prison, and all the manors and revenues of the convent were seized into the king's hands. The city and its liberties were also seized by the king. The prior voluntarily surrendered his priory to the bishop; and on the election of his successor, all the lands of the monastery were restored. The king himself died in the following year; and in 1274 (1st of Ed. I.) matters were arranged between the convent and the city, one of the articles of agreement being that the citizens should pay 3000 marks toward the rebuilding of the church. Out of this sum, as it appears, St. Ethelbert's Gate was built. The city then recovered its liberties. (The pope's general absolution was not received till 1276.) In addition to other causes of ill-feeling, the city and the monks had favoured different sides in the late Barons' War—the monks supporting the barons; the city, the king. A very similar tumult, arising from similar causes, occurred at Bury St. Edmund's in 1327. For the Norwich affair, see Bartholomew Cotton, 'Historia Anglicana,' Rolls series (Cotton was a Benedictine of this monastery); Blomefield; and a remarkable extract from the 'Liber de Antiq. Legibus' of London, printed by Mr. Harrod in 'Castles and Convents of Norfolk.'] The lower part of St. Ethelbert's Gate is good early Dec. The upper portion, of intermixed flint and stone, is modern, and was added early in the present century. The spandrels of the main arch are filled with foliage, from which project the figures of a man with sword and shield, and a dragon which he is attacking. The chamber above the archway served as a chapel of St. Ethelbert, King of E. Anglia, A.D. 793, killed near Hereford, by command of Offa of Mercia, according to the 'A.-S. Chronicle.' His shrine was one of the glories of Hereford Cathedral.

The *Erpingham Gate* stands opposite the W. front of the cathedral, and was certainly built by Sir Thomas Erpingham (who fought at Agincourt, see *Erpingham*, Rte. 24), but not, as Blomefield asserted, as a penance for his former patronage of Wickliffe and the Lollards. The truth of this story has been entirely disproved by Mr. Harrod. On the gate are the arms of Sir Thomas,

and his two wives (Clopton and Walton). The archway itself is fine, and much enriched with excellent sculpture, chiefly small figures of saints. In the gable above is the kneeling figure of Sir Thomas, under a niche. The gate dates certainly after 1411.

On the l., between this gate and the cathedral, is what is now the *Grammar School.* This was built about 1316 by Bp. Salmon, Ed. II.'s Lord Chancellor, as a charnel-house, with a chapel of St. John the Evangelist above it. In the crypt, all bones fit for removal were to be deposited "till the day of resurrection." When the building was secularised in 1548, the bones it contained were removed and buried; and when, in the reign of Elizabeth, the city obtained possession of it, the grammar school was removed here, from the Black Friars Convent, where it had for some time been established. The crypt deserves a visit. In it were two altars, of which traces remain. At one of them a mass was daily said for the souls of the founder and his family, for all bps. of the see, and for the souls of all those whose bones were carried thither. The porch by which the grammar school is entered was added by Bp. Lehart (1446–1472). The foiled opening, giving light to the crypt, should be noticed. The school boasts a long roll of distinguished pupils. Among them are:—Tenison, Abp. of Canterbury; John Cosin, the famous Bp. of Durham, born in St. Andrew's parish; James Henry Monk, Bp. of Gloucester; Edward Maltby, Bp. of Durham; Dr. Samuel Clarke; Lord Nelson; Sir James Brooke, the late Rajah of Sarawak. And of earlier date:—John Caius, physician to Ed. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and founder of Gonville and Caius College at Cambridge; Chief Justice Coke (d. 1634); Dr. Edward Brown, physician to Charles II., and son of the well-known Sir Thomas; and Erasmus Earle, "serjeant-at-law" to Cromwell, and afterwards to Charles II. Among the masters of the school were Dr. Samuel Parr (1778–1785), and Edward Valpy (1811–1829).

Opposite the school, on the lawn of the close, is a statue of its most illustrious pupil, Lord Nelson. In "Samson and Hercules" Court, opposite the Erpingham gateway (in Tombland), are figures of those worthies carved in wood, once the decorations of the entrance to a house occupied, temp. Hen. VII., by the Duchess of Suffolk.

Norwich possesses more *Churches* than any other cathedral city in England. ("I wish," says Fuller, "they may make good use of their many churches, and cross that pestilent proverb, 'The nearer the church the farther from God.'") York has 24 (there were 45 before the Reformation), but Norwich can still boast of 35, whilst many as at York, were destroyed after the great change of the 16th century. The Norwich churches are for the most part Perp., ranging from 1350 to 1500. Many have lofty towers, necessary to mark their position in so crowded and densely packed a city. The most interesting are St. Peter's Mancroft, and St. Andrew's; but some others are worth visiting by the antiquary.

St. Peter Mancroft (in the *main croft* (magna crofta) or field attached to the castle), the finest church in the city (restored in 1860, and again in 1879, when part of the fine tower was rebuilt, with open seats, &c.), is very good Perp., dating from 1430 to 1455, in which latter year the church was consecrated. The tower, 98 ft. high (containing a very fine peal of bells), is of black flint, inlaid with white stone tracery. Within, the light and lofty arches, with the clerestory above (two windows in each bay, above the spandrels of the main arch), are very

characteristic of Norfolk Perpendicular. There is a rich open roof, springing from shafts with projecting heads at the bases; and between each main arch is a niche. The chancel is shallow, with a large Perp. E. window, filled with ancient stained glass, silvery and beautiful in tone, but damaged by the insertion of a bad modern figure of St. Peter. At the W. end of the church is an indifferent picture, by *Catton*, a native artist, representing the delivery of St. Peter from prison. In the chancel is a *brass* for Peter Rede (d. 1568), who "worthily served the Emperor Charles V. at the conquest of Barbaria, and had geven him by the sayd Emperor for his valiant deeds, the order of Barbaria." Here is also a monument, with bust, for Judge Windham (d. 1592); and tablets on each side of the easternmost bay for *Sir Thomas Browne* and his wife. Sir Thomas (born in London, 1605; settled in Norwich, 1636; knighted by Charles II., 1671; died 1682), author of the 'Religio Medici,' 'Vulgar Errors,' and other remarkable works, is a worthy of whom Norwich is reasonably proud. (The best edition of his works is that by Simon Wilkin, 4 vols., 1836. Wilkin was long resident as a bookseller in this parish. Southey pronounced his 'Browne's Works' to be the "best edited book in the English language.") The actual position of his grave was unknown until, in 1840, in digging a grave, the labourer's pickaxe struck upon, and exposed, his coffin-plate. The bones were perfect, the hair profuse and of a fine auburn colour, similar to that in the portrait presented to the parish. They were respectfully treated, and quickly reinterred. (The inscription on the coffin-plate partly ran, "Amplissimus Vir . . . Thos. Browne . . . hoc loculo indormiens, corporis sphagiricæ pulvere plumbum in aurum convertit.") Opposite is the tablet of his wife Dorothy (whose indifferently spelt postscripts, with their references to "dear Tome's briches," and similar matters of domestic interest, frequently wind up the letters of Sir Thomas to his sons; see Wilkin's edition). She was the daughter of Edward Mileham, of Burlingham, in Norfolk, and survived her husband two years. The verses on her tablet were probably written by her eldest son, Edward. The modern font is covered with an old carved canopy, or *Baptistery*. In the vestry (which is original, and behind the altar, as at Hawkhurst, Kent; Crewkerne, Somersetshire; and elsewhere) hangs a portrait of Sir Thomas Browne (there is a better portrait in the Bodleian at Oxford), given to the parish by Dr. Howman, who, when Blomefield wrote, occupied the house in which Sir Thomas lived for some time, and in which he died. (The site is now occupied by the Savings Bank, at the S.E. corner of Haymarket-square, close to the church. The old house contained a fine chimney-piece, removed to Blickling. Evelyn visited Sir Thomas Browne in this house, which he describes as "a paradise and a cabinet of rarities, and that of the best collections, especially medals, books, plants, and natural things.") There are also in the vestry a sculptured group of female saints in alabaster, and some MSS., a Bible, date about 1340, and a noteworthy MS. of St. Paul's Epistles, of the 13th centy., in splendid condition. At each corner of the vestry are stairs by which the turrets at the east end of the church may be ascended.

The ch., which had got into a rather bad state, was thoroughly restored in 1881 (G. E. Street, Esq., Archt.), at a cost of about 14,000*l*.

During a former restoration of St. Peter's Church, a singular arrangement was discovered beneath the floor of the chancel, in front of the

place formerly occupied by the stalls. A trough, about 3 ft. deep and 3 ft. wide, was found to extend from end to end of the chancel, on either side. In the walls of this trough were placed horizontally, and at equal distance between the base and the surface, short pitchers, bedded in mortar; the mouth of each pitcher (of glazed pottery with fluted bands) being open to the trough. A similar arrangement has been found beneath the chancel of St. Peter per Mountergate, another Norwich church: and there can be no doubt that in both cases the trough and pitchers were intended to assist in the distribution of sound. A pitcher seems to have been placed beneath (or in front of) each stall. Urns or pitchers of the same character were discovered by Mr. Walbran beneath the chancel floor of Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire.

St. Andrew's, Broad-street, is a Perp. church of the usual Norfolk type, with a good, but not very rich, roof. (The ch. dates from 1506, according to some lines above the S. door, placed there in 1547 :—

"This church was builded of timber, stone, and bricks,
In the year of our Lord God xv hundred and six,
And lately translated from extreme idolatry,
A thousand, five hundred, seven and fortie.
And in the first year of our noble King Edward,
The Gospel in Parliament was mightily set forward."

There are some other lines, in praise of Q. Elizabeth, over the N. door. The tower had been rebuilt in 1478.) The body of the ch. has been restored. There are a modern stone pulpit, good open seats, and a stained-glass E. window of some pretensions. The ch. contains memorials of the Sucklings, including a very elaborate monument to the father and mother of the poet, with effigies, and rich in all the fantastic conceits of the early Stuart period. (Sir John Suckling, father of the poet, was secretary, comptroller, and privy councillor to James I. His wife was a sister of Lionel Cranfield, the London merchant who became Earl of Middlesex.) The inscriptions illustrating the various devices are in English, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. This monument was erected by Sir John Suckling himself (although his own effigy lies on it) after the death of his wife in 1613. In the ch. are *brasses* for John Gilbert, citizen and wife, 1467; and Robert Gardiner, 4 times mayor, and wife, 1508. Monument in S. aisle to Abraham Lincoln, said to be an ancestor of the famous American President. (A little N.E. of this church is an old house, worth notice. On the portal is the merchant's mark of John Clarke, mayor of Norwich, 1515 and 1520.)

St. Gregory's, in Pottergate, is a good Perp. church, of flint masonry, date before 1386. Its altar stands on an archway, over the churchyard, which is a thoroughfare. The ch. contains a curious embroidered black pall (worked with angels, carrying small figures, probably souls; below each angel is a dolphin swallowing a smaller fish), an altar-cloth made out of a velvet cope, and a good brass lectern, 1496. Across the W. tower (Perp.) extends an original stone gallery for the ringers, with groined vaults above and beneath it. On the vestry door is a "Sanctuary Knocker," found on one of the outside doors a few years ago.

St. Giles's, St. Giles's-street, is a fine Perp. ch., on high ground, with a tower, 120 ft. high, built in the reign of Richard II. There is a good open wood roof, besides several *brasses*, the principal for Robert Baxter, d. 1432, and Richard Purdaunce, 1436, both mayors of Norwich. The church has been well restored, and partly rebuilt. The

late flowing window tracery is noticeable. Flowing forms seem to have been retained in this part of England after the true Perpendicular had been well established elsewhere.

St. Helen's, Bishopgate, is now attached to St. Giles's Hospital, and desecrated, except a part in the centre; the nave being converted into almshouses for men, and the chancel, date about 1383, divided into wards for the women. Old maps of Norwich show *St. Helen's* to have been on the opposite side of the road to St. Giles's Hospital, which is commonly known as the "Old Men's Hospital." *St. Giles's Hospital* was founded by Walter Suffield, Bishop of Norwich (1245–1257), as an asylum for the aged and infirm clergy of the diocese, and for the support of 13 aged poor. At the Dissolution, the hospital and its revenues passed into the hands of the crown. It was reorganised as an almshouse by Edward VI.; other lands and bequests afterwards increased its revenues, which are now very large (7000*l.* a year); 200 old men and women are now supported here. The cloisters of the old hospital remain perfect. (The doorway bears the arms of Prior Molet, 1453.) *St. Helen's*, which seems to have served as the ch. of the hospital, was partly (the nave) built by Bishop Lehart, in 1451; the chancel is earlier. The Perp. tower remains entire; and the vault of the S. transept has some richly carved bosses. Passing through the grounds attached to this hospital, the Swan-pond is reached. Here swans were formerly fattened for civic feasts in various parts of the country—notably, for the banquets of the Lord Mayors of London.

St. John the Baptist's, Madder Market, is a good Perp. ch. without chancel. The E. window, of a good and noticeable design, is earlier than any other in the ch. It has been suggested that a chancel formerly extended across the street; and that on its removal the window was placed in its present position. The ceilings over the E. ends of the aisles retain their original painting, very curious. The roof of All Saints' chapel, at the E. end of the N. aisle, displays angels holding labels, with sentences from the Te Deum; and the name "Jesus" within a crown of thorns. St. Mary's chapel in the S. aisle has angels bearing the "Ave Maria" and the name "Maria," crowned. The ch. contains 9 *brasses*, the two most important of which are for John Terry, merchant, d. 1524, and wife; and John Marsham, mayor, and wife, d. 1525. Here was buried (1563) Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Lord Audley, (see *Audley End*, **Essex**, Rte. 11), and 2nd wife of the Duke of Norfolk, beheaded by Q. Elizabeth. (The Duke's palace, the present (1890) Museum (see *ante*) was in this parish, and not far from the ch.) St. John's has a good N. porch, with vaulted Perp. roof. Here and there are fragments of painted glass, all left by the Puritan destroyers of 1643. The tower is carried on arches, under which a thoroughfare passes. This ch., however, suffered severely from an accidental explosion of gas in Sept., 1876, which destroyed a good deal of the old painted glass.

Several of the other churches will reward the antiquary, who will find handsome fonts in *All Saint's* (Perp., but the figures have been "restored" and re-cut), *St. James's* (Perp., with carved figures), and *St. Clement's* (very good Perp.).

St. Swithin's has some Norm. portions, and a carved roof.

**St. Miles'*, or *Michaels, Coslany*, "may be noticed as a particularly fine example of Norfolk construction, in flint and ashlar. The tracery,

mouldings, and other ornaments are cut in stone, and the intermediate parts filled in with flint—all brought up to one surface. The exterior of the S. aisle or *Thorp Chapel* is thus remarkably well and minutely executed, and produces a curious effect. This portion of the building is Perp. There are older parts in the E. Eng. style."—*Rickman.* The Thorp Chapel was restored and faced with tracery flint work in 1885, and a new E. window inserted in place of one which was found blocked up.

The name of *Coslany* is said to be a corruption of Coste-lane—a passage by the side or *coast* of the water. That of *St. Martin-at-Oak* is derived from an oak-tree which stood near the church, and before the Reformation enclosed among its branches a celebrated image of the Virgin.

St. Michael-at-Plea is so called from the court or plea of the archdeacon held in this church. It contains some ancient paintings on panel.

"The churches of *St. Bennet*, *St. Etheldred*, *St. Mary Coslany*, *St. Paul*, and *St. Julian* have *round* towers; the two latter have Norm. portions still remaining, but the original openings of these towers have been so disturbed that it is not possible to assign a date with certainty."—*Rickman.*

Of the city *walls* and *gates* some fragments remain, though none of much importance. Near St. Martin's Gate (of which portions remain) is one of the 40 towers with which the walls were strengthened. Near Carrow Bridge is the "Devil's Tower," one of the "Boom towers" which guarded the ascent of the river. Another, called the "Cow's Tower," from a story that a cow once climbed up its stairs, stands at an angle of the meadows belonging to St. Giles's Hospital, above Bishopgate Bridge.

The *Norfolk and Norwich Hospital* stands in the Newmarket Road, a little beyond the city. It was founded in 1770, one of only 14 county hospitals which then existed. It is a very large and well-arranged building; and many eminent surgeons and physicians have served from time to time on its medical staff. Within the last few years it has been rebuilt and enlarged. The proceeds of the Norwich Musical Festival are usually applied in aid of this hospital.

The Norwich *Lunatic Asylum*, facing the Upper Hellesdon-road, was opened in 1880. It cost about 64,000*l.* to build. It accommodates about 300 patients, and has very fine grounds attached.

About 1880, *Chapel Field* (so called on account of its having once contained the Chapel of Our Lady in the Field) was laid out as a public recreation ground. In the centre is a handsome ornamental Pavilion of cast and wrought iron. Here, every Thursday during the summer months, the townspeople assemble to listen to the band which plays.

The best general view of Norwich is to be obtained from *Mousehold Heath*—the high ground rising from the left bank of the Wensum, E. of the city. It may be reached by passing down Bishopgate-street, E. of the cathedral, and crossing the river by *Bishop's Bridge*, built in 1295 by the Prior of Norwich. (A hermit, always nominated by the Prior, lived near the gates of this bridge.) After crossing the bridge, rt., at the foot of a height, once crowned by St. Leonard's Priory (a cell attached to the Benedictine Priory of Norwich: its church was famous for an image of Hen. VI., "much visited by pilgrims") is the *Lollard's Pit*, marked by white chalk cuttings, where many Protestants suffered during the episcopate of Bishop Nix, temp. Hen. VIII.; and, afterwards, in the reign

of Mary, when, says Fuller ('Ch. Hist.'), "Bishop Hopton was unmerciful in his visitations; but Downing the chancellor played the Devil himself, enough to make wood dear in these parts, so many did he consume to ashes" (9 or 10 persons were burnt here). Thomas Bilney (see *ante*, the Guildhall) was burnt on this spot. On Mousehold (said to be a corruption of "much-holt," the great wood) Heath itself was a house (partly occupying the site of St. Leonard's Priory, granted to the Duke of Norfolk at the Dissolution) belonging to Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, the gallant knight and poet; but the heath is especially noticeable as the place where the rebels under Kett encamped in 1549. The ruined walls of the building called "Kett's Castle," now surrounded by gasworks, a portion of an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Edmund, were then employed as a fortification. The story of "the rising in Norfolk," which is of sufficient interest and importance to be told here at some length, will best be read in *Froude's* 'Hist. Eng.,' vol. v. ch. 26 (whence the following paragraphs within inverted commas are extracted. A longer and more minute account will be found in Blomefield's 'Norfolk;' and 'Kett's Rebellion,' by the Rev. F. W. Russell (London), is very full. It is founded on the "de furoribus Norfolcensium" of Nevylle, — but is supplemented by documents from the State Paper and Record Offices). The Norfolk rising differed to some extent from the simultaneous movement in Devonshire, in which the restoration of the "old religion" was made to appear more prominently. The oppressive conduct of the nobles, added to the enclosures of the common lands, were the great grievances of the men of Norfolk, and there had been many warnings of the discontent throughout the county. In 1536, the disturbed state of Lincolnshire and the North became known in Norfolk; and in the following year, Sir Nicholas Mylehame, canon and sub-prior of Walsingham, with some others, attempted a rising — but it was quickly suppressed, and the ringleaders executed at Norwich. Again, one John Walker of Griston, tried to excite the people,—saying, at Swaffham, that "Yt were a good thinge yf ther were so many jentylmen in Norffolke as there be whyt bulles." July 6, 1549 (four days after the commencement of the siege of Exeter), there was a great gathering at the fair of Wymondham, 9 m. from Norwich (see Rte. 26). "The crowd was large, and the men who were brought together found themselves possessed with one general feeling—a feeling of burning indignation at the un-English conduct of the gentlemen. The peasant whose pigs and cow and poultry had been sold or had died, because the commons had gone where they had fed; the yeoman dispossessed of his farm; the farm servant out of employ, because, where ten ploughs had turned the soil, one shepherd now watched the grazing of the flocks; the artizan smarting under the famine prices which the change of culture had brought with it — all these were united in suffering, while the gentlemen were doubling, trebling, quadrupling their incomes with their sheep farms, and adorning their persons and their houses with splendour hitherto unknown." A rising was accordingly determined on. Robert Kett, a tanner of Wymondham (but a man of some property and standing, see *Wymondham*, Rte. 26), took the lead, and established his central camp on Mousehold Hill, where "gradually as many as 16,000 men collected about him in a camp of turf huts, roofed with boughs. In the middle of the common stood a large oak-tree, where Kett sate daily to administer justice; and there, day after day, the offending country gen-

tlemen were brought up for trial, charged with robbing the poor." Those found guilty were imprisoned in the camp; but the tribunal was not a bloody one, and Kett allowed no murdering. About property he was not so scrupulous. In virtue of a warrant with Kett's signature, the country houses over the whole neighbourhood were entered. "Not only were sheep, cows, and poultry driven off, but guns, swords, pikes, lances, bows, were taken possession of in the name of the people. A common stock was formed at Mousehold, where the spoil was distributed; and to make up for past wants, they provided themselves in the way of diet, so abundantly that, in the time which the camp lasted, 20,000 sheep were consumed there, with 'infinite beefs,' swans, hinds, ducks, capons, pigs, and venison." Chaplains were appointed who regularly read the morning and evening services; and on an oak-tree, called "The Oak of Reformation," a pulpit was placed, where the clergy of the neighbourhood (among them Matthew Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) frequently came, and were allowed to lecture the people on submission.

For several weeks the insurgents remained unmolested on Mousehold. The city of Norwich was open to them; and the mayor himself, partly by compulsion, had sate with Kett a joint assessor under the oak. On July 31, a herald from the Council appeared at the oak, promising a free and entire pardon, without exception, if the people would at once depart to their houses. Kett declared that "pardon" was for offenders, and they were good servants of the commonwealth. The herald offered to arrest him as a traitor; an uproar uprose, and the mayor and herald drew off into Norwich, the gates of which were at once closed. The next morning the city was assaulted by the insurgents. "So fierce and resolute the people were that boys and young lads pulled the arrows out of their flesh when wounded, and gave them to their own archers to return upon the citizens." A storming party at last made their way through the river and over a weak spot in the walls, and the town was taken. The guns and ammunition were carried off to the camp, but no plunder was allowed. In the mean time Lord Northampton, with several members of the Privy Council, were sent into Norfolk. Their force was composed of the personal retinues of the lords and gentlemen, with a company of Italians. "Northampton took the command of the town, and the gates were again closed. The next morning the fighting recommenced, the Italians being first engaged, and an Italian officer being taken prisoner, with the same national hatred of foreigners which appeared in Devonshire, he was carried up to Mousehold, stripped naked, and hung." The insurgents again stormed the city. "A hundred and forty fell dead on the ramparts, and then Kett forced his way into Norwich a second time victorious. Sheffield was killed, Cornwallis was taken, Northampton and his other companions fled for their lives." (The fight took place at the base of the hill, on St. Martin's plain. A stone in commemoration of Lord Sheffield's death remains near the spot.) The Council now sent directions to the Earl of Warwick, who was on his way to the North, to proceed at once with his troops to Norwich. On the 23rd of August he was before the gates, and again offered the insurgents a free pardon, with an intimation that it was for the last time." It would have been accepted had it not been for an accident which created a suspicion of treachery, whereupon the rebels resolved to fight it out. The gates were blown open, and Warwick advanced into the market-place, where he hanged 60

prisoners on the spot. The insurgents, however, making the circuit of the walls, intercepted the ammunition waggons in the rear, and carried them off to Mousehold. The situation of Warwick was so imminently perilous that "he and the other knights and gentlemen drew their swords and kissed each other's blades, 'according to ancient custom used among men of war in times of great danger.'" But the rebels did not follow up their success; the German and Italian mercenaries, who had been ordered to follow Warwick, came up, and secured his safety. He immediately cut off the supplies from the rebel camp; and on the 27th Aug. the whole body, perhaps 15,000 strong, broke up their camp, set fire to their cabins, and covered by the smoke, came down from the high ground into a part of Mousehold called Dussindale, relying, it was said, on a fantastic prophecy—

"The country gruffs, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussindale with blood
Of slaughtered bodies soon."

(Dussindale was the name by which part of Mousehold was formerly known.) Here, close before the city, they offered battle, but had no chance of victory for a single moment. "The sustained fire of the lanzknechts threw their dense and unorganised masses into rapid confusion." Warwick's horse were soon in the midst of them, and the flight instantly became general. "For three miles the rebels strewed Dussindale with their bodies. 3500 were cut down." A few who stood their ground surrendered as prisoners, and their lives were spared. The two Ketts, Robert and his brother William, were soon after taken and sent to London to be examined by the Council. (Robert Kett was found hiding under a cart in a barn at Swannington, 8 m. from Norwich. Thomas Audley carried him to London, and secured a reward of 50*l.* for that service. Afterwards, all Kett's manors, lands, goods, and chattels, were granted to Audley.) 8 or 9 of the rebels were hanged on the Oak of Reformation; and in the autumn the Ketts were sent back to Norfolk for punishment. "Robert was hung in chains on Norwich Castle; William on the ch. tower at Wymonham. So ended the Norfolk rebellion, remarkable among other things for the order which was observed among the people during their seven weeks of lawlessness." On the top of Mousehold Hill now stands the commanding building of the *Barracks* and the *Prisons*. Mousehold Heath has been converted into a *People's Park*.

Manufactures.—Norwich was perhaps the earliest, and long the most flourishing, seat of the manufacture of worsted, so called from the village of Worstead, on the E. side of Norfolk, where it was first planted (see Rte. 3). It is supposed to have been brought over by Flemish refugees, driven from their own country by a great inundation of the sea in the reign of Henry I. Be this as it may the trade and branches connected with it existed in the reign of Edward II., and were greatly advanced by the policy of Edward III., who invited more Flemings, expert in their craft, to settle in England n 1336. They established themselves principally in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex. "It is evident that Edward and his queen took a great personal interest in the manufacture, for they frequently visited Norwich, where most of the queen's countrymen lived. The weavers, however, were looked on with much jealousy, and were often ill-treated; and the king, therefore, took them under his special protection" (*Rymer*, iii. 23.)—*Longman's* Ed. III. i. 87. Norwich had already, earlier in the reign, been made a staple place for the

sale of woollen goods, and the trade flourished so rapidly that, in the reign of Henry VIII., the value of the stuffs made in one year has been calculated at 100,000*l.*, besides stockings valued at 60,000*l.* These articles were then exported to the very countries whence the manufacture had been originally derived. Elizabeth gave a fresh impulse to the trade by offering an asylum to the persecuted Netherlanders expelled by Alva from the Low Countries—an act of which the principal credit is due to the Duke of Norfolk, who tendered the advice—and defrayed the expenses of transporting the artificers. In 1571 nearly 4000 refugees had established themselves here, and in 1575 the Dutch settlers first invented and brought forward the stuff called bombasine, which long continued the staple commodity of Norwich. During the rule of Sir Robt. Walpole, and through his influence, the use of Norwich crapes (a silk and worsted fabric which had not long been invented) for public mournings, was always ordered in the 'Gazette.' The worsted trade of Norwich has for many years been declining, and is now so completely supplanted by Bradford, Halifax, and Leeds, that the chief supply of worsted yarn is furnished to Norwich from Yorkshire, instead of being spun at home. Indeed it is scarcely possible to contend against a rival so fortunately situated with regard to supplies of coal and water power; and it seems as if before long this trade of the eastern counties would be entirely swallowed up by Lancashire and Yorkshire.

The articles at present made at Norwich consist of bombasines and similar stuffs, crapes, camlets, other fabrics of worsted, mohair, and silk, besides cotton shawls. The most extensive crape manufactories in the kingdom were those of the Messrs. Grout, who possessed two at Norwich and one in the neighbourhood of Bungay. The staple trade of Norwich is now iron work and boot and shoe making, which has increased as the worsted manufacture has declined. Brushes and tobacco are also sent hence in large quantities. There are large oil-cake factories, and at Carrow, just beyond the city, on the banks of the Wensum, are the very extensive works of the Messrs. Colman, whose mustard, starch, &c., are famous all over the world. The buildings cover many acres, and over 2000 hands are employed. The entire buildings are lighted by electricity. Everything in connection with the business is manufactured on the premises, including paper, wooden and tin boxes, and even the chromolithographic labels and pictures which appear on the latter. Kitchens, dining halls, and schoolrooms are provided for the workmen and their children.

The banks of the Yare were early celebrated for the growth of vegetables. Drayton, not to be deterred by the prosaic character of a market garden, has recorded their fertility in verse.

"The Colewort, Colyflower, and Cabbage in their season,
The Rouncefall, great Beans, and early-ripening Peaseon;
The Onion, Scallion, Leek, which housewives highly rate;
Their kinsman Garlic then, the poor man's Mithridate;
The savoury Parsnip next, and Carrot, pleasing food;
The Skirret, which, some say, in salads stirs the blood;
The Turnip, tasting well to clowns in winter weather:
Thus in our verse we put roots, herbs, and fruits together."

It may also be mentioned that the swans, which are still numerous on the Yare and the Wensum (in 1672 the city had 72 swans belonging to their three "swan marks,"—a "swanner" was paid for looking after them), were in much favour with ancient gastronomers; and that at present, as it is said, a Norwich

swan is yearly presented to the pope by one of his most faithful sons. "Sygnete rosted" occurs frequently in early bills of fare. An experiment in the matter may be recommended to those earnest inquires who

"Judicious drink, and greatly daring, dine."

They may also make trial—if such experiment be still possible—of the fish recorded in Spenser's verses—

"Him follow'd Yar, soft washing Norwich wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto their Festivall,
Whose like none else could shew, the which they ruffins call."
'Faerie Queene,' b. iv. c. ii.

History.—Whether Norwich was really the Venta Icenorum of the Romans is a matter "ad hoc sub judice," and perhaps will never be decided with certainty. It is remarkable that no traces of Roman walls, or indeed of Roman occupation, have been found here; whilst on the other hand, the great mound and dykes of the Castle, certainly older than the Roman period, indicate a very important stronghold of the Iceni, and just such a position as the Romans, wherever they could (as at Exeter, for example) seized at once, and fortified in their own fashion. A very probable explanation is that suggested by Mr. Harrod, who supposes that the legions could not obtain possession of the Norwich stronghold until the rest of the district was so completely subdued that walls were not necessary. Meanwhile they had constructed their camp at Caister. It is at least certain that Venta Icenorum is to be sought either at Norwich or at Caister, and most probably the latter.

Saxons and Danes soon found their way up the Yare and the Wensum; and Norwich (the name is probably North wíc = the North harbour, as Ipswich is the *wíc* or harbour at the mouth of the *Gipping*) rapidly became an important East Anglian "burgh." It was plundered and burnt by the Danes under Swend (Sweyne) himself in 1003, when Thetford was also attacked (see Rte. 32), marking these "burghs" as the most important in the district. After the Conquest a castle was built here, and in 1094 Bp. Herbert Losinga removed the episcopal see of East Anglia from Thetford, where it had been temporarily placed, to Norwich, where it has ever since remained. Much of the subsequent history of the city is thus connected with the Cathedral and the Benedictine monastery attached to it. Charters were granted to Norwich by Henry II. and by many succeeding kings down to James II. It was made a county in itself by a charter in 1403, and by the same charter a mayor and two sheriffs were substituted for four bailiffs. The city has returned two "burgesses" to Parliament since the 25th Edward I. Under Edward III. it was made the "staple" of wool and woollen cloth for Norfolk and Suffolk, a trade which certainly existed here at a very early period, and which rapidly became more important after the settlement of Flemings at Worstead (see Rte. 3) in the reign of Henry I. From whatever causes — whether from the pestilence of 1348, known as the "black death" (of which it is recorded that 57,374 persons, "besides religious and beggars," died in Norwich alone) which produced a great scarcity of labour, and a consequent demand for higher wages, giving occasion for the famous "Statute of Labourers;" whether from the decline of manufactures; or from the exclusiveness of the great trade guilds, which benefited the burgesses rather than the mass of the commons, Norfolk, like the rest of the country, took her full share in the rebellion of 1381, specially signalised by the deeds of Wat

Tyler. Norwich was then attacked by a great body of men, chiefly from Thetford, Lynn, and Yarmouth, under John the "Littester," or "dyer," who was afterwards defeated and hanged by Bp. Spenser at North Walsham (see Rte. 23, and *Introd.*).

They came and "rested before Norwich," probably on Mousehold Heath, like Kett in 1549. The governor of Norwich was Sir Robert de Salle, "no gentleman born," says Froissart, and "of his body one of the biggest knights in all England." On the insistance of the rebels, Sir Robert went forth "to speak with them in the field," alone, and on horseback. He would not consent to their demands, and they at last set on him "to slay him." Then the knight "let his horse go, and drue out a good swerde, and began to scrimyshe with them, and made a great place about him, that it was pleasure to behold hym." But there were so many against him "that if he had been of yron or stele, he must nedes have been slayne. But yet or he dyed, he sleu xii out of hande, besyde them that he hurte. This was the ende of Syr Robert Salle, which was great domage. For which dede afterwarde all the Knights and Squyers of England were angry, and sore displeased whan they herde thereof."—*Lord Berners'* 'Froissart.' The citizens, deprived of their captain, were much disturbed; and the commons, riding through the country, seized many knights and gentlemen, some of whom, dissembling for the time, "came into credit" with Littester, "taking assay of his meats and drinks," and doing him other services. Sir Stephen de Hales, "because he was a comely knight," was appointed his carver. Much money was paid to the rebels by the city, which nevertheless suffered greatly from plunder and riot. Meanwhile Spenser, the young Bp. of Norwich, who was then at Burleigh, near Stamford, marched in all haste to Norwich, encountered certain of the rebels on his way, whom he "gave good account of," dispersed them from before Norwich, and pursued them to North Walsham (see Rte. 23), where Littester was taken. He was hanged and quartered, one portion of his body being set up on his own house in Norwich.

In 1549 came Kett's rebellion. The insurgents established themselves on Mousehold Heath, and Norwich was twice taken (see the story at length under *Mousehold, ante*).

Elizabeth visited "her most dutiful city" of Norwich in 1578, and underwent such a succession of ovations, shows, devices, and "soteltes" as might well have stricken terror to the heart of any one but the "Queen of lion port." She was welcomed by "Gurgunt, King of England, which built the Castle of Norwich called Blaunche flower," and received a message from the gods, at the hands of Mercury, in the Green Yard adjoining the Cathedral. There were sundry 'rare and delicate bankets,' and her Majesty, departing, "called to Master Mayor, and said: 'I have laid up in my breast such good will as I shall never forget Norwich;' and proceeding forward did shake her riding rod, and say: 'Farewell, Norwich!' with the water standing in her eyes."

During the Civil War, Norwich seems to have played no very important part, and the most noticeable event was the plunder of the palace and the sacking of the Cathedral; events dwelt on by the unfortunate Bp. Hall in his 'Hard Measure.' Of later history there is little to record. Charles II. visited Norwich, and was entertained in most stately fashion by Lord Henry Howard, then owner of the palace of the Dukes of Norfolk (recently the Museum), of which

the city was not a little proud, but which Evelyn describes as "an old wretched building, and that part of it newly built of brick very ill understood."—*Memoirs*, i. To make amends, Evelyn (who travelled hither from Euston in my Lord of Howard's flying coach with 6 horses) pronounces Norwich itself "one of the largest, and certainly, after London, one of the noblest cities of England; for its venerable cathedrall, number of stately churches, cleanesse of the streets, and buildings of flints so exquisitely headed and squared, as I was much astonished at. . . . . The suburbs are large, the prospects sweete, with other amenities, not omitting the flower gardens in which all the inhabitants excel."

The picture of Norwich about this time (in 1685) has been thus drawn by Lord Macaulay:—

"Norwich was the capital of a large and fruitful province. It was the residence of a bishop and of a chapter. It was the chief seat of the chief manufacture of the realm. Some men distinguished by learning and science had recently dwelt there; and no place in the kingdom, except the capital and the Universities, had more attractions for the curious. The library, the museum, the aviary, and the botanical garden of Sir Thomas Brown were thought by Fellows of the Royal Society well worthy of a long pilgrimage. Norwich had also a Court in miniature. In the heart of the city stood an old palace of the Dukes of Norfolk, said to be the largest town-house in the kingdom, out of London. In this mansion, to which were annexed a tennis-court, a bowling-green, and a wilderness stretching along the banks of the Wensum, the noble family of Howard frequently resided, and kept a state resembling that of petty sovereigns. Drink was served to guests in goblets of pure gold. The very tongs and shovels were of silver. Pictures by Italian masters adorned the walls. The cabinets were filled with a fine collection of gems, purchased by that Earl of Arundel whose marbles are now among the ornaments of Oxford. Here, in the year 1671, Charles and his Court were sumptuously entertained. Here, too, all comers were annually welcomed from Christmas to Twelfth-night. Ale flowed in oceans for the populace. Three coaches, one of which had been built at a cost of 500*l.* to contain fourteen persons, were sent every afternoon round the city to bring ladies to the festivities; and the dances were always followed by a luxurious banquet. When the Duke of Norfolk came to Norwich he was greeted like a king returning to his capital. The bells of the cathedral and of St. Peter Mancroft were rung; the guns of the castle were fired; and the mayor and aldermen waited on their illustrious fellow citizen with complimentary addresses. In the year 1693, the population of Norwich was found, by actual enumeration, to be between 28,000 and 29,000 souls."—*Hist. Eng.*, vol. i., ch. 3.

The gradual withdrawal of the silk and woollen trade from Norfolk to the north of England has, during the present centy., very much lessened the commercial importance of Norwich (see Manufactures, *ante*); and good roads and railways, giving easy access to the metropolis, have destroyed (as in other parts of England) its former position as the social capital of East Anglia. But it is still by far the largest and wealthiest city of the district.

Norwich boasts a long list of distinguished natives. Besides those already mentioned, among the most noticeable are:—John Cosin, Bp. of Durham (1660–1671), born here in 1595. Matthew Parker, Archbp. of Canterbury (1559–1575). The monument of his father and mother, re-

built in 1823, at the cost of C. C. C. Cambridge, exists in the ch.-yd. of St. Clement's. John Kay or 'Caius,' founder of Caius College, Cambridge (see *Cambridge* for an account of him). Maurice Greene, the dramatist. Edward King, the antiquary, author of 'Munimenta Antiqua,' b. 1734. Beloe, the translator of Herodotus. Sir John Fenn, editor of the 'Paston Letters.' Peter Barlowe, the mathematician, b. 1776. Dr. Crotch, Professor of Music at Oxford, b. 1775. Crome, the artist, b. 1769, d. 1821, whose local landscapes are well known, and are of great excellence. He was the founder of the Norwich Society of Artists, and is buried in the ch. of St. George's, Colegate. Luke Hansard, the famous printer of the Parliamentary Debates, b. 1752, d. 1828 (he had printed the debates since 1772). The two Wilkins, architects, of whom the younger was author of 'Magna Græcia,' and many other works. James Hook, father of Theodore Hook, and the Dean of Worcester. Simon Wilkin, printer and bookseller, and editor of Sir Thomas Browne's works (see *ante*). Mrs. Opie, the authoress, daughter of James Alderson, M.D.; she was born 1769, and died at Norwich 1853. Mrs. Opie, in early life, was described by Sir James Mackintosh as the "rising genius" of a very brilliant literary circle which existed in Norwich toward the end of the last century, and in which members of the Taylor and Martineau families were conspicuous. Both families had been settled in Norwich for some generations. Dr. John Taylor, who died in 1761, was for many years minister of the Unitarian chapel at Norwich. His grandsons, John, Richard, and Edward, have all been distinguished, and the name of their accomplished sister, Mrs. Austen, is even better known. To this family belongs Mr. Richard Taylor, author of the 'Index Monasticus,' of whom the Duke of Sussex said that, whereas "elsewhere it takes nine tailors to make a man, in Norwich it takes nine men to make a Taylor." Mr. William Taylor, whose reputation as author of 'English Synonyms,' and an 'Historic Survey of German Poetry,' was also considerable, and whose religious vagaries were unusually wonderful, was born in Norwich, 1765, and died 1836. Miss Harriet Martineau was also born here, as were other distinguished members of her family. Last, but not least, are to be mentioned three of the most eminent English botanists. Dr. Lindley, the late Sir William Hooker, and Sir James Smith, are all claimed by Norwich, "a city of gardens," as it has been called; to which, says Fuller, "the Dutch brought not only their profitable crafts but pleasurable curiosities, being the first who advanced the use and reputation of flowers here. Great is the art of meliorating them," he continues, "and the Rose of Roses (Rosa Mundi) had its first being in this city." Perhaps the most learned florist would at this day be unable to determine what is the true "Rosa Mundi."

Of the *villages* within a walk of Norwich, the most noticeable are *Thorpe*, *Earlham*, *Heigham*, and *Carrow*. *Thorpe*, on the Wensum, 1½ m. from the Thorpe rly. stat., is a pleasant village, in which the bishops of Norwich had a manor-house (now known as Thorpe Old Hall), close to the river-bank. Some remains of the desecrated chapel exist. Thorpe Church is of little interest. The road between Norwich and Thorpe is lined with pleasant villas, and the picturesquely broken country on the left, which affords some good views of the city and the surrounding country, is in parts well wooded. The whole of these hills was anciently covered by a thick forest; and it was here that, according to the story, Eilward, a burgess of Norwich, coming suddenly on the Jews about to bury the

boy, St. William, whom they had crucified (see *ante*, the Cathedral), compelled them to fly in all haste, carrying with them the body, which they hung on a tree in the thickest part of the wood. There it was afterwards found, and a chapel was built on the spot, called "St. William's in the Wood" ('Nov. Leg. Angliæ,' in Blomefield. The chapel stood on what is now Mousehold Heath, about 1 m. from the hamlet of Pokethorpe. The foundations are still clearly to be traced, being distinguished by being grass-grown in the midst of the heather of Mousehold. It was much frequented by pilgrims).

Earlham lies on the Yare, 2½ m. W. of Norwich, on the road to Hingham. *Earlham Hall* was for more than a century the seat of a branch of the Bacon family, descended from Edward Bacon, a son of the great Lord Keeper. It is the property of F. Bacon Frank, Esq., of Camsall Park, Yorkshire, and is now chiefly noticeable as the birthplace of Elizabeth Fry and her brother, Joseph John Gurney. Mrs. Fry is well known for her many labours of love in English prisons, and indeed wherever such labours were most needed. The life of J. J. Gurney was not less spent in "doing good." His acquirements as a man of letters were considerable; and a very distinguished circle, including Wilberforce, Buxton, Chalmers, Clarkson, and many others, was frequently assembled at Earlham. On Mr. Gurney's death, in 1847, his funeral was attended by representatives of every class and religious communion in Norwich; and a sermon was preached in the cathedral by Bishop Stanley—a tribute of respect probably unexampled in the history of dissent. Earlham is a place of no very imposing size, but the grounds slope pleasantly to the river.

Heigham is 1½ m. N.W. of Norwich, on the Wensum. The manor, before the Dissolution, belonged to the abbot of St. Bennet's at Holm (see Rte. 22); and it passed afterwards to the bishops of Norwich, as representatives of the abbot (see *ante*). It was here that the excellent Joseph Hall, successively Bp. of Exeter and Norwich, retired after the Puritans had driven him, in 1647, from the palace at Norwich; and here, in the house now known as the "Dolphin Inn," that he died in 1656, aged 82. This house has the dates 1587 and 1615 on its front (though portions are no doubt earlier), and retains its ancient character. In *Heigham Ch.* is the monument of Bp. Hall (buried in the chancel), marked by a skeleton figure of Death. At the foot are the words, "Josephus Hallus olim humilis Ecclesiæ servus." "Bp. Hall is known as well for his autobiographical and devotional works as for his Satires, published in 1597, and although harsh and rugged, still deserving of much regard."—*Hallam.* The future bp. claimed the distinction of being the earliest English satirist—

> "I first adventure, follow me who list,
> And be the second English satyrist."

But, as Hallam points out, he had been anticipated, "in a general sense of satire," by George Gascoyn, whose 'Steel Glass' was published in 1576 (see 'Eng. Lit.' ii. 221). Fuller ('Worthies') asserts that "he was commonly called our English Seneca, for the purenesse, plainnesse, and fulnesse of his style." The bishop's wife (d. 1652) is also buried here, and John, one of their sons (d. 1650). The parish ch. is indifferent Perp., and, except for the bishop's tomb, of no great interest. A new ch. has recently been built in the village, which is really a suburb of Norwich.

Carrow, still a suburb, on the E. of Norwich, contained a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in 1146, by

Seyna and Leftilina (two sisters of a hospital which had before existed on the site), and richly endowed by King Stephen. It was to the last prioress of Carrow that Skelton addressed his jingle of rhymes on the death of her favourite bird, "Philip Sparrow;" and it may be the badge of this lady, a gypcere, or hawking pouch, which is still to be seen in a panelled oak room, said to have been the private apartment of the prioress. Her rebus, a Y and a gun, for Isabel "Wygan," is over the chimney-piece and the doorways. The priory, at the Dissolution, was granted to Sir John Shelton, who converted the domestic buildings into a residence for himself. Thus the oak room and the hall were preserved. Some other fragments remain, including the early Dec. portal of the chapter-house. Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., has with great taste preserved the great rooms as a library of Norfolk books.

A pleasant *drive*, which will give a good notion of the country S. of Norwich, may be taken — first to Caister St. Edmund's, thence by Keswick and Intwood to Cringleford, on the Wymondham road, and so back to the city. The round will be about 8 m. For the Roman camp and the ch. at Caister see the present route, *ante*. Between Caister and Keswick, *Dunston Ch.* and *Hall* (— Long, Esq.) are passed. The ch. is hidden among trees, and the scene is very pleasing. All this part of the country is richly wooded, with fine oaks, elms, and ash-trees. For Keswick and Intwood, see the beginning of Rte. 6. *Cringleford Ch.* is Perp., but of little interest. In *Eaton Ch.*, between Cringleford and Norwich, the father (d. 1822) of Henry Kirke White is buried. Some remarkable mural paintings were recently discovered in Eaton Ch. They represent the martyrdom of Thomas à Becket, a favourite subject with mediæval Norfolk artists. (See *N. Burlingham* Ch., Rte. 22.) There are pleasant walks from Eaton along the river to Earlham on one side, and to Keswick on the other.

A day's excursion may be made from Norwich to many of the places described in the following routes:— To Wymondham (Rte. 26) and Attleborough (Rte. 32), to East Dereham (Rte. 26), and to Yarmouth (Rte. 22).

Costessey (generally called *Cossey*) *Hall* (Lord Stafford), with its fine gardens and park, is well worth a visit; but although the latter were formerly open on certain days of the week, they can now only be visited by special permission. Costessey is 4 m. N.W. of Norwich. The estate was granted by Queen Mary to Sir Henry Jerningham, her Vice-Chamberlain and Master of the Horse, in gratitude, it is said, for his having been the first man of rank who offered his services to her at Kenninghall after the death of Edward VI. The house, of red brick and stone, is a large pile, and forms three sides of a quadrangle, with a variety of Tudor gables, chimneys, and pinnacles. It was founded by Sir H. Jerningham, in the reign of Elizabeth, but the present building (designed by J. C. Buckler), in antique taste and of great magnificence, is entirely modern, and is still incomplete. The chimney shafts are of moulded brick, after designs from East Barsham. The general aspect of the building is noble, though fanciful. Here are an original portrait of Queen Mary, said to be by *Holbein*, and a very curious one of Richard III.; a charming drawing of the Earl of Arundel, Aletha, his Countess, and their children, bearing the sword and target of James IV. taken at Flodden; *Vandyck*. This was the sketch for the picture intended as a pendant to the Pembroke family at Wilton, but never executed. A chamber in the house is fitted up with the finely

carved woodwork of an entire room of the 15th centy., brought from the abbey of St. Amand, at Rouen.

The private chapel, after a design by *Mr. Edward Jerningham*, is a modern Gothic building with 20 windows filled with fine old stained glass collected on the Continent, and chiefly of the early German and Flemish schools.

The gardens and pleasure grounds cover 7 acres. The park is very fine, well timbered, and watered by a tributary of the Wensum, which flows through it.

[On the rt. bank of the Yare, about 2 m. S. of Costessey, is *Bawburgh* (pron. *Baber*), where was the shrine of St. Walstan, a local saint, the especial patron of "mowers and scythe followers," all of whom, in this neighbourhood, "sought him once in the year." Little or nothing is known with certainty about St. Walstan, whose life is nevertheless to be read at much length in Capgrave. He is said to have renounced his patrimony, and to have served as a labourer in the fields. His sanctity was proved by miracles, and as he was one day mowing in a meadow, near Costessey, he was warned of his approaching death by an angel. He then prayed that all labourers and "scythe followers" might obtain benefit for themselves and their cattle by visiting his grave. His prayer was granted. He died, and his body was conveyed in a cart drawn by oxen to Bawburgh, the oxen stopping at certain spots, where springs of water burst forth, and passing over deep water in Costessey wood, as if on dry land (the traces of the wheels were long pointed out on the surface of the water—as great a marvel as the miracle itself). St. Walstan's death is placed in 1016. His tomb at Bawburgh was visited by numerous pilgrims, and the ch. was rebuilt by their offerings at the beginning of the 14th centy. After the cessation of pilgrimages, it became ruinous, was for some time abandoned, and was recovered and repaired in 1633.]

At Taverham, on the Wensum, 5½ m. N.W. of Norwich, and not far from Cossey, is the *mill* from which a large portion of the paper used for printing 'The Times' newspaper was supplied.

8 m. from Norwich, also on the Dereham road, is *Honingham Hall* (Lord Bayning), a fine Elizabethan mansion, built by Chief Justice Richardson. Among other pictures in the house are the Infant Family of Charles I. (a duplicate of that at Windsor), and the Princes Rupert and Maurice, by *Vandyck*.

Surlingham and Wroxham Broads may easily be visited from Norwich. (For a full description of the Broads and the Broad district, see Excursion from Yarmouth, Rte. 22). *Surlingham Broad*, on the Yare, is distant about 6 m., and covers about 100 acres. It communicates with the Yare by a series of small channels; as does Rockland Broad, 2 m. lower. On an island in Surlingham Broad, *Lastrea cristata* used to grow abundantly. *Wroxham Broad*, on the Bure, 7 m. from Norwich, is very picturesque, and well deserves a visit. It is the scene of an annual regatta, or "water frolic," held on the second Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in July; and "a man who has seen this sheet of water, with its rich framework of old trees, is not likely soon to forget it. The effect is considerably heightened by the light river yachts with their snow-white sails, and by the concourse of people who attend the regatta." The *Ch.* of Wroxham has a Norm. portal.

ROUTE 22.

NORWICH TO YARMOUTH (OR LOWESTOFT)—RAIL.

(*Great Eastern Railway.*)

Trains run from the Thorpe Stat. There are many daily. The journey to Yarmouth is performed in about 1 hour; to Lowestoft, in rather more than an hour.

This line (20½ m. to Yarmouth, 23½ m. to Lowestoft) is (to Yarmouth) a continuation of the rly. from London to Norwich through Cambridge and Ely. It passes at first under the pretty wooded slope of Thorpe, not far from the river, next through a dreary tract of marshland; and there is little to interest the tourist until he reaches Yarmouth. At

2 m. *Whitlingham Junction*, just after passing the pleasant village of Thorpe, the Rly. to N. Walsham and Cromer (Rte. 23), branches off.

5¾ m. *Brundall.* From this stat. there are two ways of getting to Yarmouth.

(*a*) The railway bends southward, and follows the l. bank of the Yare to

7¾ m. *Buckenham* Stat. In St. Andrew's Ch., N. Burlingham, about 3 m. N., are the remains of a fine though now much mutilated rood-screen. (The *Church* of *Hillington*, across the Yare, 3 m., has a good Dec. porch, with 3 open arches on each side. The doorways to the nave are both Norm.)

[6 m. S. is *Langley Hall* (Sir Reginald Beauchamp, Bart.), containing some interesting pictures and other objects of art. The house dates from 1740, and was built from designs by Brettingham. In it are some fine windows of early German stained glass, a bronze statue of Louis XV. by De la Colonge, and many other bronzes and busts. The most important pictures (which are numerous) are—Battle of Solebay, *W. Vandervelde;* Holy Family, *Fra Bartolommeo;* Madonna, *Murillo;* Portrait of De Witt, *C. Jansen;* and The Youthful Moralist, *Sir J. Reynolds.*

Farther N., toward the river are some very scanty remains of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, founded in 1198 by Robert Fitz-Roger, Sheriff of Norfolk.]

At 12¼ m. the line reaches *Reedham Junction*, where a branch passes to Lowestoft, 11¼ m. A local tradition asserts that Reedham was the place where Ragnar Lodbrok came ashore, and was murdered by Biorn. The story itself is scarcely historical; but some real landing and its results may have been confused with it.

2 m. from *Reedham*, in *Wickhampton Ch.*, situated at the extremity of the slightly elevated land, are the tombs of Sir W. de Gerbrygge and his wife, with recumbent effigies lying under arched canopies, temp. 1300.

[On this line, beyond Reedham, there are stations at Haddiscoe, Somerleyton, and Oulton Broad. The *Ch.* at Haddiscoe will repay a visit. It stands on a height above the marsh, and has a round tower; one of the best in the country. (Compare *Herringfleet*, **Suffolk**, Rte. 16.) The tower, of flint, in regular courses, is 52 ft. high and 8 ft. diameter within. The walls incline slightly inwards. In the uppermost story are 2-light windows, triangular-headed,

under canopies. The work is Norman, and probably of the same date as the N. and S. doors, the first of which is much enriched, and has in a niche above it a sitting figure wearing a chasuble, and with both hands raised in benediction. Over the head is what seems to be a dove. The figure may perhaps represent our Lord, but, if so, the design is unusual. The ch. contains other Norm. portions, a fine font, and remains of frescoes (St. Christopher) on the N. wall. The ch. has been restored. A long and curious dam or causeway, constructed by Dame Margaret Hobart, in the reign of Henry VII., runs across the marshes from Haddiscoe to St. Olave's Bridge —also the work of Dame Margaret. For *Somerleyton* and *Mutford*, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16.]

From Reedham Junction the rly. proceeds along the north bank of the Breydon Water to Yarmouth. The "Water" itself forms a broad and considerable lake, much affected, of course, by the tides, and abounding in winter with rare water-fowl. Here is held every year the "Yarmouth water-frolic," a picturesque regatta, at which the various craft employed on the river assemble. There is a fine view of Yarmouth from this water. The rivers Yare and Waveney meet at the S.W. angle of the Breydon Water; and the river Bure falls into it at the N.E. A long spit of land extends southward of this point to what is known as the "mouth of the Yare," where the three rivers fall into the sea.

(*b*) The other way of getting to Yarmouth or to the Broads on leaving *Brundall* is by going on to

8 m. *Lingwood.*

10½ m. *Acle* Stat. This is a capital station from which to visit the Norfolk Broads (see p. 245). House boats may be hired here.

The distance from Norwich to Yarmouth by this Route is 18½ m.; by Route (*a*) 20½ m.

Yarmouth, commonly called *Great Yarmouth.* (Pop. of the parish, 37,313; of the municipal borough, 46,159; *Hotels:* Victoria, Royal, Bath, and Norfolk (all on the Parade, fronting the beach, and all near together); the Star (one of the most remarkable of the old mansions of the town), on the Quay, and the Angel, in the market-place. Steamers run from Yarmouth to Hull and Newcastle weekly, and from Yarmouth to London daily during the summer). The history of Yarmouth has been well illustrated, and especially by Mr. C. J. Palmer, who has published a distinct "history" of his native town, and an edition of Manship's (town clerk in 1579) history, with very valuable notes. Mr. Palmer has also written a very interesting work, 'The Perlustration of Great Yarmouth,' with many curious details of local history. 'Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft,' by J. G. Nall, London, 1866, a volume of more than 700 pages, is a most admirable handbook, containing, of course, far more information than can be inserted here.

Yarmouth (the name indicates its position at the mouth of the Yare) is a flourishing seaport, the eighth in England in importance: and as a watering-place it is for the Eastern Counties what Scarborough is for the Northern,—the largest, the most frequented, the best supplied with resources for the amusement of visitors, and the most overrun with excursionists during the summer. The great attractions here are the unbroken expanse of sea, which is very fine, the vast numbers of shipping always in sight, the great extent of beach, the very good and safe bathing, and its undoubted healthiness. The country is, of course, perfectly flat, and it requires

the enthusiasm of a native to find much charm in it. "As we drew a little nearer," writes David Copperfield, "and saw the whole adjacent prospect lying a straight low line under the sky, I hinted to Peggotty that a mound or so might have improved it; and also, that if the land had been a little more separated from the sea, and that the town and the tide had not been quite so much mixed up, like toast-and-water, it would have been nicer. But Peggotty said, with greater emphasis than usual, that we must take things as we found them; and that, for her part, she was proud to call herself a Yarmouth Bloater."

The site of Great Yarmouth is a sandbank, which originally impeded the navigation of the estuary, on the two sides of which the Romans built their forts of Burgh Castle to the S. (**Suffolk**, Rte. 16), and Caister to the N. (see *post*, Excursion). This sandbank gradually rose until it became a safe resting-place for fishermen at high water. Houses were built on it; and at the time of the Domesday survey there were seventy burgesses within the town of Yarmouth. A certain jurisdiction over Yarmouth was claimed at an early period, and was confirmed by King John, by the barons of the Cinque Ports, who every year sent their bailiffs to preserve the king's peace here during the "free fair of herrings"—held for six weeks in September—"the worthiest herring fishery in Europe," writes Speed, "which draweth great concourse of people, which maketh the town much the richer all the year following, but very unsavoury for the time." (At this free fair the vessels from all the neighbouring coasts and fishing villages landed their cargoes, and sold them to buyers from all parts. The fair lost much of its importance after an order issued by Charles I., prohibiting the Dutch from fishing off Yarmouth; and it gradually died out.—Matthew Paris (p. 318) asserts that in the year 1238 herrings in England were sold for almost nothing, and gives as a reason that the Tartars, having invaded Hungary, and spread through Poland, were causing so much dread on the shores of the Baltic, and in Friezeland, that the inhabitants were afraid to leave their homes and to visit Yarmouth as usual; hence the accumulation of herrings, which were generally carried off in great quantities by these "Osterlings.") Great jealousy existed between Yarmouth and the Cinque Ports; and on the petition of the latter to Charles II., the visitation of their bailiffs ceased in 1662. The herring fishery was the foundation of the prosperity of Yarmouth, which, like Amsterdam, may truly be said to be "built upon herring-bones." King John gave the town its first charter, which was confirmed by later sovereigns; and the privileges conferred on Yarmouth led to much strife between that place and Norwich, and between Yarmouth and Lowestoft, also a royal burgh, and a rival of Yarmouth in the herring trade. Sea-fights frequently took place between the "Lestoffenses," as Camden calls them, and the men of Yarmouth, with great loss of life on both sides. (So on the S. coast the men of Dartmouth and Lyme and of Dartmouth and Fowey were constantly at deadly feud, and strove to capture each others' vessels. The English, said Scaliger, make the best pirates in the world,—so much of the old Viking spirit remained in the inhabitants of the coast.) The same fierce spirit rose to such a height between Yarmouth and their Cinque Port masters that in four years of Edward I.'s reign 236 Yarmouth men were killed by the Cinque Ports men in the Swinney, and 144 out of it—besides 280 Suffolk men and 387 Norfolk men. During the same period the Cinque

Ports lost 306 men.—*Nall.* Under Edward III. (at the siege of Calais, in 1346), Yarmouth furnished more ships and men than any other port; and in 1340, at the famous sea-fight off Sluys, the Yarmouth men were especially commended by the king. The town was walled between the years 1284–1396; and the walls saved Yarmouth from plunder in 1549 when the rebels under Kett planted ordnance brought from Lowestoft at Gorleston, and cannonaded the town. But the inhabitants sallied forth, and "put them to flight." In the meantime the place had wonderfully increased in prosperity and in importance, and William of Worcester (1478), who knew it well from his connection with Caister Castle, praises it in his Itinerary as "habilis urbs in cultu dominorum domorum venustate, vestium honestate."

Yarmouth has had little local history. It supported the side of the Parliament during the Civil War (its rival, Lowestoft, was royalist); and Cromwell sent his son-in-law, Ireton, to garrison the town. After the Restoration Yarmouth was punished by a "purgation" of its corporation, and the surrender of its charters. Charles II. was received here in 1671, and received a present of four herrings—which were no doubt easily digested, though their bodies were of gold with eyes of rubies.

"Yarmouth had first (O more than happy port!)
The honour to receive the King and court,
And entertain, season providing dishes,
The King of England with the King of fishes."

So began a poem soon afterwards published; but the "happy port" had not forgotten its old enmity to the Stuarts; and the accession of William III. was received here with great satisfaction. William himself landed at Yarmouth in 1692, on returning from his campaign in Flanders. Nov. 6, 1800, Nelson, after the Battle of the Nile, landed here, and, amidst great rejoicings, was made a freeman of the burgh. He sailed hence for Copenhagen in March, 1801; and after his victory returned to Yarmouth, July 1, 1801.

The fisheries, and especially the herring fishery (see *post*, for a short description), have always formed the principal trade of Yarmouth. The port was for some time engaged in the cod and whale fisheries of the North Seas; but these "branches"—(the "lesser fisheries" as they were called; the herring, both here and in Holland was the "great fishery")—have long become extinct. Besides fish, much corn is exported from Yarmouth; there is a large coal-trade, and an extensive foreign trade with the Baltic and Mediterranean. 600 or 700 sailing vessels, besides many steamers, are registered as belonging to Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, like most old towns which have grown into watering-places, consists of two very distinct portions—the old town, lying along the Quay; and the new town, the town of bathers and summer visitors, opening to the Parade. The chief points of interest are—the Quay itself, with the old houses that line it; the Nelson Column; and the ancient church of St. Nicholas.

A bridge crossing the river Bure leads from the Vauxhall Rly. station to the Quay. The line from this station runs to Norwich, and *viâ* Ely and Peterborough, to the Midland districts. (Not far from this bridge is the successor of one, a chain suspension-bridge, which fell in May, 1845, under the weight of a crowd of people who had assembled upon it to see the clown of a pack of itinerant mountebanks ascend the river in a washing-tub, towed by four geese, for a wager. At the moment of his passing under, a rush of the close-packed spectators to one side of the platform took place, a crash was

heard, the iron suspending rods on one side snapped asunder, and more than 300 men, women, and children were tilted over into the water. No fewer than 79 lives were lost.) The Quay extends along the l. bank of Yarmouth Haven, the contracted channel which turns S. from the Breydon Water, and enters the sea at the so-called "Mouth of the Yare," 3 m. below the town. (The old channel was intercepted, as has been already said, by the formation of the sandbank on which Yarmouth is built.) The old town, which borders the Quay, consists of five streets running parallel with the river, connected by 156 cross passages, very narrow, and called "rows." Usually there is a row between every two houses. Though not above 5 or 6 ft. wide, they are traversed by carts of a peculiar kind, long and narrow, with 2 small wheels below the body; a sort of horse-wheelbarrow, called "trolls," or "trolly-carts," and sometimes "Yarmouth coaches." Mr. Harrod ('Norf. Archæol.,' vol. iv.) has shown from an ordinance in the 'Book of Entries,' belonging to the Corporation, that these carts were devised early in the reign of Henry VII., and were then called "Harry carries," the owners being "Harry carmen."

On the Suffolk side of the haven is the suburb called little Yarmouth, or South Town. Here is the terminus of the East Suffolk Railway, the shortest line from Yarmouth to London (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16), near which a bridge crosses the Yare or haven to the Quay.

The *Quay*, a prominent and pleasant feature in the town, is above a mile long, and from 100 to 150 yards broad. It is planted with lime-trees, and usually wears a busy and cheerful aspect, thronged with shipping loading and unloading, and lined with handsome houses. The scene altogether has much the character of some of the town views in Holland. The length of this quay is a common subject of local boasting, and it is frequently asserted that no quay in Europe, except that of Seville, is its superior. But a rigid scrutiny will prove that it must yield the palm—at least in the matter of length—to the quays of Rotterdam, Antwerp, St. Petersburg, and Bordeaux. It is however, a free quay, at which all ships may load or unload, without paying tax or duty.

On what is called the Hall Quay, and facing the bridge which crosses the haven, is the house occupied by the late Mr. Dawson Turner, whose pictures and fine library were dispersed after his death in 1858. (His vast collections for the illustration of Blomefield's 'Norfolk' are now in the Brit. Mus.) The Town *Hall*, built on the site of the old one, was opened on June 1st, 1883 (J. B. Pearce, Esq., Archt.). It is a grand building of red brick and red Cumberland sandstone. The entrance-hall is 80 ft. by 24 ft. The ceiling is supported by massive Queen Anne columns, which have a very good effect. The clock tower is 125 ft. high. There is a fine staircase of white Portland stone, and the ballusters are of beautifully carved teak. The Assembly Room is very fine, and measures 100 ft. by 45 ft. The ceiling is very good. There is an elaborately carved teak screen at the top of the room. The hall contains portraits of George I., and of Sir Robert Walpole, and three curious views of Yarmouth, dating from the end of the last century. It also contains the charters and records of the town, and in the Record Room, an ancient chest called the "Hutch," in which the Corporation formerly kept their valuables. The outside of this chest has been repainted in polychrome; and its huge iron bars and locks should be noticed.

The building, soon after it was

finished, began to subside, but it has now been successfully underpinned, though at a further large outlay.

Near the Town Hall stands the "Star Hotel" (Nelson's favourite resort when in Yarmouth)—a house with a squared cut-flint front, built towards the close of the 16th centy. by Wm. Crowe, a rich merchant of the town. He was probably a member of the company of merchant "Adventurers of England," as the arms of that company are carved over the fire-place in the principal room of the hotel. The ceiling of this room is very richly decorated with moulded-work flowers, fruit, &c., the walls are lined with wainscot in panels, and the room presents a very perfect specimen of the mode of decorating domestic houses in the reign of Q. Elizabeth.

In *Middlegate-Street* is the Toll House Hall, one of the few remaining municipal buildings in England of the 13th centy. It is used as a police-station.

No. 4, on the South Quay, the house of Mr. Aldred (formerly occupied by the late C. J. Palmer, Esq.), though it has a modern front, is rich within in most elaborate and excellent specimens of Elizabethan decoration. Many of the rooms are wainscoted; the chimney-pieces are richly carved; and the ceilings moulded in various patterns. The drawing-room, which has been admirably restored, is one of the finest Tudor apartments remaining. The house was built in 1596 by Benjamin Cooper, a wealthy merchant. It belonged at one time to a son-in-law of the Republican General Ireton; and there is a tradition that the king's death was resolved upon at a meeting of officers in this house. Passing the *Custom House*, and a building (marked by a clock), and said to occupy the site of the marthouse of wool, temp. Ed. II., we reach the *Government Schools of Navigation and Design*, established in 1857. Beyond the schools is the site of the *South Gate* of the town; the foundations only remain, but the wall is traceable on either side. Turning down Queen's Road, the *Royal Military Hospital* (now used as the Lunatic Asylum of the Royal Navy), and erected by Government in 1809, at a cost of 120,000*l*., is reached. The *Militia Barracks* lie beyond; and in front rises the *Nelson Column*. This, designed by Wilkins, was erected by the county of Norfolk, in 1817–18, in honour of the hero, whom, says the inscription, "Orbis terrarum universus reformidabat." It consists of a Doric pillar, crowned by a statue of Britannia, and placed on a kind of terrace to which there is an ascent by steps. There are inscriptions on the pedestal. The total height is 144 ft.; and from the summit a view is gained which is worth the labour of the climb. The town and haven lie stretched out below; and in clear weather the spire of Norwich cathedral is visible. The monument is well placed here, on the spot where Nelson landed after two of his greatest victories; and the ancient epitaph has been aptly applied to it—

"By the sea's margin, on the wat'ry strand,
Thy monument, Themistocles, shall stand;
By this, directed to thy native shore,
The merchant shall convey his freighted store;
And when our fleets are summoned to the fight,
Athens shall conquer with thy tomb in sight."

The walk may be extended 1½ m. to the mouth of the haven (but a ferry must be crossed, nearly in a line with the Nelson Column). The haven itself is the 7th constructed, the others having been silted up at various periods. It was completed in the reign of Elizabeth, and a considerable sum is yearly expended in clearing it, and repairing the piers and quays. There are two piers at

the entrance of the harbour. Vessels drawing 12 feet of water can cross the bar at high tide. Turner's drawing of Great Yarmouth ('Harbours of England') was made from the heights of Gorleston, S. of the haven mouth. In this drawing, the "expression of water under a fresh gale, seen in enormous extent from a great elevation," has been lovingly dwelt on by Mr. Ruskin ('Modern Painters').

At the N. end of the market-place is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (patron of seamen). A Norman church was built here by Herbert Losinga, Bp. of Norwich (1091–1119), the founder of his cathedral at Norwich (see Rte. 21), and the builder of churches at Lynn, at Elmham, and elsewhere. But unless in portions of the central tower (and there very doubtfully), no part of the existing church is of his time. The oldest part of the ch. is near the top of the tower, the part below having been introduced at a later date, when the tower was propped up during rebuilding. It now consists of nave and chancel (both aisled), transepts, and central tower. It is the largest parish ch. in England, and is also the widest (nave and aisles) in the country. (York Minster is 106 ft. wide; St. Nicholas, 110 ft.) The total area of the ch. is 23,265 ft. In 1551 all the brasses were taken out by order of the corporation, and sent to London to be cast into weights for the use of the tradesmen of the town. In 1562 the gravestones were sent to Newcastle to be cut into grindstones. After suffering much from spoliation and improvers of various kinds and of various dates, the ch. was, within the last few years, carefully restored by *Mr. J. P. Seddon.* The chancel, which was separated from the nave by a solid wall, has been again opened to it. A new E. end and window (the E. end of the chancel fell in 1784) have been constructed; and the whole interior is now very striking. (The nave had been restored before the ch. was placed in Mr. Seddon's hands. Two of the E. E. piers at the W. end had been destroyed, and were rebuilt, and the whole of the N. transept was re-constructed.) The nave is for the most part Trans.-Norman of very early character, the piers being some circular, some with attached shafts. The nave aisles are wider than the nave itself, and are Dec. additions. "On both sides of the nave the original corbel tables are seen under the present roof of the aisles, proving the original aisles to have been much narrower, and with lean-to roofs below their corbels."—*Nall.* The widening of the aisles was probably rendered necessary in order to provide room for guild chapels and other chantries. The W. window of the nave and the tower arches are E. E., as are the arches opening to the transepts. The chancel is Early Dec. At the W. end of the N. nave aisle is a stained-glass window —a memorial of *Sarah Martin*, who devoted herself to the reformation of prisoners in Yarmouth gaol. Within the W. door is a seat made from the bone of a whale, and called, for some unknown reason, the Devil's Seat. Bibliophilists will be pleased to learn that the ch. possesses a Cranmer's Bible, a Roman Missal (1547), and a scroll containing a MS. copy of the Book of Esther, on vellum.

This church was attached by Bp. Herbert Losinga to the Benedictine Priory of Holy Trinity, Norwich. The priory established a cell here; and some remains of the conventual buildings exist S. of the chancel. The Great Hall, dating from about 1260, was restored soon after 1845, and is now used as a national school.

St. John's Church, for beachmen and fishermen, was erected on the South Beach in 1858. It is built in the E. E. style; and the internal walls, constructed with red, white, and black bricks have an admirable

effect: a S. aisle was added in 1859. A ch. for the wherrymen of the river has also been built (1860) on the North Quay. It is somewhat similar in style, and in excellent taste. The Beachmen's and Fishermen's Institute, Sailors' Home, and Refuge for the Shipwrecked (it is near St. John's Ch.), was established in 1859, and has already afforded advantages to some 4000 seamen.

An institution of similar character, a Home for Smacks' Boys, has been commenced (1875) on the Trinity Quay, close to the river, and will, doubtless, be of great service to the fishing crews frequently in the port.

The hospital, established 1838, in a convenient building near to St. George's Chapel, often opens its doors to the many sufferers from accidents at sea in the crowded roadstead.

Charitable institutions like these in a sea-port town are frequently called on to render assistance in cases of the many casualties which arise in consequence of the "perils of the sea."

The course of the ancient *town walls* may be traced by those who are willing to undergo a pilgrimage through some of the least savoury portions of Yarmouth. There are some picturesque fragments; but better than any remains of the walls themselves are two towers (the First Tower and the Blackfriars Tower) bounding the precincts of the Blackfriars (Dominican) monastery, in Friars-lane, and close to the town wall. The buildings of the monastery were used for repairing the wall.

Yarmouth, like its fellow-towns on the coast of Holland, was long celebrated for the art collections formed by its wealthy merchants. The greater part of these have been dispersed. (The most important in recent days was the collection of Mr. Dawson Turner.)

The modern portion of Yarmouth lies along the Marine Parade, facing the sea and the "Roads." Here are many terraces of good houses. Close to the Marine Parade stands the *Grammar School*, a very handsome modern building (J. T. Bottle, archt.), with good accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars. The school (founded 1551) having been left in desuetude for more than a century, has recently been revived, and is now flourishing under the present head master. The Parade is of great length, and affords an excellent promenade. The bathing is good; and the air is specially bracing and healthy. The poet Crabbe was a frequent visitor here; and his sketches of sea-side amusements were to a great extent studied on the Denes and parades of Yarmouth. The Britannia Pier, at the N. end of the Parade, was built in 1858; the Wellington Pier, some distance below, in 1854. Between them is the older *jetty*, rebuilt in 1808 at a cost of 5000*l*. It was at the old jetty on this site that Nelson landed; and at the same place Louis XVIII. landed, Nov. 2, 1807, under the title of the Count de Lille. An Aquarium was opened at the N. end of the Parade in 1876, now chiefly used as a place of amusement.

Long boats, painted white and black, are frequent on the beach, and are the well-known Yarmouth *yawls*, "employed to render assistance to vessels in distress in stormy weather and in heavy seas; they are built to combine safety with swiftness. Their length varies from 50 to 70 ft., and they carry 20 men."—*Nall.* They are manned by the beachmen—a special class, resembling the Deal "hovellers." The Yarmouth life-boat is under their care. Storms on this coast are unusually fearful and destructive. The loss of the Flemish ships on the Cnebing Sand in 1215 (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16, *Lowestoft*); the destruction in 1692 of 140 colliers, out of a fleet of 200 which left Yarmouth

Roads for the North; the loss in 1801 of H.M.S. 'Invincible,' when Capt. Rennie and 400 men perished, are but a few of the many records of hurricane on these low eastern shores. Dickens, in 'David Copperfield,' and De Foe, in 'Robinson Crusoe' (early in the book), have described as powerfully as words permit, the terrors of shipwreck on the Yarmouth coast. The shifting sands which protect the roads are the greatest source of danger to ships outside them.

Yarmouth Roads, though not wholly free from danger, nevertheless the only secure place of anchorage between the Humber and the Thames, are well protected by a line of sandbanks from the fury of the North Sea. Whole fleets of colliers and other coasting-traders may not unfrequently be seen at anchor here.

The view of vessels in the Roads from the jetty affords a pleasing marine picture; but it is during the season of the *herring fishery*—at the moment of the landing of the fishing-boats — that this pier is seen in full life and activity. The busy and the idle equally flock down to learn how many "lasts" have been caught. No sooner does the boat touch the ground than sturdy arms are busied in dragging her through the surf; carts hurry to the beach for a cargo, or toil up through the heavy sand laden with swills (double baskets holding 500 each) filled with fish.

A great part of that activity has of late years been transferred to the Fish Wharf, a long covered shed close to the haven at the S. end of the town. Here, from September to December, hundreds of boats may be seen discharging their cargoes of fish, or taking in provisions, and preparing for a fresh voyage. The river is filled with craft going and coming. Boats from Yorkshire, from the southern coast of England, from Scotland, from France, from Holland, jostle side by side—no better field of study for the marine artist can be found.

The herring fishery employs during the season a large part of the population of Yarmouth: the men in catching, the women in curing the fish, and in making and mending the nets. Fully 500,000*l.* are invested in this branch of commerce in Yarmouth alone. (A most complete and excellent account of the herring fishery at Yarmouth, and of the various processes of curing the fish, will be found in *Nall's* 'Great Yarmouth [and Lowestoft,' London, 1866. Every one should refer to it who desires more than the very brief information which can here be given.)

The herring-boats, called luggers and cobles, well stocked with provisions and salt, and having 60 or 100 nets, each 18 yards long, attached together, leave the shore so as to arrive on the fishing-ground at nightfall, the fish being netted only at night. The nets, floated on one rope, are made fast to buoys or kegs. The adjustment of the nets varies with the wind and tide, and other causes which affect the level at which the fish swim. They strike the nets most readily in very dark nights, when the sea is slightly rough. Toward dawn the nets are hauled up, and the fish, which are not enclosed in the net, but caught by the gills in its meshes, are taken out and slightly salted, to preserve them till carried on shore. It has been calculated that the herring-nets used by the fishermen of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, if stretched in a line, would extend 200 miles.

In the town of Yarmouth there are at least 110 *Herring-houses* for curing the fish, which are conveyed to them when landed, and salted anew. They are allowed to lie in heaps for 6 or 7 days to give them firm-

ness, after which they are washed in vats, and strung upon long wooden spits run through the gills by women called reivers. The herring-house is a lofty shed 30 or 40 ft. high, divided into compartments by racks, or horizontal bars of wood, across which the wooden spits, loaded with herrings, are laid as close as possible, from the top of the house to within 6 ft. of the floor. A fire of oak wood is then kindled beneath them, and is allowed to burn for 6 or 7 hours: this is called *a blow*, from the effect it has in distending the skin of the fish. In order perfectly to cure the herrings, they must be subjected to 10 or 12 such blows or firings, an interval elapsing between each, to allow the fat and oil to drip from them, so that the process of making a red-herring occupies 6 or 7 days.

The *Bloaters*, or blown herrings, receive only one firing, and are much less dry. They are intended for immediate consumption. The fishery lasts from Michaelmas to November, and during that time the process of curing renders the whole atmosphere of Yarmouth redolent of red-herring. Pennant and others held that the herrings wintered in the Arctic Sea and migrated southwards in enormous shoals at the spawning season; but these fish have not been observed in the North Seas, nor do they appear earlier upon our northern than on our southern coasts, but often the reverse. Their only migration appears to be from deep into shallow water, where the spawn obtains greater warmth, and a larger supply of the oxygen necessary for its development.

The mackerel fishery begins in May, and also gives employment and food to a large portion of the poorer population.

The sandbank on which Yarmouth is built is at the town ¾m. broad. It gradually narrows to the mouth of the Yare. The whole is open common, with scanty short grass; and on the S. Denes, much *Poa bulbosa*, a very local plant. (The botany of the district has been amply illustrated by Mr. Dawson Turner.) The name Denes (*Fr.* dunes; *Frisic*, döhne; *Dutch*, duynes =sand hillock) is given to these flats N. as well as S. of the town. During the fishing season several acres of them are covered with nets spread out to dry.

The immediate neighbourhood of Yarmouth is not picturesque. But *excursions* of much interest may be made to *Burgh Castle*, 4 m. (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16); to *Norwich* (Rte. 21); to *Lowestoft*, 8 m. by road (**Suffolk**, Rte. 16); to the *Broads* of Norfolk; along the coasts to *Winterton*; and to *Caister Castle*.

(*a*) The *Norfolk Broads* are so beautiful in themselves, and so peculiar, that no stranger should visit the county without seeing at least one of them. Wroxham Broad on the Bure, and those on the Yare may be easily reached from Norwich (see Rte. 21, Excursion from Norwich), but for the largest and the most important, Yarmouth is the best starting-place. House-boats may be hired by the week or month. These are ordinary wherries converted into living and sleeping rooms. They are under the charge of two men, to sail them, and cook. The cost is about 10*s.* per day, and each barge will well accommodate six people. These house-boats may also be hired at Wroxham Bridge. Within the last few years quite a new business has sprung up in preparing and adapting wherries for house-boats, as they afford the best and most comfortable means of visiting the Broads. For people desirous of going direct to the Broads, the best plan is to go by train to Norwich, and then change for Wroxham Bridge.

A steam launch, owned by the Great Eastern Company, leaves Yarmouth every day in the summer for Wroxham, returning in the afternoon. It has not improved the situation, for the chief charm of the Broads is their soothing quietness.

The Eastern and Midland Railway Company also run a steamer here during the months of July, August, and September.

The "Broad" district proper is included within a triangle of which the sea forms the base, while the other lines are drawn from Lowestoft to Norwich, and from Norwich to Happisburgh. Within this there are 14 large Broads, besides groups of smaller ones. "Formerly this tract was so much under water that the marshes through which the rivers now flow were formed out of peat which then grew as aquatic weeds. In most of them, when a bunch of grass is pulled up, empty fresh-water shells are found adhering to the roots. All the rivers have a very low fall, and consequently meander about the country before they find an outlet into the sea. The tidal wave enters their mouths, and comes up for a great distance, causing the fresh water to "back up," so that ebb and flood tide are felt many miles beyond where the water has ceased to be brackish. Here and there, where the land lies lower than usual, the rivers all but stagnate. Their waters spread out into natural sheets or lakes, and are vernacularly termed 'Broads.'"—*Dr. Taylor, in St. Paul's Mag.*, Sept. 1868.

The average depth of these Broads is 8 ft., and most are shallower still; so that a greater area is covered by sedge and bulrush than by water. Their area, through drainage of marshlands round them, is slowly diminishing, and the last 100 years have seen them greatly altered. To the lover of wild and lonely scenery—almost primæval in its solitude—the Broads are full of attraction.

The attractions of "the Broads" seem to have been somewhat exaggerated. The traveller, satiated with mountains, hills, and roaring torrents, may be pleased by the contrast of a level landscape and rivers almost motionless, tediously winding through a flat marshy country, not varied by reaches of water meadows. It is true these are relieved by herds of grazing cattle worthy of the pencil of Cuyp and P. Potter, while the clumsy sail of a Yarmouth wherry breaking the horizon has been made beautiful by the pencil of old Crom.

"The sportsman will here find water-hen and coot in abundance, snipe of two or three species, wild duck, mallard, and teal whirring from amid their sedgy covert, or splashing farther into it. Pike of a score pounds' weight may be captured, and lordly perch that will give a good half-hour's play. Bream, roach, and eels swarm the waters."

The best way to see the *Broads* thoroughly would be to hire for a fortnight one of the wherries or house-boats above mentioned, to be found at Wroxham, Norwich, or Yarmouth. The sportsman may hire a flat bottomed boat for 1*s.* a day; and a "marshman," who will take 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, will be his best guide, since he will know the habits of all the wild creatures. The river *Bure*, which falls into the Breydon Water close above Yarmouth, is the high road to the principal Broads. Wroxham Broad and some smaller ones are on the Bure itself; and from it open (1) Ormsby and Filby Broads; (2) the Broads on the Thurne or North River; and (3) those on the river Ant. On the *Yare* is Surlingham Broad (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21), and the Breydon Water marks the junction of the Yare and Waveney. With few exceptions (including Ormsby Broad), the Broads are not preserved.

As a rule, the Broads lie on the concave curve of the windings of the river, and seldom or never on the convex curves.

The Bure is a remarkably winding river, owing to the extreme flatness of the country through which it passes. But the scenery on it is tolerably diversified and agreeable. After passing the village of *Stokesby*, on the l. bank (in the church is a *brass* for Edmund Clere, died 1488, and wife, besides others), the entrance of the stream is reached which flows into the Bure from Filby Broad.

(1) The Broads of Filby, Ormsby, Burgh, and Rollesby, are united, and extend together over 600 acres. By road Filby is 7 m. from Yarmouth. (There is a small inn, the *Eel's Foot*, on Ormsby Broad, where boats may be hired.) *Filby* Broad, very picturesque, is famous for wild duck, mallard, and teal. *Ormsby* Broad is preserved, since it affords the main water supply to Yarmouth. The water is lifted from the Broad by powerful steam-engines, conveyed to Caister, where is a large reservoir, and thence to Yarmouth. At *Burgh*, on the W. side of the Broad so called, was born, according to Le Neve and Blomfield, the great Hubert de Brugh—the Hubert of Shakespeare's 'King John,'—one of the ablest, and most powerful, and most independent men of his time. He was the son of Reyner de Brugh, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of John Ponchard, Lord of N. Tudenham, in Norfolk. The *Churches* round this group of Broads should be noticed. *Filby Ch.*, very good Perp., has been restored. The ironwork and the 7 locks on the tower staircase are unusual. *Ormsby St. Margaret* is Perp. with a Norm. portal. *Ormsby St. Michael* is E. Eng. and Dec. Ormsby Hall is the residence of Sir E. H. Lacon, Bart. The manor anciently belonged to a family named from this place; and Gunnora de Ormsby was the mother of Alice Perrers, mistress of Edward III. (see *Holt*, Rte. 25). The cluster of names ending in "by" which are found between the Bure and the North River (in the two hundreds of E. and W. Flegg) indicate a Danish settlement. No other "bys" occur in Norfolk, except "Aldeby," on the Waveney. There are none in Suffolk.

(2) By the Thurne or *North River* (called also "the Hundred Stream"), which falls into the Bure about 4 m. above Stokesby, *Hickling*, *Heigham*, *Horsey*, and *Martham* Broads are reached. Heigham Broad is generally called "Heigham Sound;" and Horsey, "Horsey Mere." Hickling Broad is the largest in the county, 3 m. in circumference. It is very shallow. Pike and perch swarm in it; and ducks are sometimes "as thick as herrings." (For Martham Ch. see Excursion *b*.)

(3) Between the mouth of the Thurne and that of the Ant lie the ruins of *St. Bennet's-at-Holm*, a Benedictine abbey, founded by Cnut, partly, it may be, in expiation of the Danish ravages and plundering throughout this district. In later days it was much patronised by the lords of Caister. The remains are scanty and hardly picturesque; and St. Bennet's is chiefly noticeable from its connection with the see of Norwich, effected by Henry VIII. The Bp. of Norwich is still Abbot of St. Bennet's (see Rte. 21, *Norwich: the Cathedral*).

On the *Ant*, the chief Broads are *Irstead* and *Barton*. Both are very picturesque. The *Myrica* (sweet gale) abounds on the banks; and *Osmunda regalis* grows to the height of 7 or 8 ft. A gravel "causeway," which is traditionally said to traverse Irstead Broad, and the low gravel mounds which are found in the marshes, may be relics of the glacial period—like the "asar" hills of Norway and Sweden.

In the rectory of Irstead was a fine

and very important collection of fossils from the red and coralline crags. The Rev. John Gunn, who formed it, very handsomely presented it to the Norwich Museum. (There is a portion of the screen remaining in the ch., on which are the 12 Apostles. On the screen of *Barton Turf Ch.* are the Heavenly Hierarchy and Saints.) The reeds of *Stalham*, above Barton Broad, "are reckoned the best in Norfolk." The reeds and sedges which line the Broads and the narrow river channels are cut; reeds in winter, "boulders," or bulrushes, in summer. They are used largely for thatching and fencing, and the materials for the thatched roofs of many Norfolk churches are thus supplied.

(4) Above the mouth of the Ant are Randworth and S. Walsham Broads, on the Bure; they are connected with the river by long reedy channels. Both are picturesque.

Ranworth *Church* contains a very remarkable rood-screen, the paintings on which date from 1500 and the following years. There is a *Rood-Screen* with figures on the lower panels; 2 retables for altars at the E. end of the nave, on the N. and S. sides of the screen, and 2 parcloses dividing the retables from the screen. The screen is elaborate late Perp. work. Under it are figures of the Apostles—more conventional than the other paintings, and therefore thought to be the earliest. Each retable has 4 panels, with figures of saints. In each parclose are 3 panels —1 above and 2 below. The paintings on them recall the school of Meister Wilhelm, of Cologne, and many of the details are especially German; for example, the imperial crowns on the heads of the angels, and the use of a peculiar gold diaper. The wood-work is richly moulded, painted with various colours and diapers and enriched with gilding. Mutilated as much of the tracery work, painting, and ornament is, the screen still forms a very fine example of the decorations once probably usual in Norfolk churches. In the chancel is a good Perp. oak lectern. The state of the ch. itself is very deplorable. It is to be hoped that some effort will be made to preserve both it and the remarkable paintings it contains from the destruction which now seems imminent from its dilapidated condition. The screen is believed to have been the work of artificers settled in Norwich.

Among the *birds* to be found on most of the Broads, and on the rivers, are coot, wild duck, heron, bittern, and little grebe (the latter becoming rare), kingfisher, and reed sparrow. Of *plants*, flowering-rush, yellow iris, arrow-head, and water-plantain line the channels. The "bede-sedge," whose round burs were once used for rosaries, is found plentifully; and white and yellow water-lilies form great masses of leaf and flower. That remarkable plant the water soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*) is exceedingly abundant on the bottoms of the broads.

The view from the ch.-tower of *Horning*, on the Bure, above Randworth, is very extensive, and will give a good idea of this flat but picturesque district. For *Wroxham Broad*, on the Bure, very pretty and striking, see Excursions from Norwich, Rte. 21.

All this country, and indeed the whole Norfolk coast, is liable to what is called the "*eynd*, or water smoke"—a "remarkable phenomenon occurring mostly between spring and autumn, and with peculiar suddenness. All at once a damp cold mist sets in from the sea, and spreads at times many miles inland, refreshing the vegetation, but imparting a dreary aspect to the landscape. Sometimes it remains the whole day; at others not more than an hour or two; then gradually vanishes. This phenomenon is also called a "sea fret." The term water smoke

well describes it; for it has a faint, smoky appearance as if entirely distinct from ordinary fog."—*White's* 'E. Eng.' Nall ('E. Angl. Glossary') is no doubt right in connecting the local name "eynd" with the Anglo-Saxon *ond*, the Danish *aande*, and the Lowland Scots *aynd*, all signifying "vapour," "breathing."

(*b*) An excursion may be made from Yarmouth to Winterton and Martham churches, returning by Ormsby Broad. The coast from Yarmouth to Winterton (8 m.) is low and sandy. At Winterton is a lighthouse, 70 ft. high; necessary at this point, since Winterton Ness, low as it is, is a very dangerous headland. From this point the coast trends away in a N.E. direction towards Cromer. The lofty tower of *Winterton Ch.* (140 ft.) serves as a landmark. The ch. (Holy Trinity) is Dec. (nave and chancel) and Perp. (tower and S. porch). It was re-roofed in 1637, in a somewhat curious fashion. The surprising arrangements for the pulpit and reading-desk are perhaps of the same time. The S. porch, with a chamber over it, is very rich and beautiful, of the same date and character as that at Beccles (**Suffolk**, Rte. 20). In the ch. is buried Joseph Hume, the well-known M.P., who died in 1855, aged 78. Winterton Hall belongs to the Hume family.

Dr. Warner, "parson of Winterton," accompanied Bilney to the stake at Norwich. He took leave of Bilney after the latter had been bound to the stake; and Bilney "inclined his body to speak to him a few words of thanks; and the last were these:—'O, Master Doctor! pasce gregem tuum, pasce gregem tuum; ut cum venerit Dominus, inveniat te sic facientem.' And 'Farewell, good Master Doctor! and pray for me;' and so Warner departed without any answer, sobbing and weeping."

Through a very rich and fertile but perfectly level district, the tourist will drive from Winterton to *Martham*, 3 m. (In the *Church* of *West Somerton*, half-way between Winterton and Martham, some very interesting mural paintings have lately been discovered. Between 2 E. Eng. windows on the S. side of the nave is our Lord in Judgment; the Virgin and another figure on either hand: angels summoning the dead, and figures below rising from the earth. Opposite is the Resurrection. Costume, armour, and treatment of subject, indicate the reign of Edw. III. as the date of these paintings. The ch. walls seem to have been covered with them). Martham Broad is passed rt. The fine *Church* of *Martham* is entirely Perp. It has been restored (almost rebuilt) by Mrs. Dawson, of Rollesby Hall, in memory of her husband, the Rev. J. Dawson, who is buried here. The nave roof is entirely new; the chancel (throughout modern) is of Flamboyant character, and is richly and elaborately ornamented. The carving of the stalls should be especially noticed. The E. window is by *Hardman*. In the nave some fine fragments of Perp. glass remain. The font has the 7 Sacraments. The S. doors are ancient, and finely carved. The restoration of the ch. cost 8000*l.*; architect, *Philip Boyce*. The tower has since been restored by the parishioners. It is lofty, with some good flint panelling, and a fine W. window. (The little *Church* of *Clippesby*, 2 m. S.W. of Rollesby, is Norm. and interesting.) It has been well restored.

For *Ormsby* Broad, see Excur. *a* (1). "This part of England," wrote Southey, from Ormsby, "looks as if Nature had wearied herself with adorning the rest with hill and dale, and squatted down here to rest herself; you must even suppose a very Dutch-looking Nature to have made it of such pancake flatness."—*Life*, vol. i. 334.

The coast from Winterton to Hap-

pisburg, where the low cliffs begin to rise, is not very interesting. It has been, and is still, in course of gradual wasting. The village of Shipden has altogether disappeared; and the ch. of Eccles is in ruins, close to the water's edge. The coast is bordered by a range of low sandy hillocks or dunes, called here *Denes*, "Meals" or "Marram" Hills, originally formed of sand blown up by the wind and sea, which is kept in place by planting on it the marram grass, *Arundo arenaria*, a valuable plant whose spreading roots bind together the loose particles. Still this barrier is liable to be broken through by the tides and storms, when the low marsh-land behind it is inundated. Sometimes, from the prevalence of N.E. winds, the sand drowns the marram by drifting in larger quantities than the plant can master. Altogether much engineering skill is required to prevent breaches in this natural sea wall, and to fill them up when formed. (For the line of coast northward from Happisburgh, see Rtes. 23 and 24.)

(*c*) *Caister Castle*, with its memories of Sir John Fastolfe, and of the Pastons, is one of the most interesting places to be visited from Yarmouth. It is 4½ m. distant. (The village of Caister is 3 m.) Caister (the village, not the castle) no doubt occupies the site of a Roman camp, which, in conjunction with Burgh Castle, guarded this part of the coast. No remains of the camp exist; but Roman urns, pottery, and coins have been found in and near the village. "East Bloody Furlong," a field W. of the ch., has been fixed upon as the site of the Castrum.

The Ch. of St. Edmund, in the village, is without interest. Sarah Martin, the prison visitor, is buried in the ch.-yard. Scanty ruins of Holy Trinity Ch. are passed on the way to the castle.

Caister was one of the manors which after the Conquest fell into the hands of Ralph Guader, and subsequently into those of Hugh de Gournay. From the Gournays it passed by marriage (22 Hen. III.) to Philip Lord Bardolph. It afterwards reverted to the crown; and in the first half of the 15th centy. was bought by or granted to Sir John Fastolfe; at his death (after the siege and detention by the Duke of Norfolk; see *post*) it became the property of the Pastons, who sold it in 1659 to William Crow, a citizen of London. Within the last few years it was bought by John Gurney, Esq., a member of the Norman family of Gournay, its early possessors.

The castle was built circ. 1450 by Sir John Fastolfe, whose family had long been powerful in this part of Norfolk. Sir John was one of the best and most successful of the many soldiers of fortune conspicuous in the French wars of Henries V. and VI. He was at the taking of Harfleur, at Agincourt, and at Verneuil. For his share in the taking of Granville he was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1420 he became governor of the Bastile in Paris. At the siege of Verneuil (1424) he was fortunate enough to aid in the capture of the Duke of Alençon, and to secure a portion of the ransom of 200,000 crowns, with which he is said to have built this castle. It has been supposed by some that this Sir John was the original of Shakespeare's Falstaff, and Monstrelet says he was deprived of his Garter for cowardice. But there is no foundation for the former story (except the name, which, according to Mr. Halliwell, was substituted by Shakespeare for that of "Sir John Oldcastle" on the remonstrance of existing members of that family), and the latter is not confirmed by the Records of the Order. On the contrary, Sir John Fastolfe was renowned as a brave and skilful commander, and if he ran away at

the battle of Pataye, it was in the good company of Talbot and Scales. On a former occasion he beat, against immense odds, the "brave" Dunois at the battle of the Herrings, so called because Fastolfe was attacked when escorting a supply of salt fish to the English army, then starving before the walls of Orleans.

Fastolfe enjoyed many offices of trust. He was the king's lieutenant in Normandy, ambassador to the council of Basle, and executor to the Regent Duke of Bedford, whose ward he had been in his youth. In his latter years he lived in great state in his castle at Caister, which was furnished with unusual splendour, and over which he ruled vigorously, swearing "by blackberd and whiteberd" ("black beard and white beard") that his household should discharge their duties properly. On his death (aged 82), in 1459, the Pastons, his kinsmen, took possession of Caister; but Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, declared that Sir John had given it to him, "and that he would have it plainly." John Paston held it for more than a year, after which the duke besieged it with 3000 men, and compelled the garrison to surrender. After the duke's death, in 1475, Sir John Paston recovered it; and the Pastons remained here until 1599, when they removed to Oxnead (Rte. 24). It was from and to Caister that the greater part of the Paston letters were written and sent. William of Worcester, whose 'Itinerary' is one of the earliest records of English travel, was Sir John Fastolfe's secretary. He did not favour the duke's claims, and writes to one of the Pastons that Caister is "a rich jewel, at need for all the country in time of war; and my master Fastolfe would rather he had never builded it than it should be in the governance of any sovereign that will oppress the country."

The castle itself (one of the oldest brick buildings in England, 1430–40) stands on a slight elevation on the border of a flat marshy common, near enough to the sea for it to be recorded in one of the Paston letters that "certain pirates had come up to the land, and played them on Caister sands, as homely as they were Englishmen." The building is said to have formed a double quadrangle, but only one can be traced at present. Of this the W. and N. walls, and portions of the E. wall, remain. At one angle is a graceful circular tower, of brick, 100 ft. high. A row of windows in the W. wall marks the site of the great hall. The whole is surrounded by a moat, and the decay into which it was fast falling has been arrested, so far as was possible, by the present proprietor. Parts of the ruin, especially the round tower, grey with age, in union with the fine trees around it, will delight the artist. Caister was one of the earliest large buildings built of brick after the Roman use of that material had been discontinued. It may be compared with Hurstmonceux Castle in Sussex, also of brick, and also built by a knight who had been present at Agincourt (Sir Roger de Fienes). The best description of the castle is to be found in a 'Sketch of the History of Caister Castle,' edited by the late D. Turner. The very pretty etchings it contains, and the book itself, are the work of members of his family long resident in the neighbourhood.

A "look-out," a sort of sentry-box on beams, some 60 ft. high, is conspicuous on the sand hills near the village of Caister. There are similar erections on different parts of this coast.

ROUTE 23.

NORWICH TO CROMER, BY WORSTEAD, NORTH WALSHAM. (RAIL.)

The line is the same as that to *Yarmouth* (Rte. 22), as far as *Whitlingham Junct.*

6 m. Salhouse Stat. The ch. is E. E. with Perp. additions. It has a detached embattled tower standing at a distance of 4 ft. from the W. end. Notice the old hour-glass stand, the sanctus bell, the crusader's tomb, and the ancient stone coffins. The Hall (G. H. Tuck, Esq., J.P.) is a fine old Elizabethan mansion, and contains a good collection of pictures and works of art.

8¾ m. Wroxham Stat. (Rte. 21), p. 235.

From *Wroxham Bridge* and sailing to Yarmouth, one may obtain a very fair idea of the picturesque *Broads* and their surroundings.

On the way down the River Bure we pass the Broads of Wroxham, Horeton, Salhouse, South Walsham, and Ranworth. Amongst the spots worth notice are Horning village, with its picturesque cottages; Horning Ferry, with its little *Inn* and quaint sign and hospitable landlord; *St. Benet's Abbey*, monument of Canute; *Ranworth Church*, with its marvellously-painted screen; and, lastly, Acle Bridge and Village.

13¼ m. *Worstead* Stat. This place, now a small village, is noticeable from its having given name to the well-known woollen fabric, which at an early period was manufactured here by Flemish workmen. At what time the Flemish colonists first were introduced here is not evident; but they had become numerous and important before the reign of Edward III. "Worstead" thus belongs to the same class of "words and places" as Calicut (calico), Cambrai (cambric); Arras, Duffel, and many others. The trade, and the Flemings with it, afterwards shifted to Norwich, and thence to the North of England.

During the flourishing period of Worstead, the **Church of St. Mary* was built. It is one of the finest in the county, and, dating from the latter half of the 14th centy., is of Transitional character (Dec. to Perp.). It has a fine Dec. tower (remark the beautiful "sound-holes" with their tracery), and a Perp. nave, spanned by a remarkable hammer-beamed roof, 32½ ft. wide, divided from the chancel by a rood-screen and loft (erected by bequest of John Alabaster and wife, 1520). Across the arch under the W. tower extends a beautiful gallery or rood-loft (Rte. 24), unusually perfect, and of very delicate workmanship, set up by bequest, 1512. The modern paintings of Virtues are copied from *Sir J. Reynolds*. The rood-stair remains. At the E. end of the N. aisle are the remains of a carved reredos above the altar of St. John the Baptist. The S. porch is richly carved and groined, and has an upper chamber. Here is a very good Perp. font and elegant tabernacle cover. The original vestry (late Perp., circ. 1460) is figured in Parker's 'Glossary.'

[*Tunstead Church*, 3 m. S. of Worstead, has some fine and graceful ironwork remaining on its S. door. The aisle windows (trans. from Dec. to Perp.) are noticeable. Behind the altar is a raised platform, against the E. wall, and extending across the chancel. It is about 1 yard wide. A few stairs on the N. side lead to it. S. is an entrance, with steps. Thus it forms a narrow cell, lighted from above by a grating.

Its use is unknown. It may have been a passage connected with the exhibition of some special relic; but it is not known that Tunstead possessed any of importance. Many of the old seats remain. A very good rood-screen, of the same character as the one in Worstead Church, retains much of its original colouring. (*Brandon's* 'Parish Churches.')

The N. wall of *Beeston Church*, 1 m. S. of Tunstead, has been regarded as earlier than the Conquest. It has herring-bone masonry, and long and short work.]

[6 m. E. of Worstead is *Ingham*, once a seat of the Greshams. Here Stothard found two of his finest monumental effigies, the best of which is that of Sir Oliver Ingham in armour (d. 1353), lying on a rock as if shipwrecked; behind are the remains of paintings. Sir Oliver, although he had been one of Mortimer's adherents, and had been arrested in 1330 (when Mortimer himself was taken at Nottingham), became afterwards (1336) Edward III.'s seneschal in Gascony, and was one of the first Knights of the Garter. The second effigy is that of Sir Roger de Bois (with that of his wife). Here were also fine *brasses* of Sir Miles Stapleton (d. 1365), and Joan, his wife, his right hand in hers; and of Sir Bryan Stapleton, and Cecilia, his wife. Some fragments of these brasses remain in keeping of the incumbent. The *Ch.*, which is Dec., and has a fine tower and chancel, is one of the stateliest in the neighbourhood. It has recently been restored. Adjoining are the remains of the collegiate buildings, founded for canons, whose special duty was to pray for Christian captives.]

The country through which the road passes is very similar to that between Norwich and Aylsham (Rte. 24). After crossing the little stream of the Hor, at 4 m. (it falls into the Bure) the River Bure itself is crossed at 7 m. *Horstead.*

15¾ m. *North Walsham* Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* King's Arms; P. H. Angel) is a small market town (Pop. 3234), with a remarkable *Church* (St. Nicholas). A former ch. was destroyed in the rebellion of 1381 (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21), when "John the Littester," the "dyer" of Norwich, was routed here by the young martial and Bishop Spencer. The present building (Perp.) appears to have received considerable repairs and restorations after this rebellion. Here are a fine S. porch of squared flint and ashlar (on it are the royal arms differenced by a label, and generally assigned to John of Gaunt), a font with a cover in tabernacle work, and the ruins of a tower, 147 ft. high, which fell in 1724 and 1835. In the ch. are remains of the lower part of the rood-screen, with traces of painted saints upon its panels. There is also a good carved pulpit. On the N. side of the chancel is the tomb of Sir W. Paston (d. 1608), founder of the Grammar School, in which Archbp. Tenison and Lord Nelson were partly educated. Sir W. Paston's effigy was set up in his life-time. It cost 200*l.*, and was the work of John Key, a freemason, of London.

The market *House* (restored) was erected by Bishop Thirlby in the reign of Edward VI. On the heath, 1 m. on the Norwich road, a cross commemorates the great fight of 1381. The approach of Bishop Spencer (see Rte. 21) had driven Littester and his band from before Norwich. They re-assembled on N. Walsham Heath, where they strongly fortified their camp, setting rough boards, doors, and tables "on the rampire of their trench," and placing their carriages behind them, "as if they meant not to flee." They were vigorously attacked by

the Bishop, who, "taking a spear in his hand, set spurs to his horse .... went quickly over the ditches, and laid so about him that he quickly made way for his company to follow." A sharp battle ensued, and when, at last, the rebels turned to fly, they were stopped by their own carriages. Great numbers fell. Many, with Littester himself, were taken. As the leader, he was at once condemned to be hanged and quartered. The Bishop "heard his confession, by virtue of his office, absolved him, and, to show some pity for the man's misfortunes, went with him to the scaffold."—*Blomefield.* The quarters were set up, one on Littester's own house at Norwich, one in London, one at Lynn, and one at Yarmouth.

Flax is grown in this district.

At *Witton Ch.*, about 3 m. E. of N. Walsham, some curious mural paintings in distemper, representing St. Christopher and St. George, were found in 1859. Two circular windows in this church are considered A.-Saxon work.

3 m. from N. Walsham is *Trunch Ch.*; 1 m. farther *Knapton Ch.*, one of the finest wood roofs in Norfolk (*see below*).

[From North Walsham the tourist may "take water" on the River Ant (1 m. distant), and begin an excursion southwards, among the *Broads* (see Rte. 22, Exc. (*a*) from Yarmouth). Boats are to be hired at most of the villages. The coast between Trimingham and Happisburgh may also be explored from here. The chief points of interest on the coast are *Paston*, *Bacton* (where are the ruins of Bromholm Priory), and *Mundesley*.

Omnibuses run between North Walsham, Mundesley, and Trimingham.

Proceeding from North Walsham to Mundesley, after crossing the canalised river Ant (at *Antingham*, near its source, are two parish churches in one enclosure, one, St. Mary's, in ruins), at 3 m. the *Ch.* of **Trunch* is passed, rt. This is one of a cluster of churches of which the local rhyme runs—

"Gimmingham, Trimmingham, Knapton, and Trunch,
North Repps, and South Repps, are all of a bunch."

Trunch Church is highly interesting. It has much rich wood work, and a very fine open roof (Perp.). The font is placed within a remarkable "baptistery" or enclosure of wood. The entire canopy rests on 6 slender wooden pillars beyond it. The whole has been gilt and coloured, and is of late Perp. date. At Luton, in Bedfordshire, is a similar erection in stone. The font itself is late Dec. The chancel-screen has figures of the Apostles on its lower panels; and an inscription above fixes the date, 1502.

There is a rich open and coloured roof of the Perp. period at **Knapton*, 1 m. E. of Trunch. The S. porch, early Dec., is noticeable for its grace. The nave windows and arches are semicirc., the mouldings Dec., the tracery Perp. The double hammer-beam *roof*, with 3 rows of cherubs on each side, is a very scientific construction, one of the best in Norfolk, and retains part of its original colouring. The Ch. was restored 1883 by G. G. Scott.

At *Edingthorpe*, 2 m. S.E., is a good Dec. screen. *Witlow Church*, S. of Edingthorpe, has a round tower with a quoining of rough carr-stone. There are two small, round-headed, doubly splayed windows in the wall above the N. door of the nave. These may perhaps be Saxon. The old wall terminates at the base of the present range of clerestory windows.

Mundesley, 2 m. beyond Trunch, is a small watering-place (Pop. 376), far more quiet than Cromer, with fewer attractions, and, of course, with less accommodation. (*Inns*: Royal Hotel; Lifeboat; Ship. Be-

sides these there are several lodging-houses.) A sea wall forms an upper and lower terrace, and supports the cliff. At Mundesley occurs a remarkable depression, hollowed out of older beds (the forest bed, the lignite, the boulder clay, and drifts —see these described in Rte. 24, *Cromer*), and filled with a fresh-water formation, more recent than the glacial period (to which the boulder clay belongs), and agreeing with the deposits at Hoxne (**Suffolk**, Rte. 20), and with the Bedford gravel. The Mundesley basin exhibits, first, coarse river gravel; then a black peaty deposit, with fresh-water shells, seeds, fish, and insects—all identical with living British species—then yellow sands, and a capping of drift gravel. This hollow seems to have been cut through the more ancient beds (once continuous) by a river, during the gradual upheaval of the land after the glacial period. No flint implements have perhaps been found here; but as the formation agrees so closely with that of Hoxne there seems no improbability that such traces of human labour may be discovered at Mundesley. (See *Lyell*, 'Ant. of Man,' ch. xii.)

The Ch., once a very fine one, is now in ruins. The Perp. tower has partly fallen and is roofed in, as is also a part of the nave which is used for divine service.

The poet Cowper was for some time at Mundesley in the autumn of 1795, when his mind had become hopelessly clouded. He had been here in his youth, and now "found something inexpressibly soothing in the monotonous sound of the breakers." His walks "were confined almost wholly to the sands, which at Mundesley are remarkably firm and level." "At two miles' distance on the coast," he writes to Lady Hesketh, "is a solitary pillar of rock, that the crumbling cliff has left as the high-water mark. I have visited it twice, and have found it an emblem of myself. Torn from my natural connections, I stand alone, and expect the storm that shall displace me."

Cromer is distant 7 m.; and the pedestrian may find his way thither along the cliffs. "The frequent stiles made of old ship-timber are suggestive of wrecks. The path is thickly bordered by 'luck,' as the natives call the pretty yellow flower of the kidney vetch, and the lotus, and red and white campion, And the cliff is so irregular with many slips, foreshores, patches of grass and coltsfoot, and slopes of gray, red, and yellow, and a grassy undercliff, with a pond in the hollow, and a marly bluff, and gullies and chines, as to look strikingly picturesque."—*White's* 'Eastern England.'

2 m. S. of Mundesley, and ½ m. from the sea, is *Paston*, the chief seat of the Paston family before they removed to Oxnead (Rte. 24). A barn represents the old house, from which were written many of the famous letters, whose authenticity has recently been settled by the discovery of the MS. in the library of Orwell Park, near Ipswich. Pirates, writes Agnes Paston to her son, "have thys weke takyn iiij vesselys of Wyntyrton, and Happisborough, and Ecles. Men be sore aferd for takyn of me for ther ben x grete vesselys of the enemyis. God geve grace that the see may be better kepte than it is now, or ellys it shall ben a perylous dwellyng by the se cost." In the *Church* lies buried Sir Wm. Paston, a judge in the reign of Henry IV.; and Erasmus Paston, d. 1538, over whom is a *brass*. Here also are 3 monuments, by Nicholas Stone, to Sir Edward, Sir Edmund, (cost 100*l*.), and to Lady Catherine Paston. This last was set up in 1629, and for it the sculptor received 340*l*.

The cliff of Paston is high, and a long line of coast is visible. On the

beach between Mundesley and Bacton, a remarkable coin, looped and in a jewelled setting, was found in 1845. It is an aureus of Mauricius Tiberius, Emperor of the East, 582-602. (See it figured in 'Norf. Archæol.,' vol. i. It is now in the British Museum.)

Bacton is about 1 m. S.E. of Paston. In this parish are the remains of *Bromholm Priory*, the nearest Rly. Stat. to which is North Walsham, 5 m., founded in 1113, by William de Glanville, for Cluniac monks, and attached as a cell to the Castle Acre Priory. It was made independent by Pope Celestine V., in 1298. This remote priory rejoiced in the possession of a remarkable relic, called "the Rood of Bromholm," purporting to be (or to contain) a portion of the true cross. Its history is told at length by Matthew Paris, who says, that after Baldwin of Flanders, Emperor of Constantinople, had been defeated and taken prisoner at Adrianople, in 1205, his chaplain, an Englishman, fled from Constantinople, carrying with him many relics from the Imperial chapel, among them a cross, "formed of two pieces of wood placed across one another, and almost as wide as a man's hand," which he declared on oath to be undoubtedly a piece of the true cross. With these relics he came to England. The Benedictines of St. Alban's bought "two fingers of St. Margaret," and other treasures, but would not buy the cross, in the authenticity of which they disbelieved. It was then offered to other religious houses, but none would buy it, until the chaplain reached Bromholm, where the prior and brethren gladly accepted it, on the condition of receiving into their house the chaplain and his two young children. Bromholm was then very poor, and without good buildings. In 1223 the relic began to manifest its reality. Miracles were performed, the fame of which spread far and wide. Pilgrims flocked to Bromholm; and in 1233 Henry III. visited this place with his court, and granted the prior "a fair." Piers Ploughman refers to the relic—

> "And bidde the Roode of Bromholm
> Bryng me out of dette"—

which it was hardly likely to do, any more than to respond to the call of the miller's wife in Chaucer—

> "Helpe, holy crois of Bromeholme!"

The ruins of the priory stand within a farmyard, and are by no means too much cared for. The precinct is entered by a gatehouse, the lower part of which is Trans.-Norm., the upper Perp. The chief existing remains are those of the N. transept of the ch., the dormitory, and the chapter-house. All are crumbling and exposed to injury, though picturesque with ivy and wild flowers; and the transept is converted into a shed for farm purposes. It stands apart from the rest, and is Norm.—no doubt a part of the small and poor building which existed before the priory acquired the rood. The wealth which the pilgrims brought to Bromholm enabled the brethren to rebuild the greater part of their priory, and the ruined dormitory and chapter-house are Ear. Eng. The fireplace in the vaulted room below the dormitory seems to prove that, as usual, the frater house, the "common room" of the monks, was placed there. The ch. was cruciform.† The Pastons were great patrons of Bromholm; and Sir John Paston, who died in 1466, was brought here from London, and interred with great pomp, and a vast consumption of pigs, calves, "nete," and other provisions. "A barber was occupied five days in smartening up the monks for the ceremony; and 'the reke of the

† A ground-plan, and a careful account of the remains, will be found in Harrod's 'Castles and Convents of Norfolk.'

torches at the dirge' was so great that the glazier had to remove two panes to permit the fumes to escape." —*Harrod.* At the Dissolution the site was granted to Sir Thomas Wodehouse; the Earl of Kimberley is the present owner. On the shore between Happisburgh and Wintertonness are the ruins of Eccles Ch., over which the marram or sand hills have rolled; and the octagonal tower still stands within a few feet of high-water mark.

From Bacton to *Happisburgh* (called Hazeborough), the distance is 4 m. There are 2 lighthouses at Happisburgh, where Dr. Parr was once vicar (1775). The *Ch.* is Perp., with a lofty tower. Off the coast here a post-glacial sub-marine forest has been found, in which fossil remains of numerous trees and plants are associated with bones of rhinoceros, elephant, hippopotamus, and other extinct animals (see *Cromer*, in the following route; and *Introd.*, 'Geology'). The cliffs here cease, and the coast to Yarmouth becomes low and sandy. (For a notice of this coast, see Rte. 22.)]

Leaving North Walsham Stat. we come to Gunton Stat. (15¾ m. from Norwich) (see Rte. 24).

23¾ m. Cromer (see Rte. 24).

ROUTE 24.

NORWICH TO CROMER, BY AYLSHAM.

Distance by road is 22½ m.

The drive from Norwich to Cromer is a pleasant one.

At first the country is uninteresting. 1. there is a view of the Wensum and of Costessey Woods, but there is nothing calling for special notice until (7 m.) the road enters the woods and plantations of *Stratton Strawless* (Col. E. G. Keppel). This place held by the Marshams until recently since the reign of Edward I. The *Hall*, which is seen from the road, was built toward the end of the 17th centy. The plantations were chiefly made by a Marsham who died in 1797, and are wood-like, and open into glades making pleasant pictures. The ground is perfectly flat, and the road is bordered by these woods for some distance. Near the house are some large and ancient trees—a cedar of Lebanon, the trunk of which rises 44 ft. before throwing out a branch, and at 26 ft. from the ground is 12 ft. in girth; 11 silver firs above 100 ft. high; a holly nearly 60 ft.; a beech, 18 ft. in girth, and some noble oaks. The *Ch.* (of which the tower was rebuilt in the 15th centy.) contains a cross-legged figure in mail, supposed to be Sir Ralph Marsham (d. 1250), a figure of Thos. Marsham (d. 1638) in a shroud, and in the Marsham Chapel a monument with several figures.

1 m. beyond Stratton, *Hevingham Ch.* (Dec. and Perp.) is passed, rt., and at

9 m. is *Marsham Ch.* Here is a font on which the 7 Sacraments are carved, and there is some stained glass in the windows.

[2 m. rt. is *Oxnead*, the property of Sir Edward H. G. Stracey, Bart., where was Oxnead Hall a stately seat of the Pastons, built by Sir Clement Paston in the reign of Elizabeth, but now pulled down, with the exception of some offices converted into a barn, and a stack of chimneys. Nicholas Stone here put up one of his famous chimney-pieces in 1632.

Charles II. paid a visit to Robert Paston, then Viscount, and afterwards Earl of Yarmouth, at Oxnead in 1676. "Paston," wrote one Matthew Stevenson,

"To Oxney did his sovereign bring
And like Araunah offered to the king."

The house is said to have resembled Irmingham in this county. The fountain-basin and statues were removed to Blickling, and but 2 oaks out of a fine avenue have been spared. Sir Clement Paston, the builder of the house (died 1597), has a tomb in the chancel of the church, which is sadly neglected. It was this Sir Clement who was called by Henry VIII. his "champion," by the Protector Somerset his "soldier," by Queen Mary her "seaman," and by Queen Elizabeth her "father." He was "a man of great stomach and courage," and "during his warlike services he took a French galley, and in it the Admiral of France, called Baron St. Blancard, whom he brought into Englande, and kept him at Castor by Yarmouth till he paid for his ransome seven thousand crownes, over and beside the spoile of the said galleye; where, among other things he had a cuppe and two snakes of gould, which were the said Baron St. Blancard's; the which, during his life, he did upon high daies weare; and after left the same as a monument to his name." On his altar-tomb in the ch. he is figured in armour, bare-headed, his wife kneeling by him. On the wall is a long notice, in verse, of his doings; and his great act is duly recorded:—

"A peer of France, in spite of all his betters,
He took in fight, and brought him home in fetters."]

There is a wide and striking view over the country N. and N.E., extending nearly to the coast (which is only hidden by the rise of the sea cliffs) just before entering

12 m. *Aylsham* (Pop. 2674; *Inns:* Black Boys, Dog), standing in a rich, pleasant, and well-wooded country, called the "Garden of Norfolk." The River Bure, on which this town is situated, is navigable for barges hence to Yarmouth. During the reigns of Edwards II. and III. this was a chief seat of the linen manufacture, and "Aylsham webs" were widely known. To this succeeded the woollen trade, which has, in turn, disappeared, and now but few looms are found at work.

The *Ch.*, of which John of Gaunt is the reputed founder, is Dec. (main arcade, of which the piers are alternately circ. and octagonal, and clerestory) and Perp. (chancel, windows of aisles, and S. transept). The proportions of the ch. are unusually good. It has been lately restored with tolerable judgment, and some windows of modern stained glass (indifferent) have been introduced. The aisle windows of the chancel are set in arches, which indicate either that the ch. had once outer aisles or that provision was made for their addition. The fine font, with a Crucifixion, emblems of the Passion and of the Evangelists, and the lion of John of Gaunt, has been restored. The pulpit is Jacobæan. On the screen is the date 1507. The roof of the S. transept retains much of its old colouring, with crowned Ms and other devices. There are one or two *brasses* worth notice, among them that of Thomas Wymer (d. 1507) in shroud. He was a worsted weaver, and gave the screen to the ch. John Jegon (Bp. of Norwich, 1602–1617), died at Aylsham, and is buried in the chancel.

The S. porch and tower are late Dec. In the churchyard, within a small enclosure laid out as a garden, is buried *Humphrey Repton* (died 1818) the well-known landscape gardener. On a tablet are the lines—

"Not like Egyptian tyrants consecrate,
Unmixed with others shall my dust remain;
But mold'ring, blending, melting into earth,

Mine shall give form and colour to the rose;
And while its vivid blossoms cheer mankind,
Its perfumed odours shall ascend to heaven."

[A very interesting excursion may be made from Aylsham to the chs. of *Cawston* and *Salle*, returning by *Blickling*. The round will be about 7 m.

Heydon Hall, seen l. in passing by cross-roads from Salle to Blickling, is the seat of Col. Bulwer, nephew of the first Lord Lytton. It is an ancient possession of the Bulwers. The house was built in 1581. It stands in a park rich in fine elms and sycamores.

Blickling Hall (Marchioness of Lothian), one of the finest old brick mansions in the country, was begun by Chief Justice Hobart, in the reign of James I., but was not completed until 1628. The W. front was burnt down and rebuilt in 1769, from the sale of jewels bequeathed for that purpose by Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Drury, and wife of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, that title having been conferred on John Hobart in 1746. (The present W. front is poor and meagre in comparison with the other sides of the house.) Blickling possesses a special interest as having been anciently the seat of the Boleyns, and (as is supposed by Spelman, Blomefield, and others, on good grounds) the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, who is known to have spent her early years here, down to 1512. But no part of the existing building can be identified with her time. The house (only shown on Tuesday by special order) lies low, the ch. adjoining, and the scattered village beyond. The front, as seen from the road, is very picturesque, with rows of clipped yews and lime-trees flanking it on either side.

Externally, Blickling preserves its original character unchanged. It is moated, and encloses a double quadrangle. There are numerous projecting oriel windows and pointed gables; with a central porch in the principal front, beneath a clock tower, and square flanking pavilion turrets. The entrance, bearing date 1626, is a characteristic example of the rich decorations of that period. Over the oak door are the armorial ensigns of Sir Henry Hobart, and the moat, now drained and turned into a garden, is crossed by a stone bridge, flanked on either hand by a rampant bull, bearing a shield. The hall and grand staircase of oak are of large dimensions. In the hall are colossal wooden statues of Anne Boleyn and Queen Elizabeth. In the dining parlour is a chimney-piece richly decorated with family coats of arms. Another ornamented chimney-piece was brought from Sir Thomas Browne's house at Norwich, and a third, in the organ-room, was originally a window-arch in Caister Castle. The library, a splendid gallery, has a remarkable ceiling, the compartments of which are filled with 26 "Emblems" modelled *in situ* and coloured. The 10,000 volumes were selected by Maittaire, a fine collection, chiefly classics, comprising a splendid assemblage of works printed by Aldus. There are here 2 copies of Coverdale's Bible (neither quite perfect), and the Sedan New Testament. The library itself is a beautiful gallery, 120 ft. long, with a magnificent Jacobæan ceiling.

Among numerous family and other portraits may be mentioned Queen Elizabeth in a white embroidered dress; George II. on horseback, by *Jervas* and *Wootton;* full-lengths of Sir Robert Walpole and his brother, Lord Walpole of Wolterton; Lady Suffolk (Hobart, mistress of George II.), full-length; Lord and Lady Buckinghamshire, by *Gainsborough* (fine); George III., Queen Charlotte, and one or two more, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* Sir John Maynard, by

Lely; and a fine half-length of Chief Justice Hobart, with an embroidered cap in his hand by *Vansomer.* The house contains specimens of Spanish, Chinese, and Oriental embroideries of great beauty and richness of colour.

On 3 sides the pleasure-garden (sometimes opened to the public) is surrounded by a terrace, commanding a fine view. The park is extensive (with the grounds and gardens it contains 1000 acres), well timbered, traversed by venerable avenues of oak and chestnut, and includes a sheet of water, nearly a mile long and 400 yards broad, besides a two-mile race-course, now disused. About a mile from the house is a pyramidal mausoleum in which are interred an Earl of Buckinghamshire and his 2 wives. The fountain and statues in the garden came from Oxnead Hall.

The *Church of St. Andrew*, Perp., was restored (1874–5) by the Marchioness of Lothian, from designs by *Mr. Street.* It contains the burial vault of the Hobarts; a monument to the late Marquis of Lothian; his recumbent effigy, mourned over by 2 angels, designed by Watts, R.A. (cost 5000*l.*); *brasses* to Sir N. Dagworth, 1401; Anna Boleyn, a child, 1476; and 2 others.]

Leaving Aylsham for Cromer, the woods of Blickling are seen l. (the house is not visible), and the river Bure is crossed, shortly before reaching the village of *Ingworth.* (The chancel of Ingworth Ch. is E. Eng., the rest Perp.; the lower part of a round tower remains.)

At 3 m. from Aylsham a road turns l. to *Erpingham Church*, distant ¼ m. This ch. is worth a visit for its own sake, as well as for the recollections it suggests of the knightly family who take their surname from the parish. Their most famous member was the Sir Thomas Erpingham who was active in the French wars of Henry V., and was present at Agincourt—

"Good morrow, old Sir Thomas Erpingham:
A good soft pillow for that good white head
Were better than a churlish turf of France."
Hen. V., Act iv. Sc. 1.

He built the Erpingham Gate at Norwich, and is buried in the cathedral (see **Norwich**, Rte. 21). The *Ch.* at Erpingham is late Dec. with early Perp. S. aisle (at the end of which is the Erpingham Chantry) and tower. The chief points of interest here are—the *brass* of John of Erpingham (d. 1370, but the brass not engraved till circ. 1415; this, at the end of the S. aisle, is large and fine; it was published by Cotman); and the *tower*, the base of which is panelled with shields. Above are "sound holes," as the round apertures with tracery are here called, and large windows. On the parapet are crowned Ms, and a letter between each, making up the word "Erpingham." The "cote" for the sanctus-bell remains at the end of the nave, and the door in the S. porch retains its (very good) ancient ironwork. It seems probable that the S. aisle and the tower were the work of "old Sir Thomas" of Agincourt.

[About 2 m. N.W. of Erpingham is *Wolterton Hall* (Earl of Orford), once contained a noble collection of pictures (described by Waagen), dispersed in 1859. Among them was the famous "Rainbow" landscape by Rubens, for which Lord Orford in 1823 gave 2600*l.* Wolterton, a brick house with stone dressings, was built in 1736 by *Ripley* for Horace, first Baron Walpole, brother of Sir Robert. Horace Walpole describes it as "one of the best houses of the size in England." "You know," he writes on another occasion, "I am not prejudiced in favour of the country, nor like a place because it bears turnips well, or be-

cause you may gallop over it without meeting a tree; but I really was charmed with Wolterton, it is all wood and water."—*Walpole to Mann, Sept.* 11, 1742. The park and gardens, partly laid out by Gilpin, command a fine view of Blickling. There is a noble double avenue of cedars. A bust of Sir Robert by *Rysbrach* is preserved here, and a full-length of the powerful minister, seated, and signed "Stef. Slaughter, 1742." There are also portraits of the father and mother of Sir Robert; and one of the Jesuit Walpole, bought at Strawberry Hill. The *Ch.* in the park, of which the tower only remains, is thickly surrounded by hollies.]

At 5 m. from Aylsham the woods of *Gunton Hall* (Lord Suffield) are seen, rt., open to the public on Wednesdays. The house (of white brick, enlarged by *Wyatt*, 1785) is not visible. A lofty prospect tower in the woods is conspicuous. The woods and preserves here are very extensive, and, although much timber has been felled of late years, some noble ancient trees remain. The house is without interest. The *Ch.* was rebuilt in 1742.

(l., 5 m. off the road, is *Barningham Hall*, perhaps the most perfect example of domestic architecture of the early part of the 17th centy. in the Eastern Counties, date 1612. It is the property of J. T. Mott, Esq. In the *Ch.* of Barningham Northwood are some handsome mural monuments, effigies, and brasses of the Palgrave family, who were lords of the manor till the 17th centy. One of these commemorates Sir Augustine Palgrave, who was knighted by James I.; and another, his son John, who was created a baronet. The title, which lasted during three generations, is dormant. There is also a fine brass of Henry Palgrave and Anne his wife and 12 children (1546).

This N.E. portion of Norfolk is not level, but may be characterised as a gently rolling table-land, for the most part well wooded. Beyond Gunton the ground becomes more and more broken (*Rowton Church*, passed rt., has a round tower); and after crossing a wide common, the "tumbled" hills bordering the sea come into sight, and Cromer soon appears with its lighthouse and church tower, backed by a broad belt of the North Sea.

10½ m. from Aylsham, 22½ m. from Norwich, or 9 miles by rail from North Walsham

Cromer Stat. (*Inns:* The Grand Hotel, a large handsome building, with every convenience, opened 1891, in a good situation; Hotel de Paris; Tucker's; Bellevue; Brunswich House; the accommodation at the inns is good, also the lodgings) is a fishing town (Pop. 1500), which has become much frequented as a bathing-place. The place is quiet, and for those who prefer fine sea and pleasant scenery to the attractions of large watering "towns," it is by far the most agreeable resort on the eastern coast. The town has been much improved lately, and is now one of the best selected watering-places on the E. coast. It is well lighted with gas, and possesses an effective system of sewage. In 1876 a well 400 ft. deep was bored, which now supplies the town with excellent water. Cromer stands high, but is sheltered by wooded hills, and commands a view of the bay called the "Devil's Throat," from the heavy and dangerous sea continually rolling in upon it. Although the cliffs here are lofty, occasionally 200 ft. high, the sea is advancing upon the land with rather alarming rapidity, and is much aided by the action of the landsprings which enter into the beds of boulder clay, gravel, and sand com-

prising the cliff, and produce landslips. As early as the reign of Henry IV., a ch. was swept away at Cromer; masses of old wall called "church rock," ½ m. from the cliffs, are still visible at low tides; and along the adjacent 20 m. of coast, the sites of the villages of Old Cromer or Shipden, Eccles, and Whimpwell are now covered by the German Ocean. Cromer was well known from an early period as a fishing station. Roger Bacon, a mariner of the place, is said to have "discovered Iceland," that is to have made a voyage there, temp. Henry IV., and he it was, according to some authorities, who took prisoner James of Scotland, off Flamborough Head, in 1405. (The ship which took that in which was the young Earl of Carrick, afterwards James I.—his father, King Robert, died the same year—was an armed merchant-man of Wye. Roger Bacon may have been on board of her.) In 1825 about 12 acres of land slipped into the sea from a cliff 250 ft. high, and so endangered Foulness Lighthouse, 1 m. E. of Cromer, that in 1832 it became necessary to reconstruct it further inland. In 1845 another landslip covered 6 acres of beach.

Careful navigation is required all along this coast. Besides the Cromer or Foulness light (revolving, and seen at a distance of 27 m.) there are 4 or 5 in the short stretch of 36 m. between Cromer and Yarmouth. Lifeboats are kept at different places.

The *Esplanade* is a pleasant walk, and a great protection to Cromer, since its stone wall checks the inroad of the sea. The view from the end of the jetty, especially of a clear evening just after sunset, is very picturesque and un-English, with the church tower dominating over the village. The bathing is good. "Cromer sands" were a favourite haunt of William Collins, R.A., and many of his choicest views on the English coast were studied here. (It should here be said that Cromer *lobsters* are famous. They are small, and it is the custom to eat them hot.)

The wires of the Submarine Telegraph Company are laid from Weybourne, 7 m. W. of Cromer, to Emden, in Hanover.

To the geologist, the shore and cliffs of Cromer are full of interest. From Cromer Jetty, the *Norwich Crag*, resting on the chalk, rises gradually to the top of the cliffs at Weybourne, 7 m. distant, N.W. There is no crag E. of Cromer, but eastward of the jetty a remarkable pre-glacial *Forest bed* rests on the chalk, increasing gradually (from the jetty) in depth and thickness, and extending from Cromer to near Kessingland, in Suffolk, where sections of it are always visible. This forest bed consists of the "stumps of numerous trees, standing erect, with their roots attached to them, and penetrating in all directions into the loam or ancient vegetable soil on which they grew. They mark the site of a forest which existed there for a long time, since besides the erect trunks of trees, some of them 2 and 3 ft. in diameter, there is a vast accumulation of vegetable matter in the immediately overlying clays."—*Lyell.* It is exposed at certain seasons and states of the beach, between high and low water mark, but "in order to expose the stumps, a vast body of sand and shingle must be cleared away by the force of the waves." The breadth and length of its area must have been considerable. Above it (in the cliffs) lies "a series of sands and clays with lignite, sometimes 10 ft. thick, and containing alternations of fluviatile and marine strata, implying that the old forest land, which may at first have been considerably elevated above the level of the sea, had sunk down so as to be occasionally overflowed by a river, and at other times by the salt waters of an estuary.

There were probably several oscillations of level which assisted in bringing about these changes, during which trees were often uprooted and laid prostrate, giving rise to layers of lignite. Occasionally marshes were formed, and peaty matter accumulated, after which salt water again predominated, so that species of Mytilus, Mya, Leda, and other marine genera, lived in the same area where the Unio, Cyclas, and Paludina had flourished for a time."—*Lyell.* In the forest bed and in the lignite are found plants and seeds of Scotch and Spruce firs, yew, alder, oak, birch, sloe, yellow and white water-lily, and the large *Osmunda regalis*, also, Arctic species of willows and mosses, all of living species, as are the insects and freshwater shells. But with these are found mammalia of very different character, "3 distinct elephants, a rhinoceros and hippopotamus, a large extinct beaver, and several large estuarian and marine mammalia, such as the walrus, the narwhal, and the whale;" one of the latter, found at Bacton, having been, in Professor Owen's judgment, 60 ft. long. Above the lignite beds rests *boulder clay* of the glacial period, varying in thickness, and containing blocks of distant origin, some from Norway and Sweden (these chiefly in the lower portions of the till). *Contorted Drift* (sand and gravel) rests on the clay, and above again are superficial gravels and sands. Notice the immense boulders of lower chalk derived from the Lincolnshire wolds, and brought hither by ice-action. Some of these erratic chalk masses are 50 ft. in length. Where they settled down, the sand and clay was twisted out of place by their weight. It should be said that the forest bed is not found N.W. of Cromer, but that all the *overlying* beds, including the lignite, are found. The age of the forest bed has been assigned by Sir Charles Lyell to that infinitely remote period (post-pliocene—that is, later than the Norwich crag, but pre-Glacial), when all the British islands were united with the Continent. Subsequently a depression took place, during which the land was submerged, and the boulder clay was deposited. Then came an elevation, and a second continental period, and finally the land of the British area was broken up into islands as it now exists. (See for all this, and for further notices of the Cromer cliffs, *Lyell's* 'Antiquity of Man,' ch. xii.)

The Norwich crag, extending to Weybourne, contains its characteristic fossils, including a large mastodon (*M. arvernensis*), which appears to have died out before the time of the forest bed. (See *Introd.*, 'Geology.') Fossils from these deposits may generally be found in the dealers' shops at Cromer.

The *Ch.* of *SS. Peter and Paul* is a fine Perp. building of flint and freestone, having a tower 159 ft. high, with a peculiar and rich parapet. (Many towers on this coast are of great height. They served as sea-marks.) The chancel was long in ruins (there is a tradition that it was turned into a barrack, and then destroyed, by Cromwell); and the whole building was almost in the same state when a restoration was begun in 1863. The interior is now very fine, and reflects great credit on those who undertook the work of restoration. The chancel was rebuilt in 1887. The great height of the piers and arches—the crowns of the latter parallel with those of the very lofty aisle windows—is especially striking. The roof and windows are all modern, but repeat the ancient designs. Round the door opening from the W. porch (a long "Galilee") is some excellent sculpture with angels. The N. porch has been restored as a vestry.

The *walks* in the neighbourhood are numerous and pleasant. The

visitor should first seek the *Lighthouse*, on the high ground about 1 m. E. of the village. It stands on a common covered with furze and brake; and the view from it will show at once the difference between these hills of the coast and the inland country. The old lighthouse (which remained standing after the new one was built in 1832) disappeared in the spring of 1867, when a great landslip occurred, the ruins caused by which are still lying at the foot of the cliff. It is impossible to calculate the extent to which the headland, known as "Foulness," may have once stretched seaward. Its name is perhaps a relic of the Danish settlement on this coast, as are more certainly those of "Overstrand," "Sidestrand," and N. and S. "Repps" (the Icelandic *hreppar* = districts), belonging to adjoining villages. A walk beyond the lighthouse, in the direction of Sidestrand, will afford excellent proof of the rapidity with which these cliffs are receding. Enormous masses of "land-slip" are there seen, partly in ruins on the beach below, and partly resting halfway down, with grass and wild flowers still covering them. The cliffs at the lighthouse are 220 ft. high.

From the lighthouse a field-path may be followed to *Overstrand*, 2 m. from Cromer by the road.

North Repps Hall (J. H. Gurney, Esq.), about 1 m. S., was long occupied by the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart. (d. 1845), so well known for his efforts to extinguish African slavery, and for his fine manly English character, well portrayed in his 'Memoirs' by his son. "He was buried in the ruined chancel of the little *Ch.* of *Overstrand*. The old walls, overrun with ivy, the building itself, with the sea in full view, and the whole surrounding scenery, are highly picturesque." His son, Sir E. Buxton (d. 1858), is also buried in this chancel. A small church was opened here in 1867. The ruins of the old ch. date from the reign of Richard II., before which a former building had been undermined by the sea.

(A mysterious headless dog is said to travel nightly between Overstrand and Beeston. It is known as "Old Shuck," and the lane at Overstrand through which it passes is "Shuck's Lane." "Shuck" is the A.-S. *scucca*, *sceocca* = the evil one.)

The *Cottage* at North Repps, of which the grounds are very pleasant, was long the residence of Miss Gurney, whose name is remembered with respect and gratitude throughout the whole neighbourhood.

A good pedestrian may extend his walk, or may take the omnibus, 3 m. farther to *Sidestrand* and *Trimingham*. Sidestrand is a lonely fishing village with a modern church in E. E. style, built of the materials of the old ch. on the edge of the cliff. Of this old ch. nothing but the tower remains. The *Ch.* of *Trimingham*, on the coast, 5 m. from Cromer, anciently possessed a celebrated relic, venerated as the head of St. John the Baptist. (A head, said to be that of the Baptist, is still shown at Amiens. The block on which he was beheaded, brought from the East by Cœur-de-Lion, was the chief treasure of the ch. of Charing, in Kent.) The cliffs of Trimingham (300 ft.) are said to be the highest ground in Norfolk, and Norwich Cathedral may be seen. 30 or 40 chs. may be counted from the Beacon Hill, about 1 m. from the ch.

On the other side of Cromer, the walk to *Felbrigge* (2½ m.—to the ch., through the park is 1 m. farther) is very pleasant. The road should be taken that passes *Cromer Hall* (B. Bond Cabell, Esq.), and then running through the woods, leads to the lodge at Felbrigge Park. Thence turn l. toward the village, where the key of the ch. is kept. *Felbrigge*

Park (John Ketton, Esq.) is large and well wooded. The house, the ancient seat of the Felbrigges and the Windhams, passed, with all its contents—pictures, plate, and library—from the late unhappy representative of the Windhams to the present owner of the property. It is a mixed James I. and William III. mansion, with an open parapet inscription, "Gloria Deo in Excelsis." Among the pictures are a good *Rembrandt*, and some sea-fights by *Vandervelde*. Felbrigge was the residence of the statesman William Windham, who is buried in the *Ch.* This is a small Perp. building in a corner of the park, somewhat neglected. It contains a very fine bust by *Nollekens*, of William Windham (born 1750, d. 1810), and some remarkable *brasses*. In the chancel are those of Simon of Felbrigge, circ. 1351, and some others; but the finest (and one of the finest in this country) is that of *Sir Simon Felbrigge* (d. 1443) and his wife. It is in the nave, and a sight of it will amply repay the antiquary for the labour of his walk. This Sir Simon was standard-bearer to Richard II.; and his wife, Margaret, a native of Bohemia, was a "domicella" of Richard's queen, Anne, with whom she came to England. This is one of the five brasses of knights of the Garter which alone remain. He supports within his left arm a small standard with the arms borne by Richard II. (those assigned to the Confessor). His wife bears the fetterlock badge.

Many of the Windhams are buried in the chancel, including the last proprietor of that race.

In 1825 a large tract of land in the parish of Felbrigge, called the "Bruery" (Bruyère — bruerium, bruillum), was enclosed and laid out under the direction of Kent.

(S. of Felbrigge Park is Metton Ch., E. Eng. tower and chancel. On W. are the churches of Gresham and Aylmerton. *Gresham Ch.* has been restored. It is Dec., with a good S. porch, and a tower round at the base, octagonal above. On the font are the 7 Sacraments. *Aylmerton Ch.* has a round tower, and Dec. and E. Eng. portions.)

A good pedestrian may extend his walk to *Sheringham* (3½ m. beyond Felbrigge Ch., passing by Aylmerton), but this round will be better included in the *drives* from Cromer. The Holt road should be taken; and at the cross-roads l. to Felbrigge and rt. to Beeston, the latter leads by a short walk to an open heath, whence fine views are obtained in the direction of Cromer, and soon reaches a high point overlooking the sea, on which is an enclosure or entrenchment called the "Roman camp." It is of singular form, squared on the S., with a small square projection, and apparently rounded toward the sea. On that side, without the entrenchments, are some circular pits, which are to all appearance the foundations of huts, of very similar character to those found on the Yorkshire moors. There are similar pits on *Beeston Heath*, where they are called "hills and holes;" and on *Aylmerton Heath*, where they are known as "the shrieking pits." At Aylmerton there are at least 2000 of these pits. Local folk-lore asserts that loud shrieking is sometimes heard proceeding from them; and that a white figure may be seen at certain seasons gazing into the pits and wringing its hands. At *Weybourne* (on the coast 4 m. W. of Sheringham and Beeston) are many hundreds of pits. They are on the high ground above the valley in which the village is placed, and are all formed in one way. "A ridge of stones having been firmly placed in the outer side of a circular excavation, the soil from the interior was thrown out, the circle of stones preventing it from falling again into

the pit. At the bottom of each pit is a large quantity of stones, which may partly have served to line it. The diameter varies from 8 to 20 ft., and the depth of each pit is from 2 to 6 ft. The main body of the pits is placed directly over a spring which, bursting forth at the foot of the rising ground, runs through the present village of Weybourne." (Mr. *Harrod*, in 'Norf. Archæol.,' who has carefully examined these pits.) No relics were found during the examination of these pits; and the tradition runs that they were "formed by Cromwell when he destroyed Weybourne Priory." (Remark the evident confusion between the two Cromwells.) For Weybourne see the next Rte. On *Marsham* Heath (S. of Aylsham) there are many pits (said to have been made by the rebels under Littester, routed by Bp. Spencer); and *Grimes Graves*, near Thetford (see Rte. 32), were formerly thought to be of similar character. Without doubt, these pits mark the settlements of a primæval population along this coast. They may be compared with other primæval settlements in Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Wiltshire. The "village" of Stanlake, in Oxfordshire, also resembles them, and the hut foundations on Dartmoor should be compared. In all these instances, what differences exist seem to be the result of soil, situation, and the nature of the local stone. The general arrangement and character are alike.

The ch. shows some good Saxon work. Near it are the ruins of Weybourne Priory, which are well worth a visit.

The view from the Roman camp is very fine—perhaps the finest in Norfolk—and should be seen by all visitors to Cromer. In front is broken ground, with fern, heath, and much wood, descending towards the sea, near which the churches of Runton, Beeston, and Sheringham are visible. Cromer Ch. and lighthouse are conspicuous, rt. A steep road, commanding some picturesque views, winds down to *Sheringham*, where is a plain Perp. *Ch.*, with a very plain rood-loft remaining. Close to the village is the entrance to *Sheringham Bower* (H. Upcher, Esq.), the prettiest spot on the coast. The elder Repton described it in 1816 as "more capable of being rendered an appropriate gentleman-like residence than any place he had ever seen." Much has since been done here; and the visitor should by all means drive through the park, which he is permitted to do. The house is not important; but the higher ground is very lovely, with fine trees, an undergrowth of rhododendrons, and hillocks covered with fern and wild hyacinths. Across this broken foreground the sea is seen at intervals. The whole resembles parts of the Isle of Wight.

At Old Hythe Point, W. of Sheringham, an enormous pinnacle of chalk, between 70 and 80 ft. in height, is flanked on either side by vertical layers of loam, clay, and gravel. "This chalky fragment is only one of many detached masses which have been included in the drift, and forced along with it into their present position. The level surface of the chalk, *in situ*" (below this fragment), "may be traced for miles along the coast, where it has escaped the violent movements to which the incumbent drift has been exposed."—*Lyell.* (See the fragment figured in his 'Antiq. of Man,' p. 221.)

From Sheringham the return to Cromer may be made by Aylmerton and Felbrigge. The whole round will be about 12 m.

(For the coast beyond Trimingham, which may easily be visited from Cromer, see Rte. 23.)

At *Beeston* (nearer the sea than

Sheringham, from which it lies about 1 m. N.E.; it is 3 m. from Cromer) are the ruins of a *Priory*, founded for Augustinian canons by Lady Isabel de Cressy, temp. John. An arcade and part of the tower (E. Eng.) remain. The ch. of All Saints is in the Dec. style, and possesses a fine roof and remains of a painted screen behind the altar. Beeston Hill (the beacon) is the highest point of the cliffs westward. The view from it somewhat resembles that from the so-called "Roman camp" (see *ante*). The walk along the cliffs from Cromer in this direction is, however, not so pleasant as that W. toward Trimingham. At *Runton*, between Cromer and Beeston, "an ancient rural practice still prevails: namely, the separation of field from field, not by hedges or fences, but by a strip of land a rod in width, called a balk, or mereing-balk; in which term we have the old Saxon word for boundary. The balk is never ploughed or dug, and is commonly overgrown with grass, on which horses and cattle are tethered to feed; and in places where you can see over a broad surface, as by Runton Gap, the numerous rectangular green stripes have a singular effect."—*White's* 'Eastern England.' (*Balca.* A.-S. = a heap or ridge; *Meâre* = a boundary.)

The ch. is a fine old Dec. structure. Some of the windows show fine tracery. Ten of the old poppy-headed seats remain, and there is a fine piscina and sedilia of two seats in one group in the S. wall of the chancel. (*Rye.*)

ROUTE 25.

CROMER TO WELLS, BY HOLT.

The distance is 21 m. Holt may now be reached from Cromer by rail by the new route on the Eastern and Midlands Railway. Holt is 12 m. from Cromer.

(In driving from Cromer, it is possible to take the by-road to Sheringham, drive through the beautiful grounds of Sheringham Bower, and emerge thence into the Holt road. This will prolong the journey by 3 or 4 m.)

The road to Holt is bordered by wood and plantation, a great deal of which is the property of the Gurney family. Otherwise the country has little interest.

10 m. *Holt* Stat. (Pop. 1535; *Inn*: The Feathers), a clean market-town, standing on high ground, with much wood round it, in accordance with its name. (It is a mistake to suppose, as is very usual, that Norfolk is an unwooded county. The zeal of its great proprietors for preserving game has caused the recent planting of considerable tracts, and has ensured the careful preservation of the ancient woodland—once, no doubt, far more extensive than at present. A great deal of old timber, besides thinnings from plantations, is yearly brought from the northern part of the county.) The *Ch.* of Holt is Perp., but is hardly worth a visit. Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, was born at the manor-house here, in 1507. His brother, Sir John Gresham, Alderman of London, founded the Grammar

School here in 1554. This was rebuilt (1858–60) of brick; but the old house, with the arms of the Greshams on it, and the school, were originally one building. In front of it, Thomas Cooper, its master, was hanged for his adherence to the cause of Charles I. At the E. end of the town is a new and very pretentious Wesleyan chapel.

The manor of Holt-Perrers, in this parish, belonged to the family whence sprung Alice Perrers—the mistress whose ascendency tarnished the latter years of Edward III. She had been a lady of Queen Philippa's bedchamber, and on the death of the Queen in 1369 she became all-powerful with Edward, then aged 59. He gave her his wife's jewels, and on one occasion she rode from the Tower to Smithfield, attired as the "Lady of the Sun," and accompanied by a great concourse of lords and ladies, to be present at a tournament, which lasted seven days. She "interfered greatly with the course of justice," and was proceeded against by the famous Parliament of 1376. She was then compelled to remove herself from the King; but she afterwards returned, and was at Shene when Edward died in 1377. She fled after the King's death, having robbed him of his finger rings.

1 m. W. from Holt station is the picturesque little village of Letheringsett. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the Gothic style, with a round Norman tower and a Norman font.

[The *Church* of *Cley-next-the-Sea*, 6 m. N. of Holt, is fine, and deserves a visit. The grand old church is in a sad state of dilapidation, and is fast becoming ruinous. It is chiefly Perp.; and the double-headed eagles which ornament one of its chapels have been thought to relate to a guild of German merchants once established here. The font displays the 7 Sacraments. There are figures of St. George and the dragon, a lion gnawing a bone, &c. The size and richness of the ch. indicate at any rate the former importance of Cley, a harbour from which much wheat was formerly exported. In 1174, during the "war" between Henry II. and his sons, Roger Bigod, nephew of the Great Earl of Framlingham (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16), who had been driven from his castle in Axholm, crossed from the Lincolnshire coast to Cley, and was there taken by the "rustics" (*Ben. Abbas*). The coast here is little more than a level marsh, and is uninteresting. At Weybourne, 5 m. E., where the cliffs begin to rise, the wires of the telegraph are connected with the submarine cable that crosses to Emden. (There was a Priory of Augustinian Canons at Weybourne, founded by Sir Ralph Meyngaryn before 1189.) Great banks lie off this coast, the accumulated *débris* of its perishing cliffs. *Blakeney*, formerly called *Snitterley*, about 1 m. W. of Cley, is another small harbour for grain. It is full of interest for the ornithologist. At low tides, the mud-flats swarm with various kinds of sea-birds.

The *Church* consists of an E. E. chancel, a nave with side aisles, which formerly had chapels at the E. ends, a Western tower 104 ft. high, a North porch, and a small beacon tower at the N.E. corner of the chancel, all of the first half of the 15th centy. The chancel has a vaulted roof, which is unusual in E. E. architecture. In the E. wall there is a great arch with grooves for shelves, and on either side is an aumbry. On the N. side, by the priest's door, are the remains of an Easter sepulchre. There are traces of mural paintings and some old misericordes.]

From Holt the journey to Wells

may be continued either by *Langham* (5 m.), where Captain Marryatt, the well-known novelist, lived for many years (see, for an interesting notice of his life here, the 'Cornhill Magazine,' August, 1867); or a more interesting road by Field Dalling and Binham may be taken. There is some pretty scenery near *Saxlingham*, where the "sand hills," as they are called, are tracts of broken ground, covered with fine wood. This is a favourite gypsy encampment. Mr. Borrow's friends are well quartered in Norfolk. It is probable that few parts of England retain their ancient character so completely as the remoter corners of this county; where (as at Saxlingham) large portions of land must have continued nearly in the same state since the days of the Plantagenets.

Beyond the long village of *Field Dalling* the country becomes more open, and so continues until *Binham Abbey* is reached. The ruins of the abbey lie beyond (N.) the village, in which the shaft and raised step of a cross still remain.

Binham Abbey (properly Binham Priory) was founded as a cell to the great Benedictine house of St. Alban's, by Peter de Valoignes, a nephew of the Conqueror, and Albreda, his wife, between the years 1093 and 1106. In the reign of John, the priory was besieged by Robert Fitzwalter, whose friend, the Prior Thomas, had been removed by the Abbot of St. Alban's. Fitzwalter claimed to be the patron of Binham, and asserted that the prior could not be removed without his consent. He then besieged the priory; and the monks, says Matthew Paris, were compelled to drink rain water and to eat bran bread. King John swore "per pedes Dei" that either he or Fitzwalter should be King in England, and despatched a force which compelled the latter to raise the siege. Edward I. was here for several days in 1285. At the suppression there were only six monks here and the yearly revenue was 150*l.*—"the superior attractions of its great neighbour at Walsingham probably drawing everything to its own coffers."—*Harrod.* Henry VIII. granted the site to Sir Thomas Paston; whose son, says Spelman, began to build at Binham, until a wall fell and killed a workman. "Perplexed with the accident," he gave over the work, and built a mansion-house at Appleton.

The remains consist of the nave of the ch.—still used as the parish ch., as indeed it seems to have been from the foundation—of the chancel and transepts in ruins, and of the principal gate-house. The nave is for the most part plain massive Norm., but a wall has been built between the main piers, shutting out the aisles, which have been allowed to fall into ruin. The piers are square. Above is a round-headed triforium, with open arches like that of Norwich Cathedral; and above, a round-headed clerestory. The three westernmost bays of the clerestory are, however, E. Eng.; and the W. front is E. Eng., and very good. Above an arcade (which recalls the E. Eng. of Peterborough) is a large geometrical window, unhappily mutilated and blocked up. The font is Perp., and has been very rich, with the 7 Sacraments, and many figures, but is greatly defaced. The lower part of the wall, which crosses the E. end of the ch. is E. Eng., and no doubt formed—as at Boxgrove, in Sussex, Wymondham (see Rte. 26), St. Alban's, Crowland, and elsewhere—a division between the parochial ch. and that of the priory. After the Dissolution the whole end was built up as we now see it.

The *aisles* are in ruins. "There is a peculiarity in the W. windows of the aisles which has often been remarked—the transom at about a

third of their height, a very rare occurrence in E. Eng. windows; but the main object of this transom is seen from within. At the time the W. end was altered, the Norman vaulting of the aisles of the nave was destroyed, and a loftier vaulting substituted, which permitted the lower portion of these windows to give light into the aisles, and raised the floor of the triforium level with the upper line of the transom."—*Harrod's* 'Castles and Convents of Norfolk,' p. 205.

The remains of the transept, central tower, and choir, are Norm.; and Mr. Harrod has shown that an eastern chapel was added in the Dec. period. The cloister on the S. side of the nave may be traced; and there are extensive foundations of the conventual buildings surrounding it. On the N. side of the ch. was the cemetery.

The chief gateway of the precinct stands at some distance W. of the ch. It is throughout E. E., and is called the *Jail Gate*, no doubt because, like that at Bridlington, in Yorkshire, it contained a prison, perhaps the square cell or apartment l. on entering.

The precinct is a green pasture field. The ruins are partly ivy-covered; and the whole scene is quiet and pleasing. The sketcher will find many good subjects.

The seal of the abbey has on one side the Virgin Mary seated under a canopy, and on the other a picture of the Martyrdom of St. Alban. The legend is that the instant the saint's head fell off under the stroke of the executioner's sword, the headsman's eyes dropped out. This is shown on the seal where the headsman is holding his hands out to catch his eyes.

(From Binham the tourist may turn S.W. to *Walsingham* (Rte 8), distant 3½ m., where he will be on the line of rly. between Fakenham and Wells. From Binham to Wells the distance is 5 m.

Wells (*Inn:* The Crown, comfortable; Pop. 2647; here is the terminus of the Fakenham and Wells Rly.) is a small trading port, lying in a tortuous creek, very liable to be silted up by the action of the N. winds, though recently improved, and furnished with a stone quay. The tide rises 21 ft. in the harbour, and vessels of 200 tons can enter. The trade itself is chiefly in corn, coals, and timber. The sole point of interest here is the *Ch.*, which is Perp., and has been very rich. There is a fine open roof, much shattered. The chancel roof and the screen have been restored. Some relics of mural paintings may still be traced. There is a fine doorway leading to the vestry on the N., with rich carvings of vine-leaves and birds. The nave is frightfully be-pewed and galleried.

In the parish register, A.D. 1583, is recorded the perishing on this coast of 14 persons (seamen?) coming from Spain, "whose deaths were brought to pass by the detestable working of an execrable witche of King's Lynn, whose name was Mother Gabley; by the boyling or rather labouring of certayn eggs in a payle full of colde water; afterwards approved sufficientlie at the araigne-ment of the saide witche."

Wells is the station from which *Holkham* (Earl of Leicester) is usually visited. The house is distant about 3 m.; and the walk or drive along the marshy level to the park is sufficiently dreary. The *house* is never shown unless by special order. The gardens are open on Tuesdays during the summer. (The day is occasionally changed, as to which enquiry should be made at Wells.) The art collections at Holkham form the chief attraction of the place; and unless he obtain admission to these, the visitor can hardly be

recommended to go much out of his way for the sake of the vast but level park, or of the gardens, which are not specially remarkable.

The Cokes, Earls of Leicester, are descended from a Coke of Didlington in Norfolk, mentioned in a deed of 1206. From him descended the great Sir Edward Coke, the lawyer. His eldest son was John Coke of Holkham; who had 7 sons and 7 daughters: but the youngest son, to whom Holkham at last came, died unmarried; and Holkham then passed to the heirs of Henry Coke of Thorington, 5th son of Sir Edward. The grandson of this Henry afterwards became lord of Holkham; and his grandson was Sir Thomas Coke, K.B., of Holkham, created Baron Lovel of Minster Lovel in May, 1728, and in 1744 Viscount Coke of Holkham and Earl of Leicester. His only son died in 1759, when the earldom and minor honours became extinct. The estate devolved on his nephew (son of his sister), Wenham Roberts, who took the surname and arms of Coke. His son was the well-known "Coke of Norfolk," created Earl of Leicester and Viscount Coke in 1837.

To agriculturists, Holkham is a place of much note. The enormous estate here was really 'created' by the first Earl of Leicester (of the second creation—died 1842), who was long known by the more distinguished title of "Coke of Norfolk," and reputed the "first farmer in England." By the aid of skill and capital exerted upon an open and barren country, producing on an average only 5*s.* per acre, he converted it into one of high fertility, yielding then 20,000*l.* per annum. The surface soil was sand, but beneath it lay a stratum of marl; and, by digging and spreading this, Mr. Coke changed the character and value of the land. "Half a century ago Norfolk might be termed a rabbit and rye country. In its northern part wheat was almost unknown, in the whole tract lying between Holkham and Lynn not an ear was to be seen, and it was scarcely believed that an ear could be made to grow. Now the most abundant crops of wheat and barley cover the entire district. It is to the perseverance and judicious exertions of Mr. Coke that we are chiefly indebted for this. Thousands of sheep and oxen are now kept where hundreds only were found formerly; this is owing to turnip culture, the basis of Norfolk farming."—*Norfolk Tour.*

Mr. Coke's great improvements were—"the four-course system, combined with the drill for sowing, and much ploughing and stirring of the soil to keep down weeds;" turnip growing; irrigation; and spotting the sandy waste land with small pieces of sward, which gradually grew together, and converted the waste into pasture.

The park is 9 m. in circuit, and was walled in in nine years. It contains 3200 acres, of which 1000 are woodland, planted by the first Earl, who, with his family at Lynn, witnessed the launch of a ship built of oaks from acorns planted by himself. The park is characterised by no very striking features. It abounds in game; the trees are well massed and grouped, and include several fine specimens of the evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), which here flourishes in an uncommon degree, some of the trunks being 12½ ft. in circumference. The lake, near the house, is a fine sheet of water, nearly a mile long.

The park of Holkham is not entirely devoted to deer. Part is plough land producing turnips, and the rest is rich pasture, in the midst of which, on the edge of the lawn, close to the front of the house, may be seen flocks of sheep grazing, whilst herds of fat bullocks ruminate before the drawing-room windows. The grand approach on

the S., from the side of Fakenham (10 m.), is through a triumphal arch, designed by *Wyattville*, whence a vista, 1½ m. long, opens to the *Obelisk*, from which the house, the lake, and the sea beyond are well seen. On the l. of the road lie the *Farm Buildings*, where some fine specimens of stock may usually be admired.

The *Obelisk*, 80 ft. high, was the first work erected on the estate, and was completed in 1729. The Ilexes which surround it, call for special notice. The front of the house looks across to the *Leicester monument*, erected as a memorial of "Coke of Norfolk" in 1845–48. This is a lofty column, surmounted by a wheat sheaf. On the pedestal are bas-reliefs; and at the corners figures of an ox, a sheep, a plough, and a drill. There is a long inscription, written by Mr. W. Bodham Donne. The Lord Leicester, thus commemorated, is buried in the parish ch. of Tittleshall (Rte. 28). He had the rare fortune to see a family born to him after his 69th year, and to repose under the shade of oaks planted by himself 50 years before.

The gardens and pleasure-grounds are very pretty, but such as may be seen in many other places. Lady Leicester's flower garden was planned and laid out by Sir F. Chantrey.

The *House* is a large and handsome Palladian edifice of white brick, with a Corinthian portico to the S., designed and built by *Kent*, about 1744, for Thos. Coke, Earl of Leicester (of the first creation), who said concerning it, "It is a melancholy thing to stand alone, in one's own country. I look round; not a house is to be seen but my own. I am Giant of Giant Castle, and have ate up all my neighbours."—*Dallaway*. "My nearest neighbour," he added, "is the king of Denmark." The inscription which he has left over his own door is, however, somewhat different. It runs—"This seat, on an open barren estate, was planned, planted, built, decorated, and inhabited the middle of the 18th centy. by Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester."

"Holkham," says Walpole, "has faults, but they are Kent's faults, and marked with all the peculiarities of his style." The building is unquestionably vast and stately; but the design is not less certainly an "ingenious puzzle." "We are left to conjecture whether the noble host and hostess sleep in a bedroom 40 ft. high, or are relegated like their guests to a garret or an outhouse, or perhaps may have their bedroom windows turned inwards on a lead flat. All this may suffice to display the perverse ingenuity of the architect in producing a monumental whole; but both the proprietor and his guests would in the long run probably prefer rooms of appropriate dimensions, and so situated as to enjoy the view of the scenery of the park, or the fresh breezes of heaven."—*Fergusson*, iii. 295.

The *Art Collections*, chiefly formed by the founder of the house, consist of ancient marbles, paintings, and drawings, by great masters; besides MSS. and books of great value. Some of the ancient marbles are of extreme importance, and rank among the finest in England. There are many excellent pictures; and the Claudes especially are to be noticed. The collection of drawings is also very fine.

The following enumeration of the principal works of art is given in the order in which they are usually shown. The remarks are those of Dr. Waagen.

The *Hall* is lofty and of noble

proportions, measuring 46 ft. by 70 ft., surrounded on 3 sides by a gallery leading to the different suites of apartments. Under it are—a statue of travertino, Agrippina the younger, mother of Nero—"The head is very noble; the design of the drapery, which has unhappily been retouched, is beautiful and original" —and the following modern basreliefs: The Death of Germanicus, *Nollekens;* Socrates before his Judges, *Westmacott;* and William IV. signing the Reform Bill, in which are portraits of Lords Grey, Leicester, Coke (the late Earl), &c., *Chantrey.*

North Dining-Room.—Geta and Marcus Aurelius, busts with draperies of coloured marble, of good workmanship. Lucius Verus, a colossal marble bust found in the harbour of Nettuno. Juno.

Red and Yellow Dressing-Room.—Portraits of Chief Justice Coke (*Mark Gerard*) and his wife. Sir Thomas More.

Red and Yellow Bed-Chamber.—Hung with tapestry, after designs by Watteau. A Venetian Lady and her Son, *Paris Bordone* (?).

Yellow Dressing-Room.—The Triumph of Galatea, *Albano.* "The beauty of the forms and the glowing colouring make this a very pleasing picture." Landscape by *Claude* and *Poussin.*

Brown Dressing-Room.—This is filled with drawings by the old masters, meriting the minute attention of all who take pleasure in art. "Florentine Soldiers bathing, who are suddenly called to arms, upon an unexpected attack made by the Pisans. A group of figures, after the celebrated Cartoon of *Michael Angelo*, which he executed, in competition with Lionardo da Vinci, for a painting in the great hall in the ancient palace at Florence, painted in oil, in black and white. Though no doubt far inferior to the original in profoundness of understanding and thorough execution, it is however of inestimable value, because it is by it alone that we are able to form an idea of the most essential part of that Cartoon, which is one of the greatest works in the whole range of modern art, where Michael Angelo first displayed in full measure his whole skill and the wonderful talent peculiar to himself, in youthful vigour and simplicity, and the study of which had such great influence on Raphael, Andrea del Sarto, Fra Bartolommeo, and so many other artists of the best period. The subject gave him the most natural and manifold opportunity to show, in the happiest manner, in the men who hastened out of the Arno to arm themselves hastily, his profound study of anatomy and fore-shortening, his elevated grace, and decision of action in the boldest and most transitory attitudes, in robust and manly, as well as in slender, youthful forms, for which the victory was adjudged to him over Lionardo, who was so superior to him in years and experience."—*Waagen.*

From the Barberini Palace. The original cartoon, in black chalk heightened with white, of *La Belle Jardinière*, by *Raphael.*

Tribune of the Statue Gallery.—Lucius Verus, statue dressed in the toga, good; arms and feet new.—Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, in the character of Ceres; the arms new.—Juno, above the size of life; the arrangement of the drapery is peculiar to the Roman representation of Isis, for whom Dr. Waagen thinks this statue was probably intended. "Finished in the manner of the best time of Adrian; the single folds in particular are of

great depth, sharpness, and precision; the arms are new."—Lucius Antonius, brother of Mark Antony, a Roman orator, dressed in the toga, his books in rolls in a box beside him; carefully executed; has a part of the drapery new.

The Statue Gallery.—This large apartment, by its proportions, decorations, and, above all, by the antique sculptures, has a wonderfully noble effect.

Neptune. A standing statue as large as life, of Parian marble. The style of the workmanship, which is careful, shows that it was executed at a time when art flourished. This statue, which was bought at Rome of Carlo Monaldi, is in my opinion the most important statue of Neptune that exists, and well deserves to be made more generally known by plaster casts. A part of the neck, the right arm, the lower small arm, with the trident, and the left leg, are new. A dolphin of extraordinary beauty, which is of great importance in determining the statue to be that of Neptune, is antique.

A Faun at the age of manhood. It was found in the Campagna, and purchased of Cardinal Albani. Both hands and the tip of the nose are new.

Meleager. A statue as large as life, of very good Roman workmanship.

Apollo. A slender youthful figure, resting on a tripod, of very good workmanship.

Venus. A statue as large as life, in a Chiton of very fine material, with her right hand drawing over her shoulder the upper garment, which is likewise very light. The drapery and the design indicate the more ancient and more worthy representation of the goddess. "Of all similar statues which have come down to us, not excepting even that in the Louvre, formerly at Versailles, this perhaps deserves the preference. The head is extremely noble and chaste in the character, the hair treated in the old fashion like threads, yet, however, more freely divided into elegant portions. A certain healthy and yet delicate fulness of the forms, the drapery closely fitted, or flying in small parallel folds, indicates a model of the finest period of Greek art. The workmanship is not unworthy of the wonderful grace and beauty of the design. The left hand is restored by Cavaceppi, who has erroneously given her a vessel instead of an apple."

Diana. "A statue rather above the size of life. Advancing the left foot, she is going to take an arrow from the quiver. It is founded on the same original as the celebrated Diana as Huntress, in the Louvre, but in my opinion is superior to that in beauty of form, and in the workmanship of the narrow-plaited drapery. The head and arms are unfortunately restored by the sculptor Rusconi. This excellent statue is composed of two pieces of Parian marble, which are joined together above the girdle. The Earl of Leicester, who had purchased it at Rome for 1500*l.*, and clandestinely exported it to Florence, contrary to the prohibition of the papal government, was arrested for this offence, but very soon liberated by the intervention of the Grand Duke of Tuscany."

Ceres (more probably *Fortuna Stativa*). "A very delicate statue, with a handsome head and elegant drapery. The workmanship is good. The right arm, the left hand, and the greater part of the cornucopia are new."—*Waagen*, iii. 290–2.

Of these 3 statues—the *Neptune*, *Diana*, and *Faun*—are among the very finest antiques in this country.

The bust which long passed for that of Metrodorus has been proved

by Prof. Michaelis to be an original likeness of *Thucidides*, and of great value.

Manuscript Library.—Portraits of Roscoe, who arranged this library, by *Shee;* of Dr. Parr, by *Opie;* Lord Falkland, and Archbishop Laud, *Vandyck;* Charles Fox, *Sir J. Reynolds.*—The collection of MSS. amounts to about 800, including many most valuable for their age and embellishments and rarity. Here are Lionardo da Vinci's treatise on the Martisana Canal, written in his own hand, and as usual from rt. to l., illustrated with his own pen-and-ink drawings; and a sketch-book which belonged to Carlo Maratti, including architectural and other subjects; among them a drawing after Michael Angelo's Brazen Serpent, supposed to be by Raphael.

The Library.—The contents of this room rank high among the private collections in England. In Missals and Illuminated MSS. the collection is very rich, and the drawings from the old masters are surpassed by few. These of course are *never* shown. Over the fireplace is a remarkable antique mosaic of considerable size, but minutely executed, representing a combat between a lion and a leopard. Here is placed a marble bas-relief of two woodcocks, the work of *Sir Francis Chantrey*, commemorating an exploit of his own in killing two birds with one shot, on the "Chantrey Hills" within the park. A Greek inscription was prepared for the stone by Lord Brougham. The work has been the subject of many epigrams in various languages by living authors, which have (1857) been published, under the title of 'Winged Words on Chantrey's Woodcocks.'

The Countess's Sitting-Room.—Head of the Virgin, *Carlo Maratti*, very good.

The Countess's Bed-Room.—The Doge's Procession with the Bucentaur, *Canaletti;* The Maid of the Inn, a head of an Italian girl in crayon, *Rosalba.*

The Countess's Dressing-Room.—"Joseph Recognised by his Brethren" (called Christ and his Disciples), *Raphael.* An extremely spirited drawing of the time and manner of the pictures from the Bible in the Loggie.—"The Plague," an excellent bistre drawing from the well-known picture, *N. Poussin;* —three beautiful landscapes, *Claude*, admirably executed in pen and bistre.

Drawing-Room.—A large landscape with Apollo and Marsyas, *Claude*, a first-rate work of the master, and one of the finest pictures in the house. "A richly-wooded, warmly-lighted country, entirely without buildings; uniting poetical feeling, depth, and fulness of tone in a degree which is rare even in Claude, combining an accurate making out of details with harmony of the whole."—Landscape, a Storm, *N. Poussin*, sublimely poetical in the composition, but become very dark.

The Saloon.—Return from the Flight to Egypt, *Rubens.* Figures the size of life. "A repetition of the picture at Blenheim. The heads nobly conceived, the general keeping bright, the colouring clear and delicate."

The Duke of Aremberg galloping on a brown horse, and looking towards the spectator, *Vandyck.* "He is in armour; his curly hair falls on a lace collar; in his right hand he holds a truncheon. Behind is a page with the duke's helmet; in the background cavalry. The

heads, painted in a very clear, light yellowish tone, indicate that it was executed rather before Vandyck's arrival in England. The same is shown by the landscape, which is painted with uncommon care, in a decidedly green tone, with a light horizon. The whole has a noble, princely appearance."—Portraits of Thomas Earl of Leicester, by *Gainsborough;*—Charles James Fox, whole-length, *Opie;*—Chief Justice Coke, *C. Jansen.*

South Dining-Room.—"An Evening Landscape," misty air, warmly lighted. In the foreground Claude drawing. *Claude Lorraine.* In his late pale, general tone. Marked 1675 or 1676, the last figure being obscure.

A Thunder-storm: the lightning strikes a tower. *Nicholas Poussin.* Full of poetry, and rather clearer than the above-mentioned picture.

The Duke of Richmond; whole-length, the size of life, *Vandyck.*

"Leo X., with the two Cardinals Medici and Rossi, called a *Raphael* is an old, very dark copy of the celebrated original in the Pitti Palace."—Portrait of the Poet Waller, *Lely.*

The Landscape Room.—"A Landscape, with the Sacrifice of Isaac, *Domenichino,* in which the noble composition is united with great force and extraordinary clearness of colouring. Formerly in the Barberini Palace. Unfortunately it hangs in an unfavourable light over the door.

Claude Lorraine.—"1. A rather small Landscape, with figures, of his early period, very pleasing and clear. Over the chimney-piece. 2. The View of a Port. In the foreground a figure drawing—probably the painter himself—with a dog. Marked with the name of Claude and 1652. 3. The Companion, with Apollo and Admetus, who plays on the violin. Remarkably bright and cheerful in the tone. Both the pictures were formerly in the bedroom of Cardinal Albani, of whom they were purchased. 4. The Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli, with a view of the sea. 5. The Companion. Rising of the Sun, covered by a cloud, the silver tint of which is reflected on the sea. Of very great effect. 6. A large upright Landscape, in which a tall tree and a bridge are striking objects. Many figures of men and animals. Of a late period; very pale in the general tone. 7. A large Landscape, with Erminia and the Shepherds. Of his latest period; therefore very cold and pale. Several of these fine landscapes, especially Nos. 4, 5, and 6, have formerly suffered injury from damp. The brown film which has thus been formed makes large parts invisible.

"There are likewise in this room a Landscape, by *Nicholas Poussin;* five by *Gaspar Poussin;* one of them, which is very large, with ruins in the middle distance, is one of his capital works; a large, excellent Landscape, in the style of Ann. Carracci, by *Francesco Grimani;* a rocky Landscape, of considerable size, by *Salvator Rosa;* two by *Orizoniti;* two by *Locatelli;* lastly, a Storm at Sea, and a view of Tivoli, by *Joseph Vernet;* the last of them extremely fine."—*W.*

Closet of the State Bed-Chamber.—Polyphemus, seated on a rock, endeavours, by his performance on the reed pipe, to gain the love of Galatæa, who passes on the sea with two Nereids, *Ann. Carracci.* "This little picture, admirably painted in a very harmonious tone, in fresco, on an antique tile, about 1½ ft. square, is the more interesting, as it is doubtless a study for the same fresco which Annibale painted, on a large scale, in the Farnese palace. I unhesitatingly pronounce it to be

superior to that in refinement of feeling."

"Large and small Parrots," *F. Snyders.* "A carefully-executed, clear picture; here erroneously called Rubens."

The Virgin and Child, with St. John and Joseph, *Albano.* "A sweet, warmly-coloured little cabinet picture."

Villiers Duke of Buckingham; a small contemporary whole-length.

Northern State Closet.—"Cupid in a car drawn by Doves, and two Genii, called *Guido Reni*, is, in my opinion, an extremely beautiful little picture by *Carlo Maratti*, in Guido's manner."

Judith giving the Head of Holofernes to the Maid. *Carlo Maratti.* "So much more spirited, dramatic, and powerful than most of the pictures by this master, that one would almost hesitate to ascribe it to him, had it not been described as his by Bellori."

View of the Rialto. *Canaletti.* "Of uncommon force and finish."

"A Battle-piece, called Wouverman, is a very good picture, by *Stoop.*"

Rubens' Daughter, *Rubens*, and very excellent.

Northern State Bed-Chamber.—David Rizzio playing the Violoncello; whole-length, the size of life. *P. F. Mola.* "Very ably conceived, and masterly in the treatment, but very much darkened."

Northern State Dressing-Room.—A small Landscape, of a long narrow shape, with a repose in the Flight to Egypt. *Claude Lorraine.* "A delicate little picture of his later period."

Mary, who caresses the Child, Joseph, and three Saints. *Luino* (?). "Very carefully painted, in a blooming, powerful colouring: the pleasing characters are not important enough for Luino, but it is certainly of the rich Milanese school."

"Mary Magdalene anointing the feet of Christ, *P. Veronese*, who is said to have introduced his own portrait between his greyhound, and that of Titian's, a bearded figure in black."

Mary Magdalene in a Cavern. *Parmegiano.* "A very carefully-executed, but a very affected little cabinet picture."

Head of Christ, *Lionardo da Vinci*, from the Roscoe Collection.

Christ bearing the Cross. *Giacopo Bassano.*

"Mary, standing, holds in her left hand a book, in her right flowers, at which the Child, likewise standing, and looking round to her, eagerly catches. The back-ground a landscape. *Raphael.*

"The Virgin with the Child, St. Francis of Assisi, and Helena, from the Roscoe Collection, is here erroneously ascribed to *Domenico Ghirlandajo;* yet it is not even a very good picture of the Ferrarese school. In many parts (for instance in the bas-reliefs, painted on the lower edge in black and white), it strongly reminds one of *Mazzolino*, but is inferior to him in warmth of colouring.

"An old (and certainly very good, but now ruined) copy, on panel, of the Belle Vierge, by *Raphael*, of which the best known is in the Bridgewater Gallery.

"A stately Turkey-Cock, gobbling at a family of Chickens. A capital picture this, by *Hondekoeter*, the Raphael of painters of birds."—*W.*

Holkham Ch. stands in the park. It is of the 14th centy., with additions of the 15th and 16th; and is ded. to St. Withburga, who is said to have lived here (hence the name *Hæligh*am, "holy home,"—Holkham) before her removal to East Dereham (see Rte. 26). The ch. was restored, almost rebuilt, in

1868–69, at a cost of 10,000*l.*, 7000*l.* of which was expended on wood carving alone. There are 60 carved bench-ends, no 2 of which are alike. The backs of the stalls are panelled and diapered; and there is much open screen work. The E. and W. windows are in grisaille. The architect of the restoration was *Collings.*

The parish of Holkham contains 692 acres of salt marsh. This tract, which stretches between the park and the sea, is frequented in winter by many rare species of wild fowl.

[*Burnham Thorpe*, the birthplace of Nelson, may be visited from Wells. The easiest way of reaching it will be to proceed by railway to the stat. of *Burnham Market*, whence Burnham Thorpe is distant about 1 m. S.; or it may be reached by a long walk across Holkham Park. There is, however, little to see. The old rectory in which the hero was born (his father was the rector) has been pulled down, and except his father's tomb in the ch. it is doubtful whether any memorial exists of either. The country is much wooded, and a brook (the "burn," which gives name to Burnham?—there is a gathering on or near its banks of six villages so called; see Rte. 29) passes near the ch. "Hereabouts are the scenes of Nelson's boyish exploits; his delay by the brook; his adventure in the snow, and triumph of honour. From this quiet retreat he went forth at the age of 12½ years, to join the 'Raisonnable,' at Chatham, and enter on the career which made him Baron Nelson of the Nile and Burnham Thorpe."—*White's* 'Eastern Eng.' The *Ch.* was restored, as a memorial to Nelson, at the instigation of the Prince of Wales by public subscription, 1891, Bloomfield, Archt. Some of our most distinguished naval heroes spring from this "Saxon shore." Sir Cloudesley Shovel was born at Cockthorpe, in the adjoining hundred of North Greenhoe, and Admiral Hawke at Docking, while Lowestoft, in Suffolk, was the cradle of a number of naval captains who are buried in its ch.]

About 2 m. S. of *Burnham Thorpe* is N. Creake, where there are some interesting remains of the abbey (temp. Edw. I.). The order was that of St. Augustine. Bp. Pearson, of Chester, well known for his 'Book of the Creed,' was the son of the Rector of Creake (1612–13).

The churches both at N. and at S. Creake are interesting buildings. In S. Creake Ch. is a fine chancel-screen.

[3 m. E. of Wells lies the village of *Stiffkey* (pron. "Stewkey") in the valley of the Stiffkey rivulet. The scenery is pretty, and especially struck Arthur Young, who describes the view over the valley from near Warham as "a most complete and pleasing picture." Near the ch. of Stiffkey are the remains of an unfinished mansion, begun by Sir Nathaniel Bacon, brother of the great Lord Verulam. The front alone was completed.

Between the village and the sea extend the "Meals," a "waste of sand and swamp, tenanted by fowl and rabbits." The word is the same as the "Meols" of the Cheshire coast, and no doubt is the A.-S. *Mael*, Icel. Möl = strand-sands. The Norfolk 'Meals' extend from Salthouse, E. of Stiffkey, as far W. as Hunstanton. The sand, as in the marram hills of Yarmouth is bound together by grass-roots and fibres, and is broken into irregular hillocks in some places, in others presenting a bold cliff-like front, rising perpendicularly from the bank to a height of several feet. The "Meals" are for the most part preserved for sporting purposes. Many rare birds are found on them; among which

the sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptes paradoxus*) sometimes occurs.

For the rly. from Wells to Hunstanston and Lynn, see Rte. 29.]

ROUTE 25A.

NORWICH TO WELLS, BY FOULSHAM.

(*Branch of Great Eastern Railway.*)

Norwich to Whittingham same as in Rte. 22.

Whittingham to Wroxham, see Rte. 23.

11½ m. is *Coltishall*, a large village, where many river wherries are built. (This is a good point from which to "take water," and visit the "broads;" see Exc. from Yarmouth, Rte. 22.) (*Belaugh Ch.*, lower down on the Bure, stands high, and the "steeple house" gave great offence to a zealous Puritan in the days of the Roundheads from its position, "perked like one of the idolatrous high places of Israel." The screen, wrote this worthy personage to Sheriff Tofts at Norwich, "hath 12 Apostles, their faces rubbed out by a godly trooper from Hobbies," but there was still, he thought, room for much "improvement.")

[About 1 m. W. is *Great Hautbois*, or Hobbies, where was the shrine of a certain St. Theobald, "St. Tebbald of Hobbies." At Horstead, pilgrims visited a famous image of "Our Lady of Pity."]

14½ m. *Buxton Lamas* Stat. The ch. (St. Andrew) is in the E. E. style, parts of which was rebuilt in 1881–2.

17¾ m. *Aylsham* Stat. (see p. 258).

22 m. *Cawston* Stat.

Cawston Church is a very fine Perp. building, on no account to be neglected by the antiquary. The tower is possibly earlier than the rest of the ch. The clerestory of the nave, at any rate, is later than the tower, for on the interior of the tower is the mark of the original roof, below the wall of the clerestory. But the whole ch. is Perp., and the interval between the several portions cannot be great. A fine Perp. arch opens to the tower, the lowest story of which forms a gallery, open to the ch. The font is octagonal, on a raised base. Some of the old bench-ends remain, and are very good; but the glory of the nave is its magnificent open roof, one of the finest of its date in England. It has double hammer-beams, the lower arches of which are carried on wooden shafts, rising between the clerestory lights. Along the cornice runs a string of somewhat grotesque cherubs with outspread wings, a type which is of frequent occurrence in Norfolk and Suffolk. (A species of ray with remarkable dorsal fins is called an "angel" by the Southwold fishermen, no doubt from its resemblance to the ch. figures, once familiar to them.) Full-length angels, displaying the heavenly hierarchy, rest on the projecting beams. The cornice below them (small shields and fleurs-de-lys) should be noticed, as well as the bosses of the roof. The *screen* retains its doors, on which, as seems to have been usual, are the four Doctors of the Church. Other saints are painted in the lower panels on either side, including (but nearly obliterated) Sir John Shorne, an Augustinian canon of Dunstaple

toward the end of the 13th centy., who is said to have "conveyed the devil into a boot," and who was "much sowght for the agew." He is represented on this and on other E. Anglian rood-screens holding a boot, from which a small diabolical figure emerges. (His shrine was at North Marston, Bucks, of which parish he was rector.) The scrolls and other patterns painted on the screen are all worthy of notice. On the S. side of the chancel is a sacristy, now used as a morning chapel. The aisle roofs, and that of the S. transept, are original. On the *exterior* remark the gurgoyles and parapet, the buttresses of panelled flint, the sanctus-bell on the E. gable of the nave, and the massive tower with its fine buttresses. There is an inscription over the N. door of the nave.

Cawston, worth 1050*l.* a year, is one of the best of the Norfolk livings. It is in the gift of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

The road from Cawston to Salle skirts *Salle Park* (the Rev. Sir E. R. Jodrell, Bart.). A branch road turns rt. to Salle.

20 m. *Reepham* Stat. In *Reepham Church* is the fine cross-legged effigy, engraved by Stothard, of Sir Roger de Kerdeston (d. 1337). The small figures of "weepers" on the tomb are good examples of costume.

Salle Church (pronounced *saul;* it is the Anglo-Saxon *sál* = a willow; the place was, no doubt, named from some large tree or trees of that species) is throughout Perp. It stands on high ground (for this part of England), and commands a wide view. The piers and arches are light and lofty. The timber roof was never so rich as that at Cawston, but much of the original painting (powdering of I H S and crowned Ms) remains. The roofs of chancel and transepts have been richer, and the carved bosses of the former (the subjects from the life of our Lord) should be specially noticed. Stalls and misereres, well carved, remain in the chancel. At one time there were no less than five altars in this church. (Observe the stone platform on which they are raised.) Only the lower part of the screen remains, and the figures are nearly obliterated. The open-work spandrels in the roof of the nave aisles are good. The *font*, on which are the 7 Sacraments, has a lofty and light cover, suspended by a projecting beam from the gallery, which, as at Cawston, opens from the tower. The woodwork of this gallery and the font-cover retain colour. Round the lower step of the font is an inscription recording Thomas Luce, his wife, and their son Thomas the chaplain, who gave the font. There is no date.

There are some fragments of stained glass in the chancel and N. transept. In the latter is a *brass* for Thomas Rouse and wife (1441). In the nave is that (small) of Galfridus Boleyne (d. 1440) and wife, ancestors of Anne Boleyn, who is said (but quite untruly) to have been interred in this ch. In the N. transept is a rare helmet, viz., a combed burgonet dating from about 1540. *Without*, remark the terminations of the buttresses, rising above the parapet of the chancel (on each is an angel wlth the wings thrown backward); the N. and S. porches, both with upper chambers, and retaining the original doors; and the lofty tower, with fine portal and enriched parapet. The W. doors of the tower are original. The general character of the country is well seen from the tower of either Cawston or Salle.

Both of these chs. are excellent examples of Norfolk Perp., with noble roofs, peculiar tower galleries, and much heraldic stonework. Both are happily unrestored, but while

Cawston Ch. is fairly cared for, that of Salle seems to be in a state of disgraceful neglect. Some of the windows are closed, and the condition of the chancel is lamentable. In the open roof of both chs. the swallow "hath found her an house," and hosts of bats shelter themselves.

28¾ m. *Foulsham* Stat., a village rebuilt after a fire in 1770. The large *Ch.*, chiefly Perp., but with some Dec. portions, has a tower 90 ft. high, and contains a monument to Sir Thomas Hunt, with the effigies of his three wives kneeling behind him. Here also is the tomb of "Robert Colles, Cecili his wif;" the letters of this inscription are placed round the side of a plain altar-tomb; each letter is crowned, and in compartments; below are quatrefoils, containing lozenges.

Here is a *brass* to Sir R. Shelton and wife, 1424. The knight's figure has entirely disappeared, except the head.

About 3½ m. further on is Ryburgh Stat. For rest of the journey, see Rte. 28.

ROUTE 26.

NORWICH TO EAST DEREHAM, BY WYMONDHAM.

(Branch of Great Eastern Railway.)

The distance to East Dereham is 21½ m. Time of transit rather more than 1 hr. Thorpe Stat. at Norwich.

Leaving Norwich from the Thorpe Stat. the train crosses the Wensum on an iron swing-bridge, and sweeps round the S. side of the city. It soon reaches

1 m. *Trowse* Stat., in the midst of rich meadows. At Trowse Hall (now a farmhouse, of no interest) Edward III. and Philippa are said to have been lodged during a visit to Norwich.

Crossing two viaducts, one over the Yare, the village of Lakenham is seen rt. The rly. from Ipswich, by Haughley, Diss, and Tivetshall, crosses the Yare, and is carried overhead on a high viaduct. l., in a richly wooded country, is *Keswick Hall*, the seat of the late Hudson Gurney, Esq. (Keswick Ch. has disappeared, with the exception of its (Perp.) round tower, which stands in ruins at the corner of a plantation. There is a pleasing view from it.) *Intwood Ch.* (Perp.), also l., has a tower round below, octagonal above. The old hall at Intwood (pulled down) belonged to Sir. T. Gresham.

6¼ m. *Hethersett* Stat. Here still stands the stump of an oak, hooped and bound together, yet still vegetating, under which Kett and his band took an oath "to reform abuses in church and state," vowing to sacrifice "substance, yea, life itself," in the cause of the people, 1549 (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21).

Beyond Hethersett a glimpse is obtained, l., of *Ketteringham Hall*, the fine seat of Sir Francis Boileau, Bart., in a well-wooded park. Here are some interesting antiquities: the sword of Bayard (on which are two inscriptions, "Vincere aut mors," and "Soli Deo gloria,"); a halbert from Morat; Etruscan remains; family portraits. The *parish Church* (which has nave and chancel—no aisles) contains many memorials of former lords of Ketteringham; which, after

many changes, passed early in the 15th centy. to Sir Henry Grey (one of the Northumberland Greys). The E. window of the ch. had formerly in its centre the figure of this Sir Henry, who rebuilt the chancel. This figure has entirely disappeared: the window has been "restored;" the original portions—the Annunciation, figures of saints, and some armorial shields — remaining, whilst many fragments from other windows have been worked up in it. The Greys were succeeded by Heveninghams; and in the ch. is the canopied altar-tomb of Thomas Heveninghams, d. 1499, with small enamelled brasses—kneeling figures of himself and wife. He is recorded as "baronettus," a singular title before the creations of James I.; but the heirs of Hevening-ham, being created knights, were permitted to take and keep the name of "knights bannerets," which, like "baronet," signified a minor baron. Another William Heveningham, one of the Charles I. "regicides," but afterwards pardoned (died in 1677), is buried in the ch.; and the monument erected for him and for their children by his wife, Lady Mary, is a good example of the time. There are many monuments for the family of Atkyns, which succeeded. In 1836 Ketteringham was bought by J. P. Boileau, Esq., of Tacolnestone Hall, who was created a baronet in 1838. He was descended in an unbroken line from *Etienne Boileau*, first Grand Provost and Governor of Paris in 1250, and his ancestors fled to England in 1691 on account of the persecution of the Protestants.

The lofty towers of Wymondham Ch. are conspicuous rt., as the train reaches

10¼ m. *Wymondham* Junct. Stat. (Here passengers for E. Dereham change. The main line proceeds by Thetford to Ely; Rte. 32.) Wymondham (*Inns:* King's Head; White Hart), pron. *Windham* (it was from this place that the Windham family was named); a market-town, with a decreasing population (that of the entire parish in 1881 was 4566), which grew up round a Benedictine priory, founded before 1107, by William de Albini, chief butler (pincerna regis) to Henry I. By him the priory (made subordinate to St. Alban's) was amply endowed with lands; and Henry I. added more, besides certain privileges, such as the right to all wrecks on the Norfolk coast between Eccles, Happisburgh, and Tunstead, and 2000 eels annually from the parish of Elingey. In 1448 the priory was made an independent abbey, a bull being procured from Pope Nicholas V. At the Dissolution it was valued at 211*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* (*Dugdale.*)

St. Mary and St. Alban (a double church), now the parish *church*, but attached to the abbey, is well worth a visit. It is remarkable for having two noble towers, one square, at the W. end, the other smaller, and rising into an octagon. It was thought that the lofty and magnificent nave always served as the parish ch., and that the choir and other portions beyond it (always separated from the nave by a solid wall) formed the ch. of the abbey; but there is now little doubt we have here a double ch., and not a large cruciform one. The *nave* (the only part of the present ch.) consists of a central aisle, with Norm. piers and arches; a N. aisle of Perp. date, wider than the centre; and a S. aisle, which is perhaps originally E. E., with Perp. and debased insertions. The pier arches and triforium of the nave belong to the original work, temp. Hen. I. "Though the nave of Wymondham is far inferior in scale to those of Norwich and Ely, it somewhat partakes of their character. As in these examples, the triforium is a large and important

feature, consisting in each bay, like that of the former cathedral, of a single undivided semicircular arch, not much differing in size or elevation from the pier arch below." —*Rev. J. L. Petit.* The piers are square and massive, and the arches enriched with zigzag cable mouldings, and other ornaments. The clerestory is Perp., and there is an excellent Perp. open roof, of a type somewhat unusual in Norfolk. The easternmost bay forms the chancel, and was separated from the eastern ch. by a solid screen, with side doors. "This peculiar arrangement is perhaps somewhat analogous to that of St. Alban's and Crowland Abbey, where a large screen, with two side doors instead of a central one, divides the nave from the choir." †—*Rev. J. L. Petit.* S. of the altar is a very rich "renaissance" structure in terra-cotta, forming a triple arch, with canopies. These arches may have served as sedilia, but, if so, are unique in character. The font is fine late Perp.

The N. aisle has a very rich Perp. roof. The S. aisle has apparently debased windows inserted in E. E. arches. In the spandrels of the S. porch is a representation of the Annunciation. The W. or main tower is superb, and was built (1410–1470) by the parishioners, who here, as at Norwich, Bury, and elsewhere, were at perpetual feud with the monks. It is of flint and stone, with stone shafts at the angles, and octagonal buttresses. In the uppermost story are double windows, under an ogee arch. Remark the remains of a very rich parapet above the nave clerestory.

From the S.W. angle of the ch.-yd. the E. or octagonal tower, much draped with ivy, is very picturesque. It is Perp., but of earlier date than the W. tower. Some ruins of the chancel remain, and of a large square chapel (or chapter-house?) on the S. side. But the greater portion of the ruins were "cleared away" in 1832. At the Dissolution, the inhabitants of Wymondham procured a grant of certain portions of the monastic buildings, and of the choir which had served as the ch. of the abbey. In spite of this grant, Serjeant Flowerdew, of Hethersett, a great destroyer of church property, and so eager for spoil that at Hethersett, where he was himself buried, he is said to have removed tombs, and to have taken their leaden wrappings from the dead—stripped the lead from the roofs of the choir and other buildings, and carried off the "freestone" from the choir, which soon fell into complete ruin. (In it the founder, William de Albini, had been buried, before the high altar.) The Ketts of Wymondham, who had procured the grant, and were very desirous to save the ch., never forgave Flowerdew, and on the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1549 (see *Norwich*, Rte. 21), one of the first acts of the rebels was, at Kett's instigation, to throw down certain fences which Flowerdew had newly erected at Hethersett. Robert Kett, the chief leader, was a tanner of this place — a man of an old local family, and of some property. He was hanged from the battlement of Norwich Castle. His brother, William Kett, was hanged in chains from the steeple of Wymondham.

Near the ch. is the Perp. chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, now used as the grammar school.

Wymondham fair was held on the 8th of July, the translation of St. Thomas. "Grand processions and interludes" then went on, and people assembled from all quarters. It was at this fair, in 1549, that the rebellion broke out (see Rte. 21).

In the market-place is the old cross, raised on three steps, and a

† Transact. Archæolog. Institute. Norwich volume.

room above it, built 1616, and restored in 1863. It is octagonal, of wood and plaster, supported on 8 wooden pillars, with stone bases. The floor and the great beams are worth notice. On the walls are carved the town arms, and many articles of turnery—wooden spindles, spoons, &c.—for which Wymondham was once famous. The room serves as a reading-room.

[2 m. N.E. of Wymondham is *Stanfield Hall*, a moated Tudor house, well known as the scene (Nov. 28, 1848) of the murder of the two Jermys, father and son, by Rush. Mrs. Jermy and her maid were wounded. Stanfield Hall, and not Lidcote, on the borders of Exmoor, was the home of Amy Robsart, daughter and heiress of Sir John Robsart, of Stanfield, and the ill-fated wife of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Stanfield seems to have belonged, at this time, to the Appleyard family, but it was certainly occupied by Sir John Robsart.

In *Ashwelthorpe Ch.*, 4 m. S.W., are the fine effigies of Sir Edmund de Thorpe and his wife, engraved by Stothard.]

Leaving Wymondham by the branch line to E. Dereham, we reach

14 m. from Norwich, *Kimberley* Stat. At no great distance rt. is *Kimberley Hall* (Earl of Kimberley), a brick mansion of Italian character, built in Queen Anne's reign, standing in a park which, although flat, is rendered striking by its magnificent trees. Here, among many objects of interest, is a portrait of *Vandyck*, by himself, when young. In the house, preserved as heirlooms, are a rosary of coral beads, intermixed with gold, given by Catherine, Queen of Henry V., to the wife of Sir John Wodehouse, who fought at Agincourt; and the silver hilt of a sword and a poniard which belonged to the same brave knight; part of the gold brocade dress of Queen Elizabeth, worn on her visit to Kimberley, on her progress through Norfolk, 1578 (when she lodged in old Wodehouse Tower, some remains of which may be seen in the Park near the church). In token of Sir John's prowess, Henry gave him as his motto "Agincourt," or, as the family bear it, "Frappe fort, Agincourt." The title of Baron Wodehouse was conferred, in 1797, on a family which had existed here as knights and baronets since the time of Henry IV.: it has since become that of Earl of Kimberley. The ancient crest of the house was a "wode," mad or savage man; called in heraldry a "wode house." Two of them appear as supporters to the shield of arms. The "Kimberley Wildman" was long the sign of the village inn.

The *carr* or *wood of oaks* in the park, rising from the margin of a lake of 28 acres, is considered the finest in Norfolk.

The parish ch. contains a *brass* for John Wodehouse, in armour (1465), and several monuments to the Wodehouses.

[3½ m. S.E. of Kimberley Stat. is the very fine *Ch.* of *Hingham* (ded. to St. Andrew), well deserving a visit. It is late (curvilinear) Dec. and Perp., and was built almost entirely by Remigius of Hethersett, rector from 1319 to 1359. ("He was," says Blomefield, "a man of great note in his time, being trustee and feoffee for most of the best families in the county.") The main arcade is beautiful work, dating from the middle of the 14th centy. It is very lofty, with a small clerestory above, and heads at the intersections of the main arches. The roof is not greatly enriched, but has some graceful open carving.

There is a lofty arch open to the tower, and an equally lofty chancel arch. The chancel is long, with 2 late Dec. windows on either side. The E. window is Perp., with heavy stone work. It is filled with Flemish (?) glass of Perp. date, obtained from abroad in 1813, by Lord Wodehouse of Kimberley, very silvery in tone and rich in colour. The principal subjects are from the life of our Lord, with, in front, the Virgin and Child, and a small figure of St. Catherine, on whose finger the Infant Saviour is placing the ring. On the N. side of the chancel is the very stately altar-tomb (much shattered and defaced) of Thomas Lord Morley, Baron of Rye and Marshal of Ireland; died 1435. He served in the French wars of Henry V., and a covenant remains in which the king agrees that this Lord Morley should have all the prisoners he and his men could take, except kings, princes, kings' sons, and some others. The whole design of the monument is remarkable for its richness and originality. The altar-tomb, on which remain the matrices of two large brasses—those of Lord Morley and his wife—stands within a canopied arch thickly set with figures, and having at the back many small "weepers." At the base are the shields of Morley, Marshall, Bourchier, De la Pole, and others. Above, in a central niche, is the Saviour, with kneeling figures of a knight and lady.

On the N. side of the chancel are the ruins of the sacristry (?). The tower, fine and lofty (120 ft.), is late Dec., of the same date as the rest of the ch.

Hingham passed (after the death of John de Marshall, in 1316) from the Marshalls, Barons of Rye, to the Morleys, Robert de Morley having married the heiress of the Marshalls. Hingham was regarded as the head of the barony of Rye, in Sussex. John Marshall of Hingham was created Marshal of Ireland in 1207; and both the barony and the marshalship passed to the Morleys. Ralph of Hingham, Canon of St. Paul's in London, Justice of the King's Bench, and Justice Itinerant in 1271 and following years, was born here, and died in 1308. His tomb in old St. Paul's recorded him as "flos legum"—

"Ex Hengham dictus Radulphus vir benedictus."

Nevertheless, he was deprived of his rank, and fined 7000 marks, at what Fuller calls "the general purging and garbling of the Judges," in the 18th year of Edward I.

Robert Peck, Vicar of Hingham, in the first half of the 17th centy., a man of "very violent schismatical spirit," pulled down the altar rails, and lowered both altar and chancel. Bp. Wren interfered. Peck fled, and passed to New England, with many of his parishioners, where they "erected a town and colony by the name of Hingham," now a thriving and populous town in Massachusetts. After the deposition of the bishops, Peck returned, and resumed his rectory, presiding over the original Hingham from 1646 till his death, in 1656.

(Across the country, some 3 m. S.E. of Hingham, is *Deopham*, a fine ch. with a Dec. nave and a noble Perp. tower, a landmark for the surrounding country. ½ m. from the ch. is a lofty elm called "Deopham high tree," shorn and pollarded, but, like the tower, conspicuous for many miles round. Evelyn, in his "Forest Trees," records an "extraordinary large and stately linden-tree," which grew here, and was cut down early in the last century. It was "16 yds. about the root near the earth," and 30 yds. to the uppermost boughs, "surmounting the famous tilia of Zurich in Switzerland." At *Great Ellingham*, 4 m. S.W. of Hingham, is a late Dec. *Ch.*, with a light arcade, a well-developed chancel, and good window tracery. The tower has a

shingled spire. All these villages have greens, and some fine trees about them. The tourist may cross from Hingham by Deopham and Ellingham to Attleborough, where is a very fine and interesting ch. (Rte. 32). The distance will be about 10 m., through a flat district, not very picturesque, though here and there commanding wide views over a well-wooded country. The only landmarks are such great ch. towers as Deopham or Hingham.

Rt. of the road, 2½ m. W. of Hingham, is *Scoulton*, where there is a mere 2 m. round, with its banks thickly set with reeds and bulrushes. Here the black-headed gull breeds in enormous numbers, and their eggs are collected to be sold as plovers' eggs, by thousands for the London market. There are only three breeding-places of this gull in Britain. The scene is very curious, but the mere can be visited only by special permission.

It was in this part of Norfolk that, according to a local tradition,

> "A gentleman of good account
> In Norfolke dwelt of late,
> Who did in honour far surmount
> Most men of his estate."

Between Scoulton and the village of Watton (3 m.) is *Weyland* or "*Wailing*" *Wood*, in which the "lamentable tragedy" of the Babes in the Wood is said to have been consummated. Here—

> "These pretty babes, with hand in hand,
> Went wandering up and down;
> But never more could see the man
> Approaching from the town.
> Their pretty lips with blackberries
> Were all besmeared and dyed;
> And when they saw the darksome night
> They sat them down and cried."

It may be doubted whether the name of the wood (in Domesday, *Wanelunt*—it gives name to the hundred, and the sheriff's tourn was always held at a certain place in the wood) has not given rise to this localisation of the story. Wanelunt (wan land, *wan*=poor, rough?) became Weyland, as the hundred is now called, and Weyland here passed into "Wailing." The *Church* of Watton (except the nave) was rebuilt in 1840. Over the N. porch was a crucifix—which has been removed to the E. end.

When the railway from Watton to Swaffham was made, the line had to run through an ancient Roman camp (4 m. **N.** of Watton). Here a large quantity of vases (50) and other pottery were exhumed. Watton is about 3 m. distant from the crossing of two Roman roads, one of which is due east and west, and led from Caister by Norwich to the Fens—the other (the "Peddar way") leading from near Brancaster-on-Sea to Ixworth in Suffolk. The pottery and other remains were found in holes which had been made in the camp. Some of the vases were of remarkable beauty, and it is thought they were hidden thus in baskets to conceal them.

Merton Hall, 2 m. S. of Watton, is an old house belonging to Lord Walsingham. Rebuilt in 1613, it was thoroughly restored in 1831 and 1843. The church contains a good Dec. chancel screen. The upper part of the wooden cover, of tabernacle work, to the font, and the crane from which it hangs, are fine Perp. work and interesting.]

Returning to the Dereham Railway, the next station is—

15¾ m. *Hardingham;* then

17¾ m. *Thuxton* Stat.; and

19¾ *Yaxham* Stat. There is nothing calling for special notice at any of these stations. [At *Shipdham*, 6 m. S.W. of Yaxham, is a library in a small room above the ch. porch. (The ch. is of the 15th centy.) The library belongs to the rector for the

time being, and is sold with the advowson. It is said to contain some Caxtons, and certainly does contain "The Floure of the Commandments," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1509; with some other rarities. There is an illuminated Psalter of the 15th centy.] At

21½ m. *East Dereham* Junct. Stat. One Branch line N. by Fakenham and Walsingham to Wells (Rte. 28); the other proceeding W. by Swaffham to Lynn (Rte. 27).

The town of *East Dereham* (Pop. of parish, 5640; *Inn:* King's Arms) is interesting for its fine *Ch.*, and for its associations with the Poet Cowper, who is buried here. "The ch.," says Southey, "is remarkable for many remains of antiquity; and unless we should in some stage of national insanity imitate the French in their foolery, and translate authors from their graves as saints were formerly translated, it will be visited hereafter by travellers for Cowper's sake."—*Life of Cowper*, iii. 205. The town is clean and pleasant, with some noble trees in the churchyard, and altogether was no bad retreat for the stricken poet, who lived here from 1796 till his death, in 1800.

St. Nicholas Church is indebted for its origin to St. Withburga, one of the many sainted daughters of Anna, King of the East Anglians in the 7th centy. She had built for herself an oratory at Holkham, but afterwards removed to this place, giving herself and her "family" of maidens to a life of contemplation. She laid the foundation here of a large ch. and nunnery, and, dying in 743, was buried in the churchyard. More than 50 years afterwards her remains were translated into the ch. Her body, says the legend, was found incorrupt; and a spring of most pure water issued from the grave in which she had been lying. She was venerated at East Dereham for many generations, until King Edgar gave Dereham to the monastery at Ely, and with it the body of St. Withburga. So great was the resistance of the men of Dereham to the removal of their treasure that the monks were obliged to steal it by night, and only with great difficulty conveyed it to Ely, where Withburga rested near the shrine of her more famous sister, St. Etheldreda. During her life at East Dereham, St. Withburga and her maidens are said to have been miraculously fed by two milch deer, which came every morning to a certain bridge, and waited there to be milked. But a man in the place, "instigated by the Devil," took bow and arrows and killed both the deer; after which he was, of course, "smitten with jaundice, consumed away, and miserably died." This legend (which, or a very similar one, is told of other saints) seems to have found a resting-place here in connection with the name of the place—Deor-ham (Derrega in Domesday).

The ch. consists of nave, with aisles, central tower, short transept with eastern chapels, and chancel. The chancel is E. E., with a Perp. E. window. The chancel arch is Perp.; but at the sides are singular twisted shafts belonging to older (Trans-Norm.) work. The arch opening to the N. transept is Dec., with short shafts carried on brackets terminating in knots. The central tower, with lantern and graceful arcade, is Early Perp. and very good. In the nave the arcade seems Perp., but carried on late E. E. piers. The original roof remains in the transept chapels, and is diapered with double-headed eagles, and other devices. In the S. transept is the very fine Perp. *font*, which, when perfect, must have been equal to any in Norfolk. It displays the 7 Sacraments. Angels support the basin; and on the steps are figures of saints. Much colour is traceable under the white paint with

which it is now covered. Here is also a fine Flemish (?) *chest*, with figures of saints, and a remarkable lock. A small figure of the Saviour, wearing the crown of thorns, and with His hands bound in front, lifts up, and displays the keyhole beneath. A brass plate indicates that the chest, said to have been taken from the ruins of Buckenham Castle, the property of the Howards, was given to the ch. by Samuel Rash, Jan. 1, 1786. It apparently dates from the first years of the 16th centy., and is certainly not "400 years old," as is asserted.

The organ, by Schmidt, is praised by Dr. Burney in his 'History of Music.' In the ch. are 2 *brasses*, small, but worth notice; Ed. Kelyng, Vicar, 1479, and Etheldreda Castell, 1406.

In the N. transept, known as the Chapel of St. Edmund, under the N. window, is the *grave of Cowper*. He died in a house in the market-place (see *post*), April 25, 1800, where his old friend and companion, Mrs. Unwin, had died in 1796. She also is buried here; and the inscriptions on both the memorial tablets were written by Hayley. The monument was erected at the cost of Lady Hesketh; but it seems to have been designed by Hayley, who in a letter to Lady Hesketh talks of the "elegance of my design." "Blake assures me," he adds, "the plaister model of the monument, now in Flaxman's study, is universally admired for its elegant simplicity."—*Southey's* 'Life of Cowper,' iii. 238. It may fairly be said of it that it does not mar by any obtrusiveness the sad and solemn feeling which naturally arises at the grave of Cowper.

The Perp. S. porch, of flint and stone, with niches, and 2 external stoups, built temp. Hen. VII., by Roger and Margaret Boton, and the E. E. door, which it encloses, should be noticed. On the S. side of the ch. stands an enormous square tower, called "the new Clocker"—built in the reign of Hen. VII.—when the central tower of the ch. was found too weak to support the bells. The lower walls of the tower are 9 ft. thick. In the uppermost stage are Perp. windows. Close to the W. end of the ch. is *St. Withburga's Well*, the spring which is said to have burst forth from her grave. It is in a small enclosed plot, full of flowers, having at one end an arch (not of early character) with an inscription recording that Withburga, youngest daughter of Annas (Anna), King of the E. Anglians, was once buried there. The spring was famous for its miraculous cures, and was resorted to by numerous pilgrims.

The *house in which Cowper died* (April 25, 1880) was pulled down (1874), and a Congregationalist chapel, called the "Cowper Memorial Church," built on the site. (The house stood in the Market Place close to the King's Arms Inn, and nearly opposite the Corn Hall.)

The monument in the chapel bears this inscription, arranged by Dean Stanley:—

WILLIAM COWPER

SPENT THE LAST YEARS OF HIS LIFE
UNDER THE CARE OF FAITHFUL FRIENDS.
HE LIES BURIED IN THE PARISH CHURCH
HAVING GIVEN UP HIS SOUL TO GOD
APRIL 25TH 1800.

"I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since. With many an arrow deep infix'd
My panting side was charged, when I withdrew
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.
There was I found by One who had himself
Been hurt by the archers. In his side He bore,
And in His hands and feet, the cruel scars."

"The house at Dereham," writes Southey, "was not found less suitable for him, because it fronted the market-place; that circumstance was by no means displeasing to him; and there was a way into the fields

without entering the street." The house belonged to Cowper's cousin, John Johnson, who brought him from Weston into Norfolk, and remained in close attendance on the poet until his death. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin came into Norfolk in July, 1795. Their first home was in an old parsonage at North Tuddenham, about 4 m. E. of E. Dereham. Thence they removed to Dunham Lodge, near Swaffham; and thence, in October, 1796, to E. Dereham. In December of that year Mrs. Unwin died. During his residence here Cowper made several visits to the coast at Mundesley (Rte. 23). His mother's relatives had all been natives of Norfolk. His name is in good remembrance at E. Dereham; and the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," besides a "Feeling Heart," have a "Poet Cowper" Lodge—an honour which, had it been bestowed in his lifetime, might well have drawn an amusing "copy of verses" from the author of 'John Gilpin.'

E. Dereham is the birthplace (July 5, 1803) of George Borrow, author of 'The Bible in Spain,' and other charming books. His father was Capt. of the W. Norfolk Regt. of Militia.

The county around E. Dereham is pleasing, and abounds with gardens and orchards. The *Ch.* of *Gressenhall*, 2½ m. N.W., is E. E., with some good panel paintings on the screen. The archæologist should, from E. Dereham, visit *Elsing* Ch.; and he may drive round by *Bylaugh* (pron. Bēlaugh) *Hall*, returning by Swanston Morley. The round will be about 12 m. *Esling* Ch. is throughout late Dec. (curvilinear), and was built by Sir Hugh Hastings (died 1347), whose fine *brass* remains here. It consists of a broad nave without aisles, a well-developed chancel, and a western tower. The windows have flowing and peculiar tracery. The plain but good nave roof is original. That of the chancel is new. The tower arch opening to the nave is unusually narrow. Some fragments of stained glass remain in the E. window; and part of the chancel screen has been used as a reredos. (The E. window seems to have contained the figures of the founder, Sir Hugh Hastings and his wife.) The font is very graceful, with a flowing pattern round the basin. The original cover exists, and is said to be the most ancient in England. In the chancel is the *brass* of Sir Hugh Hastings, protected by a board. It has been very fine, and much enriched with shields of arms in enamel. In the canopy appear St. George and the Dragon. Above are figures of the Saviour and the Virgin. At the sides were 8 "weepers" in armour. Ed. III., Thos. Beauchamp, E. of Warwick, Despencer (? lost), Roger Lord Grey of Ruthyn (lost), Hen. Plantagenet E. of Lancaster, Lawrence Hastings, E. of Pembroke (lost), Ralph, Lord Stafford, and Lord St. Amand—all the effigies with armorial bearings on the jupons. This striking brass,—one of the only 3 which exist belonging to the first 25 years of Edw. III. (the others are Sir John Giffard, at Bowers Gifford, Essex; and Sir John de Wantyng, Wimbish, Essex)—is probably of foreign workmanship. The legs of the principal figure are gone.

In the chancel is an altar-tomb for "Dame Anne, Anthony Browne his wife," with some quaint verses. Some ancient stained glass, removed from a window in the nave, is preserved in cases in the vestry. The N. porch and door with its rich heading should be noticed. The S. porch and door are plainer.

Elsing Hall, on the site of the ancient hall of the Hastings family, is now a farmhouse. It contains some very ancient portions, but is mainly of the 16th cenry. The long sandy

ridge of high ground on which Bylaugh Hall stands rises beyond the River Wensum, here lined by broad marshes and meadows. On the stream are swans belonging to the Hall. *Bylaugh Church* has a round tower, but the greater part is modern. *Bylaugh Hall* (Rev. H. E. Lombe, who represents the great families of Foliot and Hastings) is a vast modern Italian house, with a clock-tower detached from the chief mass of building. It has been richly decorated within by German artists. The gardens and grounds are good, and there is a large park, studded with young plantations. The house stands unusually high for this part of England, and commands wide views. It is possible to drive through the park (leave being obtained); and beyond it the ground again slopes to the Wensum, and the *Ch.* of *Swanston Morley* is reached. This is Perp., with peculiar transomed windows in the nave, and richer windows at the ends of the aisles. The main arcade is light and lofty; and the tower opens into the nave with lofty arches on 3 sides. The peculiar reticulation of the "sound holes" in the tower (as the lesser openings are called) should be noticed. There are large windows in the topmost story. There is a pleasant view from the churchyard, looking toward Bylaugh.

ROUTE 27.

EAST DEREHAM TO LYNN, BY SWAFFHAM (CASTLE ACRE, OXBURGH, NARFORD).

(*Branch of Great Eastern Railway.*)

Soon after leaving East Dereham, the rly. passes, l., *Scarning*, where is a large mixed *Church*, with a late Perp. tower and nave, and Dec. S. doorway and porch. The chancel, with Dec. walls and Perp. arch, E. window, and piscina, has a rood-loft and a small bell, said to have been the sanctus-bell. The font is E. Eng., but with some Perp. additions below. The well-known archæological writer, Dr. Jessop, is rector here.

4 m. *Wendling* Stat.

7 m. *Fransham* Stat. In the *Ch.* of *Great Fransham* is the fine *brass* of Geoffry Fransham, 1414.

[2½ m. N.W. is *Dunham Magna*, one of the churches supposed to be Saxon. The central tower has long and short work, small round-headed windows splayed inside and out, belfry windows with central shaft (baluster). The E. arch has a rude cable-moulding impost. "The western arch has the regular Norm. star ornament on the impost moulding, the same as in the chapel in the White Tower, London." The nave has, on the N. side, an arcade of shallow panelling (but much of this arcade has been cut away, to give room for the present windows), with segmental arches; on this side is an Early window. The S. door is E. Eng., with a Perp. porch. The chancel is poor Perp., as is the font. At the W. end a triangular-headed

canopy over a square-headed doorway (now blocked) merits notice. What seem to be Roman bricks appear in the construction of much of the building. "The imposts or caps consist of square mouldings in reversed steps, like a window at Deerhurst. . . . From the occurrence of the same ornaments here as at Deerhurst, and the chapel in the White Tower, London, we may almost venture to assign this ch. to the end of the reign of Edward the Confessor, or the beginning of that of the Conqueror."—*J. H. P.*]

8¼ m. *Dunham* Stat.

[3 m. S. is *Necton*, where the *Church* has a curiously wrought oaken roof. At the springing of the ribs are carved angels, and below, upon brackets, are the twelve Apostles. Here are a pulpit of carved oak, and *brasses* to Thomas Goodwyn, 1532; to Ismena de Wynston, 1372, with a singular head-dress; to Mary Rust, 1596; and to Philippa de Beauchamp, in a nun's dress, 1384.

In Hone's 'Every Day Book' is an account of the *Necton Guild*, an annual Whitsun fair, at which a May-pole is set up, and foot-races, wrestling-matches, and various village sports are continued for two or three days.]

12¼ m. *Swaffham* Stat. (*Inn:* Crown. Pop. 3643.) This is an unimportant market-town, with a spacious unpaved market-place, where much butter is sold; and a large Perp. *Church*, built about 1474. In the ch. is the altar-tomb and effigy (with collar or tippet over his gown, and a small cap) of John Botewright, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and chaplain to Henry VI. He built the chancel. The open roof of wood is finely carved and supported by angels (whose outspread wings produce a striking and curious effect) bearing the symbols of our Lord's Passion. There are remains of a wooden screen with paintings, and a roodloft stair. A fine reredos was presented by Herbert Day, Esq., in 1881. The ch. has been newly seated and partly "restored;" and although galleries have been retained, they are not very objectionable. Some of the old bench-ends, with curious figures of preachers, have been worked up in the reading-desk. Both transept and chancel are short and shallow. A fine Perp. arch, opening to the tower, is crossed by a gallery, halfway up. The tower, grand and massive, was completed in 1510, but is degraded by a modern lantern on its summit. A bell-turret (the sanctus?) on the gable of the nave is crowned by the figure of an angel. A fine avenue of limes crosses the churchyard. An hexagonal temple, surmounted by a cupola, is raised in the Market Place, as a monument to Sir Wm. Bagge, Bart., M.P., 1837–57, enclosing his heart, and furnished with a drinking-fountain.

Castle Acre, *Cressingham Manor House*, and *Oxburgh Hall*, may best be visited from Swaffham Station.

[(*a*) 4 m. N. from Swaffham is **Castle Acre*, a village on N. bank of the Nar, mostly built out of the materials of the priory and the castle, the remains of which make this a very interesting spot. The drive from Swaffham will take about half an hour. "Swaffham Splashes" is first crossed—a furzy common, wet in winter. The chalk country beyond is somewhat dreary, with little wood. After crossing the river, the ruins of the *Priory* are seen l. in a pleasant valley, watered by the clear stream of the Nar, at a short distance from the village. The great mound of the *Castle* will be passed before entering the street, and may be first visited.

The site of the castle was granted

by the Conqueror to William de Warrene, who married Gundrada, daughter of Matilda of Flanders, who, after the death of her first husband, became the wife of the Conqueror. (See Freeman's 'Norm. Conq.,' vol. iii.) He founded here a castle and Cluniac priory, as he had done at Lewes, in Sussex, where the remains of himself and of his wife have been discovered within the last few years. (William and Gundrada had been received with special hospitality at Clugny on their way to Rome, and were great patrons of the order. It may be remarked that the castle and priory here—one on high, the other on low ground—occupy nearly the same respective positions as the castle and priory at Lewes.) The castle at Acre is now entirely without architectural interest; but its ground-plan—or rather the plan of the enormous earthworks which still remain—is very curious and noticeable, as has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Harrod ('Castles and Convents of Norfolk'). These works consist of a circular mound, having a work of a horse-shoe form attached to it S., and a small square enclosure N.E. On the W., extending beyond the town, and nearly to the ch., is a very large camp or enclosure, irregularly square. On the circular mound, which is the highest, Mr. Harrod discovered the foundations of the principal tower—of no great size, but with very thick walls. This mound is still encircled by a curtain wall with shallow buttresses, overgrown in parts with ivy. Within the horse-shoe enclosure are foundations of buildings. Coins of Vespasian and Constantine have been found here; and Mr. Harrod, in excavating on the circular mound, discovered much Roman pottery. His conclusions are that the great enclosure stretching toward the church was a Roman camp, the irregular form of which was rendered necessary from the desire to connect it with still earlier (British) mounds and earthworks, on which the Norman castle was afterwards constructed. These mounds are very striking, and the whole arrangement is to be compared with the great earthworks attached to the castles at Clare, Castle Rising, and elsewhere in Norfolk and Suffolk. The position of Castle Acre, on the line of a very ancient road, known as the "Peddar's Way," must always have been one of great importance. There is a wide view over the country from the great mound, but this district is comparatively bare, though there are a few fine trees N. Different opinions prevail concerning these earthworks, although there is only one concerning the Roman occupancy. It is contended they have been also utilised by British and Saxon possessors—a not unlikely fact, for chief military stations are frequently passed on from one dominant tenant to another.

The large enclosure (350 yds. N. and S. by 420 yds. E. and W. The western bank is the most perfect. It is steep and straight, about 12 ft. high on the inner, and 20 ft. on its outer face) or Roman camp, has long been known as the "Barbican." Bailey-street—the main street of the village—was "under the jurisdiction of the constable of the castle, and was the place of residence of the numerous dependents, the armourers, and other traders, whose business was almost exclusively connected with the castle."—*Harrod.* It was protected at its N. and S. ends by gateways with round flanking towers, of which that N., rude E. Eng. work, remains.

The castle remained in the possession of the Warrenes until the death of the last of that family in 1347. It soon afterwards fell into ruin. The estate is now the property of Lord Leicester, whose ancestor, Sir Edward Coke, was in the receipt

of an immense income, which gave him great power of buying land. He began to add manor to manor, till at length it is said the Crown was alarmed lest his possessions should be too great for a subject. According to a tradition in the family, in consequence of a representation from the government, which in those times often interfered with the private concerns of individuals, that he was monopolising injuriously all land which came into the market in the county of Norfolk, he asked and obtained leave to purchase "one acre more," whereupon he became proprietor of the great Castle Acre estate, of itself equal to all his former domains.—*Lord Campbell's* 'Life of Sir Edward Coke.' (The name appears to represent the A.-S. *æcer*, which, besides its more restricted meaning as a measure of land, signified a sown or cultivated field, and may have been here applied in contrast to the rough surrounding moorland or coppice.)

The ruins of the *Priory* stand in much lower ground, W. of the village, and near the river. The first Earl Warrene founded a priory for Cluniac monks within his castle; but the space was found too narrow, and the second Earl removed them to the site now occupied by the ruins. The house continued subject to Lewes Priory until the 47th Edward III., when it was made independent and "denizen." The arm of St. Philip, which it possessed, attracted many pilgrims until the last; although Castle Acre could not vie with the great shrine at Walsingham. The entrance into the precinct is by a gateway, of flint, with moulded brick dressings, temp. Henry VII., bearing the arms of Warrene, Warrene quarterly, France and England, and those of the priory. Passing this entrance, there is a short descent to the ruins—the most extensive and the most picturesque monastic remains in Norfolk. The W. front of the ch., of late Norm. character, is very fine and striking. It has a sunken, round-headed portal, enriched with many bands of mouldings, all sharp and well preserved. Above is a Perp. window, an insertion of the 15th centy.; and on either side the wall is covered with arcades of round-headed arches. There were towers N.W. and S.W. That N. has quite disappeared. A fine arch, with zigzag ornament, opens to the S.W. tower, the upper portion of which is of very late, almost E. Eng., character. The injuries within the ch. have been very severe. It was used as a quarry, until such devastation was stopped by the late Lord Leicester. The piers show masses of flint masonry; and it is easy to trace the ground-plan, which consists of nave, central tower, shallow transept (that S. with an apsidal eastern chapel), and a choir, which was enlarged (the N. aisle), and probably a Lady chapel—added, during the Perp. period. (The visitor should notice the picturesque view looking W. through the main portal.) The cloister was on the S. side of the nave; and on the E. side of the cloister were the chapter-house, and the dormitory (so Mr. Harrod considers, and no doubt rightly) above a long hall, which was probably the "calefactory" or winter "common room" of the monks. The chapter-house (Norm.) shows traces of the arcades with which its walls were covered. The stairs leading to the dormitory remain. (E. of the dormitories were some buildings of Perp. date, apparently the infirmary and its chapel.) Beyond the dormitory, S., was the necessarium and its drains. On the S. side of the cloister was the refectory; and W. a range of cellarage and some apartments, including a Perp. chapel (now used as a farm granary), which seem to have been occupied by the later priors as

their residence. Some foundations of buildings in a line with the N. transept are fixed on by Mr. Harrod as marking the earlier site of the prior's lodgings. There are some picturesque points of view in the cloisters, especially looking W. and S., where large ash-trees and elder-bushes group well with the ruins. Recently there has been a kind of Museum founded in the Abbots' chamber, as a receptacle for curiosities found about the ruins. During excavations made in 1889, at the base of the W. front, several stone coffins were unearthed.

The *Parish Church of St. James* should also be visited. The nave is chiefly Perp., but has some E. Eng. portions. The chancel was originally E. Eng., and had a fine E. window, with good tracery. The tower arch is open to the nave. The aisle windows are Perp., and those on the S. side have somewhat remarkable tracery. The lower part of the rood-screen remains, showing some richly painted panels. Panels of screens to chapels in the aisles have been utilised to front the reading-desk and pulpit. The font is Perp., with a lofty, light, and beautiful cover, injured by the addition of a dove, which has been made to crown its sheaf of pinnacles. The ch., whitewashed and unrestored, retains its original, but plain, benches and bench-ends.

(*b*) 5 m. S.E. from Swaffham is *Cressingham Manor House*, a 15th-centy. mansion, probably a seat of the Jephsons. Part of it has been rebuilt, but the remains of the original house are remarkable for the decorations of moulded brick, or whitish terra-cotta, arranged in the form of panels, and very elegant Perp. tracery. It is a fit subject for the artist's pencil.

The *Ch.*, 1 m. off, has a good roof.]

[(*c*) About 6 m. S.W. of Swaffham Stat. is *Oxburgh Hall* (Sir Henry George Paston Bedingfield, Bart.), built "more castelli" by Sir Edmund Bedingfield in 1482–3, under license from Edward IV., and ever since the seat of that ancient Roman Catholic family. The Bedingfield family was originally settled at, and named from, Bedingfield, in Suffolk. In the 14th centy. it divided into two branches: James, 2nd son of Sir Peter Bedingfield being ancestor of the Bedingfields of Ditchingham; his brother Sir Thomas, of the Oxburgh Bedingfields. Oxburgh came to the family by the marriage of Edmund Bedingfield of Bedingfield to Margaret, sister and sole heir of Sir Thomas Tuddenham, in the reign of Hen. V. Their grandson, Sir Edmund, was the builder of Oxburgh.

The district round Oxburgh seems to have been of some note in the Roman period, and many coins, &c., have been found here. Turketel held it in the time of the Confessor. The Conqueror gave it to Ralph de Limesey; and it afterwards passed through Weylands and Tuddenhams to the Bedingfields. Sir Thomas Tuddenham, whose heiress married Bedingfield, was beheaded on Tower Hill, 1461, on suspicion of having received letters from Margaret, Queen of Henry VI.

Oxburgh Hall is surrounded by a moat 50 ft. broad, which can be filled with water to a depth of 10 ft. The bridge crossing to the entrance tower is modern. The form of the house was quadrangular—nearly square. The entrance tower, or gatehouse, crenelled and machicolated, is a fine example, and is 80 ft. high, with an octangular turret on either side of the archway. In one of these turrets is a winding stair of brick; in the other are apartments, vaulted and groined, also in brick. A flat Tudor arch springs from tower to tower, so as to form a great machicolation for the defence of the gateway

below. The inner court now consists of only 3 sides, since the great banqueting-room on the S. side was taken down in 1778, and two incongruous wings were added in the rear; but Gothic windows and picturesque chimneys of moulded brick have much improved these barbarous additions; and the remainder of the house is tolerably perfect and but little altered. On the N. side are the entrance tower, with porter's lodge (having a vaulted brick roof and loopholes—very curious), and a modernised dining-room. On the W. are the library and saloon, with anteroom, and on the E. are the offices.

Over the gateway is the *King's Room*, the most interesting part of the interior. It is hung with tapestry temp. Henry VII.; of which the figures are good, but not easily to be explained. It was, says tradition, the sleeping room of Henry VII. when he visited Sir Edmund Bedingfield here (perhaps in 1487, when he made a pilgrimage to Walsingham), and gave him sundry Yorkshire estates, forfeited by Lord Lovel. The tapestry and the bed in this apartment are heirlooms. The coverlet and curtains of the bed are of green velvet, worked in gold thread with all kinds of birds and beasts—the names under, as "a swalloe," "a leparde." They are the work of Queen Mary of Scotland and her "custodian," and at one time friend —the Countess of Shrewsbury, and bear the initials M.S. and the names "George and Elizabeth Shrewsburye." No doubt the embroidery was made at Sheffield during Mary's detention in the castle there; it is not known how it reached Oxburgh, which Mary never visited. The Countess was the well-known "Bess of Hardewicke," builder of Hardwicke and of Chatsworth. Queen Elizabeth was at Oxburgh in one of her progresses, and was lodged in the apartment immediately over the King's Room. In a turret projecting from the E. tower is a hiding-place in the wall, measuring about 5 ft. square, and entered from a trap-door concealed in the floor is a small arched closet. The door is formed of a wooden frame enclosing bricks, centred on an iron axle, contrived to open when pressed upon on one side. This chamber was probably a "priest's hiding-hole."

During the Commonwealth the Parliament seized on Oxburgh for Sir Henry Bedingfield's "treason against the Parliament and people of England." It was sold, but at the Restoration was repurchased by the surviving representatives of the Bedingfields, and has since continued in that ancient family.

Within the house, *which is on no account allowed to be shown to strangers*, there are some curious portraits, and some ancient armour. Among the portraits are Mary Queen of Scots, Henry VII. when young, and Wm. de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. Sir Thos. Gresham, by *Zucchero;* the Earl and Countess of Arundel, *Vandyck;* Secretary Cromwell, *Holbein;* Henry Earl of Surrey and Sir Anthony Denny; King Edward IV. on panel. In the grounds is a modern Gothic family chapel for the Roman Catholic services.

The *Church* (E. E. and Perp.) is a large and handsome edifice, surmounted by a tall spire, with a roof panelled and curiously carved. S. of the chancel is the Bedingfield Chapel, founded 1513. Between it and the body of the chancel are 2 curious canopied and very ornate monuments, entirely of terra-cotta or moulded brick, whitewashed, an early example of the Renaissance, but in a sad state of decay, from neglect. Here are several inscriptions to the Bedingfield family, and their badge, the fetter-lock, is visible. There is a brass eagle in the ch. and an inscription:—"Orate pro anima Thomæ Kipping, quondam Rectoris de Narburgh."]

Returning to the railway, and passing through a chalk country, with Swaffham Heath and Narborough Field l. and Narford Field rt., the train reaches

18¼ m. *Narborough* Stat., where is a very pretty village. (The "fields" are large and open level spaces, now cultivated, but not long ago covered with heath and brushwood.)

In the *Ch.* of *All Saints* are several *brasses* to the Spelmans—John Spelman, 1545, Justice of the Common Pleas, and founder of *Narborough Hall*, close by, in the reign of Henry VIII.: Henry Spelman, Recorder of Norwich, 1496; and John Spelman, 1581. Here is also a brass for John Eyer, 1561, Receiver-General to Queen Elizabeth in Norfolk.

2 m. S.W. of Narborough is *Cherry Morham*, with some remains of a Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1251 by Isabelle d'Albini. It was until recently better known as the headquarters of the West Norfolk foxhounds, under Mr. Villebois, of Morham House.

From Narborough the line reaches the station at

21¾ m. *East Winch.* The tower of the ch. is seen l. The fabric of the ch. has been beautifully restored under the direction of *Sir G. G. Scott.* East Winch was the cradle of the family of Howard, Dukes of Norfolk. Sir Wm. Howard, Judge temp. Edw. I., was seated here in a small house called "the Nunnery."

23¾ m. *Middleton* Stat.

l. is a lofty *Gate-tower*, the sole remains of a hunting castle belonging to the Lords Scales and the Widvilles. It appears to have led into a moated quadrangle. The situation is low and swampy. The tower has been added to; and Middleton is now the resident of Sir Lewis Whincop Jarvis.

The Ely and Wisbech Rlys. soon fall in l.; St. John's Ch. and the Red Mount Chapel are seen, also l.; and the train soon reaches

26¾ m. *Lynn* Stat., commonly called *King's Lynn;* the town of third importance in Norfolk; Norwich and Yarmouth alone exceeding it in extent and population. The Pop. of Lynn, 18,454 (*Inns:* Globe, very comfortable; Duke's Head; Crown).

Lynn, anciently called Lynn Episcopi, from the feudal allegiance which it owed to the Bishop of Norwich, became "Lynn Regis," King's Lynn, after the changes in the episcopal property and revenues in the days of Henry VIII.

Lynn stands near the mouth of the Great Ouse; which brings to the sea the drainage of great part of the fen country. The town is about 4 m. from the outfall of the river, and 10 m. from the open sea, called Lynn Deeps; the intervening space or "wash" being occupied by vast sand and mud banks, and formerly navigable only through intricate channels. But these evils have been corrected by the construction of a direct channel, 4 m. long, begun in 1850, partly dug and partly formed by throwing out groynes into the channel to scour the river-bed from the silt which deposits itself. A large tract of ground has thus been gained on the rt. bank of the Ouse, on the side of the town.

In spite of the difficulties of navigation, Lynn, from the great facilities which it afforded for inland communication, was from an early period a place of considerable trading importance. It was connected with the Hansetowns of the Baltic; and, until England became crossed by its network of railways, great part of the eastern counties was supplied with timber, coals, wine, and other

matters through the port of Lynn. But nearly all this commerce ceased with the introduction of railways, and notwithstanding the new channel and a *Dock*, constructed at a cost of 80,000*l.*, opened 1869, it seems improbable that Lynn will recover its former prosperity. (The area of the new dock is $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and vessels of from 1200 to 1500 tons can obtain access at any high tide. The excavation went through alluvial deposits to the Kimmeridge clay, and a great quantity of animal remains were found, including skulls of wild boar, wolf, elk, beaver, and marsh pig. The position of Lynn, between the "hardware" districts and Holland, and between Holland and the oil-cake-consuming districts of Norfolk and Suffolk, is what the inhabitants rely on for bringing back an active trade to Lynn.)

Of the ancient prosperity and importance of the place there are many traces. Remains of the town walls and a gate; two fine churches; portions of monastic and other buildings; a quaint Town Hall, and a custom-house "that might have been imported bodily from Flanders," all indicate the days when ships from Flanders, and from the Hansetowns of the Baltic, found their way to Lynn, and when the town frequently served as a resting-place to English sovereigns on their way to or from the North. Many charters and privileges were granted to Lynn. The earliest was given by King John, in 1216, just before he crossed the Wash, where he lost all his baggage, and nearly his life. *A *silver-gilt cup and sword*, said to have been his gift to the town, are still carefully preserved in the custody of the mayor for the time being. The cup itself, in elegance of shape, might have come from the hand of Cellini. The figures in enamel of men and women hunting and hawking are extremely curious. Judging, however, from the costume and workmanship, this cup cannot be older than the time of Edward III. —the period of the greatest prosperity and importance of Lynn. The sword also, although an inscription on one side of the hilt records that John took it from his side, and gave it to the town, is really no older than the 16th centy. Both articles seem to be substitutes for the original donations. The charters are preserved among the corporation records, and range from the 6th of John to the 11th of George II. Here also is the '*Red Book of Lynn*,' containing 150 leaves, with entries of wills, &c.; the earliest in date being 1309.

[*A walk through Lynn.* Take the omnibus from the station to the Tuesday Market Place. Walk up Black Goose-street to St. Nicholas' Chapel and back; by Queen-street to the Guildhall and St. Margaret's Ch.; observing, as you pass, many quaintly moulded doorways. Thence passing by Grey Friar's Steeple, traverse the Mall to the Red Mount Chapel. If you have time to spare, look at the South Gate.]

In the High-street are some good shops. The Tuesday Market Place is a large square, surrounded by the principal houses of the town, including three banks, the two principal hotels, and the Corn Exchange. The town is crossed by 4 creeks running up from the river, called here, as in the towns of Holland, *fleets* (in Hamburg, *Flethe*). The first objects of interest are the churches of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas.

**St. Margaret's*, the principal *Ch.*, is said to have been built by Herbert Losinga, the bishop (1091-1119) who removed the place of the East Anglian see from Thetford to Norwich. Portions of the W. front and N. tower may possibly be of his time. The nave was destroyed in

1741, when the spire was blown over on it. It was rebuilt in 1742. The chancel is Early Dec. with Perp. additions.

The nave is of 5 bays. The Early Dec. piers are formed by groups of 4 shafts with foliated capitals. There are small heads and grotesques at the intersections of the arches, and in the spandrels above small openings from which project heads and figures. The clerestory is Perp., as is the E. window, which deserves special attention. It is circular, with smaller circles below it. The modern glass in it is by *Ball* and *Hughes*. There is some fine stall work, temp. Edward III., with (on one of the subsellia) a head of the Black Prince and his device of the feathers.

In the S.W. tower, removed hither from being within the altar rails, are 2 of the largest and finest monumental **Brasses* known, measuring 10 ft. by 5. One of them commemorates a mayor of Lynn (1364), Robert Braunche, and his 2 wives; the figures of the 3 being represented upon it in the costume of the time, with rich canopies over their heads, souls above, and 8 weepers in male and female costume at the sides. Each lady has at her feet a little dog with a collar of bells. At the mayor's feet is an eagle attacking a "salvage man," who roars. Below the figures is a representation of a "Peacock Feast," elaborately engraved, and intended, it is supposed, to portray an entertainment given in this mayor's time to Edward III. The monarch is represented at table with his nobles; a band of minstrels is performing for their gratification, while on both sides females enter, bearing the peacock dressed and trussed; a knight is stretching forward on one side to receive the dish, in his haste straddling with one leg across the table. The king has before him a cup very like that called *King John's*. An inscription runs round, but is a good deal worn. The other large brass bears the engraved portraits of Adam de Walsoken, a rich merchant, and his wife, 1349, an interesting example of costume. The 12 Apostles and attendant Prophets are at the sides, and below is a rustic scene, apparently representing the "gathering in" of apples on a monastic farm. This brass is much worn, and was removed from the nave some years since. Both these brasses were no doubt executed in Flanders. The quadrangular shape of the plates, the diapered backgrounds, and the scrollwork enrichment, are characteristics of Flemish work. The engraving also differs from that of English brasses. "The principal lines are broader and more boldly drawn, though less deeply cut, and wrought with a flat, chisel-shaped tool, instead of the ordinary engraving burin."—*Haines'* 'Manual of Monumental Brasses,' p. 20.

In the *W. front*, the S.W. tower is (on the exterior) E. Eng. as high as the uppermost story, which is Dec. The buttresses are formed by groups of shafts, with niches above them. Within, this tower shows some fine Trans.-Norm. work. A circ. arch opens to the aisle of the nave; above is an arcade with a pointed central arch, and a round arch on either side. The N.W. tower has a Norm. base, but is Perp. above. In 1875 the nave and the aisles were restored (*Sir G. G. Scott*, archt.), as well as the chancel (*Ewan Christian, Esq.*, archt.). The floor was then lowered to its original level, the galleries removed, and the fine organ built by Snetzler, placed in the N. aisle of the chancel. Both the aisles are now opened to the chancel. In the N. aisle is a library containing some good works, chiefly theological.

A screen with the dates 1584 and 1622, and the words "Henricus

rogas," "Regna Jacobus," on either side of "Beati pacifici," which formerly separated the nave from the chancel, has been divided, and removed to the chancel aisles. A handsome, low, carved screen has been placed in its stead. The restoration of the central tower has been commenced through the liberality of Dr. Allen, of Shouldham Thorpe, and will be completed as soon as funds permit. The chancel is being restored by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Dr. Burney was organist of St. Margaret's for 9 years. Here he wrote his 'History of Music,' and here was born his daughter Fanny, authoress of 'Evelina.'

Close to St. Margaret's Ch. is the **Guildhall*, a Gothic building of the time of Elizabeth, quaint and picturesque; remarkable for its front of black flint and white stone, chequered in alternate squares, like a chess-board. Within is one lofty chamber resting on vaults used for the police-office and "lock-up." There are here, in the assembly room, portraits of William III. and Mary, Sir Robert Walpole, and some others. Sir Robert Walpole sat in Parliament for Lynn, as did his son Horace, who on his election in 1761 wrote thus to Montague:—"Think of me, the subject of a mob, who was scarce ever before in a mob, addressing them in the Town-hall" (the Guildhall) "riding at the head of two thousand people through such a town as Lynn, dining with above two hundred of them amid bumpers, huzzas, songs, and tobacco, and finishing with country dancing at a ball and sixpenny whisk. I have borne it all cheerfully; nay, have sat hours in *conversation*, the thing upon earth that I hate; have been to hear misses play upon the harpsichord, and to see an alderman's copies of Rubens and Carlo Marat. Yet, to do the folks justice, they are sensible, and reasonable, and civilised; their very language is polished since I lived among them."

St. Nicholas, the second ch. in Lynn, is a chapel dependent on St. Margaret's, erected (on the site of an earlier building, of which some portions were retained) at the beginning of the 14th centy. This ch. was restored in 1851-53. The interior is of 3 aisles, with a light and lofty Perp. arcade and clerestory above. The tracery of the aisle windows and of the clerestory is very rich and peculiar. The open roof (the same throughout, there is no chancel arch) is somewhat flatter than usual, but has a good effect. In the vestry is preserved a door, possibly part of a confessional (?), with the inscription, "Aperi michi portas justicie, confitebor Domino," and 2 figures, one kneeling, the other, wearing a pall and a crown (not a mitre), holds in one hand a golden key, and raises the other in benediction. There is also a curious tablet (date 1600) with inscriptions, figures of various poor, and persons relieving them. The verses run:—

"A good steward is liberal and giveth to the poore;
The wicked one as owner keepeth still his store;
Distrusting God's providence hath made his heart hard;
He doth not part from a penny in hope of rewarde."

There is an absurd sarcophagus for Sir Benjamin Keene, once mayor of Lynn, K.B., and ambassador to Spain (d. 1757); and near the W. end a slab in the pavement records Thomas Hollingworth (d. 1789), an eminent bookseller, "a man of strictest integrity in his dealings, and much esteemed by gentlemen of taste for the neatness and elegance of his binding." The rich W. door under a Perp. window should be noticed, as well as the S. porch, elaborately decorated and richly groined, with heads at the angles of the groining. In the

centre is the Pope (? it may possibly be intended to represent the First Person of the Holy Trinity). At the end of the S. aisle is a low E. Eng. tower (proving the existence here of an earlier ch.), which has been capped by an oaken spire, covered with lead, from a design by *Sir G. G. Scott.*

The *Grey Friars' Steeple* is the sole remaining fragment of the ch. of the Franciscan convent. It consists of a lantern tower 90 ft. high, supported on an open arch of red brick, and is of Perp. date. A narrow corkscrew stair runs up one side.

Nearly opposite this is the *Grammar School*, a modern building, occupying the place of that in which Eugene Aram taught as usher when driven from Knaresborough. He was dragged hence, 1759, to receive the merited punishment of a crime committed 14 years before—

> "Two stern-faced men set out from Lynne,
> Through the cold and heavy mist;
> And Eugene Aram walked between
> With gyves upon his wrist."
> *Hood's* 'Dream of E. Aram.'

Near the Railway Terminus, at the side of the workhouse (once the chapel of St. James's), begins the *Public Walk* or *Mall*, an avenue of trees running for some way parallel with the old *Town Walls*, parts of which remain. The arch at the end of the avenue is modern. The avenue itself, chiefly of elm, with the public grounds about it, affords as agreeable and shady walks as are to be found in any English town, and almost equals those of Oxford and Cambridge. The walk leads up to **The Chapel of the Red Mount*, a small stone building, 3 stories high, built in the form of a cross, but encased within an octagonal shell of corroded red brick. (The keeper of the chapel is in attendance during the greater part of the day.) The chapel on the upper floor, measuring only 17 ft. 7 in. by 14 ft., and 13 ft. high, is a very beautiful specimen of rich Perp. ornament, the roof and sides covered with tracery and panelling of the most florid character, now sadly mutilated; indeed the entire building was fast falling to complete decay, when it was rescued in 1823 solely by the taste and liberality of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood. All the ornamental details which remain deserve attention. This chapel seems to have been a station for pilgrims bound to Our Lady's Shrine at Walsingham (Rte. 28), and probably contained a figure of the Virgin, or some relic of consequence. The influx of a crowd of devotees to so small a building rendered it necessary to obtain a ready ingress and egress to prevent confusion. This was effected by means of a double staircase formed within the casing of brick. By one stair the pilgrims ascended, and, having kissed the relic or statue, were dismissed as quickly as possible down the other staircase through a different door. The square openings, filled with tracery, in the chapel walls permitted the crowd in the passage to witness the celebration of the mass, when there was not room for them in the chapel itself. The only use of the outer shell was to contain the staircase. The middle story seems to have been the cell of the priest who took charge of the chapel. A similar chapel, dedicated to St. Hubert, exists at Amboise, but this at Lynn is unique in England. Entries in the corporation records determine its date to be 1484-5. License was then granted to one Robert Curraunce to build a chapel on the mount called the "Ladye Hill." The same records show that the chapel was much frequented, and that offerings were numerous. The brethren of the guild of SS. Fabian and Sebastian, with their 4 min-

strels, were bound to repair to this chapel, Jan. 23, and at matins to sing "an anteme to our Ladye." During the great rebellion, in 1638, it was converted into a powder magazine, and in 1665, during the plague, into a pest-house. It is asserted that Edward IV. was lodged in this chapel in 1469, after the defeat, by Warwick, which drove him to Lynn to embark for the Continent.

Near the chapel are considerable remains of the *Town Wall*, which withstood for 19 days in 1643 the besieging forces of the Parliament, under the Earl of Manchester. On the surrender a sum of 3000*l.* was levied on the inhabitants. The *South Gate*, facing the Esk rivulet, is the only ancient entrance to the town now remaining; date circa 1437. The road to Ely and to Holbeach runs through this gate, crossing the *Eau Brink Cut* within a mile of it.

The *Museum*, containing some birds, &c., is open from 12 to 4.

In *Queen-street* remains the richly carved door of a college for priests, founded by Thomas Thorisby, mayor in 1502. The college itself has been converted into dwelling-houses.

In *King-street* is the custom-house, and a building marked by a high gable, the hall of St. George's Guild, founded temp. Henry IV. Some remains of the building will be found in an adjoining passage, called the "Shakespeare Yard." The large *Tuesday Market Place* is reached from King-street.

Near the station is the modern *Church* of *St. John;* Salvin, architect.

The first printed English and Latin dictionary was compiled at Lynn by a Dominican friar, Galfridus "Grammaticus." Other local worthies were: *Nicholas of Lynn*, a Carmelite or Franciscan (which is uncertain), who in 1330 sailed "to the most northern islands in the world"—the earliest Polar expedition on record. At the Pole itself he is said to have discovered "four indraughts of the ocean, from the four opposite quarters of the world." (Bale is apparently the sole authority for the adventures of Friar Nicholas.) And *Alan of Lynn*, a Carmelite, and a laborious compiler of indexes to sundry of the Fathers and later schoolmen.

(The fine *Churches of the Marshland*—Terrington, Tilney, and Walpole—may be visited in a day's excursion from Lynn. For them, see Rte. 30. *Castle Rising* is 2 m. from the Wootton Stat. on the rly. to Hunstanton; and a day may be spent there very agreeably. *Hunstanton* itself is ¾ hr. distant from Lynn by rly. For it and for Castle Rising, see Rte. 29.)

Houghton (Marquess of Cholmondeley, who inherits it from the Walpoles) is 13 m. from Lynn, and may be best visited thence. No rly. passes near it. The house, a stately, heavy edifice of stone, regarded as the most magnificent in Norfolk, was raised by Sir R. Walpole, between 1722 and 1738, from the designs of Colin Campbell, the compiler of 'Vitruvius Britannicus,' and improved under the direction of the minister's protegé, Ripley, satirised by Pope:—

"Heaven visits with a ta-te the wealthy fool,
And needs no rod but Ripley with a rule."
Moral Essays, Ep. iv.

The main building is a square, with Grecian colonnades in the centre of the fronts, the corners surmounted by domes. In the hall, a cube of 40 ft., a noble apartment, is a fine bronze cast of the Laocoon by *Girardon*, and some sculpture by *Rysbrach*. In the library is a whole-length of George I. (the only picture for which he sat in England), by *Kneller* and in the dining-parlour are fine carvings by *Gibbons*.

In the dressing-room attached to the "Velvet State-room," is some remarkable tapestry, executed at Mortlake, with whole-lengths of James I., Charles I., and their Queens, and portraits of their children in the margin. Some interesting portraits of the Walpole family will repay examination, and the substantial doors and architecture merit attention. The celebrated Houghton Gallery of paintings—one of the finest private collections in England—was sold to the loss and shame of the country, in 1779, by George, third Earl of Orford (d. 1791), nephew of Horace, to Catherine of Russia for 40,550*l.*, and is now at St. Petersburg. Sir Robert's entire collection is said by Horace Walpole to have cost his father 40,000*l.*, so that the Orford family, as Catherine only acquired a portion of the collection, were considerable gainers by the sale. "When he sold the collection of pictures at Houghton, he declared at St. James's that he was forced to it, to pay the fortunes of his uncles—which amounted but to 10,000*l.*; and he sold the pictures for 40,000*l.*, grievously to our discontent, and without any application from us for our money, which he now retains, trusting that we will not press him, lest he should disinherit us, were we to outlive him. But we are not so silly as to have any such expectations at our ages; nor, as he has sold the pictures, which we wished to have preserved in the family, do we care what he does with the estate. Would you believe—yes, for he is a madman—that he is refurnishing Houghton; ay, and with pictures too, and by Cipriani. That flimsy scene painter is to replace Guido, Claude Lorraine, Rubens, Vandyke, &c."—*Walpole to Mann*, Sept. 8, 1782. During Sir Robert's ministry, Houghton was visited yearly by a "congress" of the great officers of state and foreign ministers; he also entertained here Francis, Duke of Lorraine, afterwards Emperor of Germany. The meetings were famous for their convivial character. The park is extensive, but rather flat; it contains some fine old beeches. More than 1000 cedars were blown down here in February, 1860.

"I saw Houghton," writes Lady Hervey in 1765, "which is the most triste, melancholy, fine place I ever beheld. 'Tis a heavy, ugly, black building with an ugly black stone. The hall, saloon, and a gallery very fine; the rest not in the least so." Sir Robert was especially fond of Houghton, which had been the property of the Walpole family from the reign of Hen. I. "My flatterers here," he writes in 1743, "are all mutes. The oaks, the beeches, the chestnuts, seem to contend which shall best please the Lord of the Manor. They cannot deceive. They will not lie." His garden was laid out in the stiff, formal style of *Eyre*, an imitator of Bridgman, and contained 23 acres—then reckoned a considerable portion. "There is an old walk in the park at Houghton called 'Sir Jeffery's Walk,' where the old gentleman used to teach my father (Sir Robert) his book. These very old trees encouraged my father to plant at Houghton. When people used to try to persuade him nothing would grow there, he said, 'Why will not other trees grow as well as those in Sir Jeffery's Walk?'—other trees have grown there to some purpose."—*Horace Walpole to Cole*, June 5, 1775.

The *Ch.* was rebuilt by Sir Robert Walpole. In it is a monument of an ecclesiastic of the time of Edward I. with a carved effigy. Sir R. Walpole was born at Houghton in 1676. He and Horace Walpole are buried in the church, which contains a statue of Sir R. Walpole.

ROUTE 28.

EAST DEREHAM TO WELLS, BY FAKENHAM AND WALSINGHAM.

Branch Rly. It ascends the valley, first of a tributary of the Wensum, and then of the Wensum itself, as high as Fakenham.

There is nothing which calls for special notice between Dereham and 4½ m. *North Elmham* Stat. N. Elmham is a village of 1090 inhab., on the l. bank of the Wensum. About the year 671, the diocese of East Anglia, which up to that time had embraced the whole of Norfolk and Suffolk, was divided by Archbp. Theodore. Dunwich, the place of the original see, founded by Bp. Felix in 630, continued to be the seat of the Suffolk bishopric (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16), and the place of the new see was fixed at Elmham. Both sees were duly filled until the year 870, when the great Danish invasion of East Anglia occurred; from this time until about 956 there was no bishop at either place.

The see of Dunwich was never filled again. That of Elmham was occupied in regular succession, from 956 to about 1075, when Herfast, the first Norman bp., in obedience to a decree of the Council of London, ordering bishops' sees to be transferred from small towns (villulæ) to more important ones, removed it to Thetford (see Rte. 32): whence in 1094 it was transferred by Herbert Losinga to Norwich. Elmham has usually been identified with *North* Elmham in Norfolk; but Mr. Harrod ('Suff. Arch.,' vol. iv.) has given some reasons for hesitation, and is himself inclined to fix the place of the "bishop-stool" at *South* Elmham, in Suffolk. For a further notice, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 20. It must certainly be remembered that Archbp. Theodore's object in forming the double see was to provide for the efficient pastoral care of the two divisions of East Anglia; and this would be more effectually done by fixing the see at N. than at S. Elmham.

Elmham seems to have been a place of some importance before the episcopal see was fixed there (if it ever were), or at any rate before the bishops built their palace here. The mound on which stood the bishop's palace and the fosse round it may be seen, with fragments of walls, no doubt of very early character, N. of the village. The 'palace,' or manor house, was built in the corner of a Roman camp. *Old Park*, which belonged to it, is still preserved as a deer park by Lord Leicester. The *Church*, surmounted by a tall spire, is handsome, and has portions of painted glass. There are also monuments to Richard Warner, who built the Hall, 1757, and R. Milles

l. to the W. is *Elmham Hall* (Lord Sondes) and park.

[At Mileham (5 m. W. of Elmham, 7 m. N.W. of E. Dereham), *Sir Edward Coke*, afterwards the famous Lord Chief Justice, was born, 1552, in the Hall, long since pulled down.

In the **Ch.* of *Tittleshall*, 2 m. N.W. of Mileham, Chief Justice Coke is buried (he died Sept. 3, 1634, aged 86, at Stoke Pogis, in Buckinghamshire), under a monument which bears his effigy, and which cost 400*l.* It has a long Latin inscription. His father, Robert Coke, belonged to a family then ancient in Norfolk; and from the Chief Justice are descended the Cokes of Holkham, Earls of

Leicester, some of whom are interred here, including "Coke of Norfolk," Lord Leicester, and his 1st wife, to whom there is a superb monument by *Nollekens*. The Hall, now a farm-house, was built by Sir Edward Coke, and he seems to have retired to this place after his disgrace in 1616, when Bacon wrote to him an "admonitory" letter. ". . . Your too much love of the world is too much seen when, having the living of 10,000*l*., you relieve few or none. The hand that hath taken so much, can it give so little? . . . We desire you to amend this, and let your poor tenants in Norfolk find some comfort, where nothing of your estate is spent towards their relief, but all brought up hither to the impoverishing your country." Sir Edward was confessedly the greatest master of English law that had hitherto appeared, but he was proud and overbearing to the last degree, and the brutal fury of his language when as Attorney-General he conducted the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh made him odious to the nation. Yet he knew so well how to make the best of a disgrace that James I. used to compare him to a cat, which always falls upon its feet. Coke's 'Reports' and his 'Institutes' (the first part of which contains the famous 'Coke upon Littleton') have kept alive his great legal reputation, which, as well as the part played by him in the history of his time, gives its especial interest to the tomb and stately monument at Tittleshall.]

5½ m. *County School* Stat. This is close to the Norfolk County School, and takes its name from the latter.

7 m. *Ryburgh* Stat. The *Ch.* of *St. Andrew*, Great Ryburgh, Perp., with nave choir, and S. and N. transepts, all of equal length, has a western tower, which is not impossibly Saxon. The entire church has been well and judiciously restored.

[rt. 4 m. N. of Ryburgh Stat. is *Little Snoring*. (Kemble refers the name to a settlement of the Snoringas. It does not occur elsewhere in England, but there is a Snoreham in Essex.) The *Ch.* (*St. Andrew*) has a detached round tower, a Transition-Norm. chancel, and in the nave a Dec. W. window, two small Norm. windows, and two Norm. doorways. In the S. wall is some long-and-short work. The S. door of the nave displays a curious mixture of the Norm. and E. Eng. styles, having a pointed arch with zigzag mouldings, above a round-headed and within a stilted horseshoe arch. The font is late Norm., richly carved. At *Great Snoring*, 2¼ m., the *Parsonage House*, built by the Shelt ns, in the reign of Henry VIII., is a good specimen of ancient domestic architecture in moulded brick. It has some fine bands of ornamental work of rather an Italian caste, and some good panelled turrets. The door is curious and original. The *Ch.* has a good E. Perp. tower, and a nave, containing portions of E. Eng., Dec., and Perp. date. The chancel has a good but mutilated Dec. E. window.]

9½ m., *Fakenham* Stat. (Pop. of par. 2481), on the Wensum, and chiefly known for its corn-market. (*Inns:* Crown; Red Lion.) The court of the sheriff for the whole county (shire-reeve) was formerly held on a hill in this neighbourhood. The *Church* is a large edifice, with a lofty tower, nave, aisles, chancel, and S. porch. The tower dates from the reign of Henry VI., and has a crowned Initial, with the royal arms, and those of Archbishop Chichele, a benefactor, over the fine Perp. W. door; within is a rich and elegant screen in carved wood. The chancel is late Dec., with a fine E. window, 3 sedilia, and a piscina. Upon the octagonal font are the symbols of the Evangelists. In the chancel is

a *brass* for Henry Keys, rector, 1428. A new Gothic altar-screen was set up 1844. In this ch. a light was formerly kept burning in honour of Henry VI.

To Fakenham, William the Lion, King of Scotland, brought Gilbert, Lord of Galloway, to make his submission to Henry II. (*Ben Abbas*).

In *Toftrees Ch.*, about 2 m. S.W. of Fakenham, is a very remarkable Norm. font sculptured on the four sides.

In *Sculthorpe Ch.*, about 2 m. N.W. of Fakenham, is also a fine Norm. font, enriched on all four sides with sculpture representing the Adoration of the Three Kings, with other carvings.

[(*a*) About 6 m. W. of Fakenham is *Houghton*, built by Sir Robert Walpole (see Rte. 27).

(*b*) 10 m. N. of Fakenham Stat. is **Holkham* (Rte. 25).

(*c*) 3 m. N. of Fakenham, in the valley of the Stiffkey, is **East Barsham Manor House* (sometimes called Wolterton Manor House in East Barsham), now a ruin. It is supposed to have been begun by Sir Hen. Fermor, in the reign of Henry VII., and completed in that of Henry VIII., and is one of the richest examples of ornamental brickwork now extant. Upon the N. and only remaining side of the great court are an elegant entrance porch, retaining above the arch the arms of Henry VII., and a stack of very handsome chimneys, with roses, fleurs-de-lys, &c., in moulded brick; which is used in the ornamental parts of the fabric. The outer gatehouse has a fine crocketed archway with niches, and the arms and ensigns of Henry VIII., all in brick.

The remains are occupied as a farmhouse. Much stained armorial glass of the Fermors and Calthorpes was removed from hence to East Dereham by Sir John Fenn. The place descended to the Le Stranges, who deserted it for Hunstanton. (For plans and drawings see Pugin's 'Examples,' vol. i., and Britton's 'Archit. Antiquities,' vol. ii.)

(*d*) 3 m. E. from East Barsham, is *Thorpland Hall*, also built by the Fermors in the reign of Henry VII. It is small, but has some good gables and chimney-shafts. The walls are of flint, the dressings of ashlar and moulded brick.]

At Fakenham the rly. leaves the valley of the Wensum, but soon enters that of the Stiffkey (pronounced *Stewkey*) river, and reaches

14½ m. *New* or *Little Walsingham* Stat. (Old Walsingham is on the opposite side of the stream; and Kemble finds in the name a "ham" or settlement of the Walsingas, a race very famous in Anglian tradition, since it numbered Sigmund and Beowulf among its heroes.) *New* Walsingham was so named from the foundation here, soon after the Conquest, of the Augustinian priory. It is an old-fashioned market-town (*Inn:* Black Lion; Pop. of parish, 1016), standing pleasantly in a well-wooded and fertile valley, 7 m. from the sea. "In propinquo est Oceanus ventorum pater," writes Erasmus; but there is little sign at Walsingham of any mischief from such propinquity. The narrow streets, with their many gables and red roofs, are perhaps not greatly changed since the 15th centy., when they were thronged by pilgrims from all parts of the world, anxious to pay their vows at the shrine of *Our Lady of Walsingham*—as celebrated for miraculous influences as that of St. Thomas at Canterbury. The places of interest here at present are—the remains of the *Priory*, attached to which was this famous shrine; and the *parish Church*.

Early in the 12th centy., Richoldie, mother of Geoffry de Favraches, built here a small chapel, dedicated to the Virgin. Her son Geoffry, on the day on which he departed on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, granted "to God, to St. Mary, and to Edwy his clerk," this chapel, with the ch. of All Saints, and much land, in order that Edwy might found a priory. Robert de Brucurt, and Roger Earl of Clare, gave additional lands. These gifts were made between 1146 and 1174; and between those years the priory of Augustinian canons was founded. It became an enormously wealthy and very important house, deriving its chief consequence from the original chapel constructed by Richoldie. "Almost from the foundation of the priory up to the Dissolution, there was one unceasing movement of pilgrims to and from Walsingham. The Virgin's milk and other attractions were from time to time added; but the image of the Virgin in the small chapel, 'in all respects like to the *Santa Casa* at Nazareth, where the Virgin was saluted by the Angel Gabriel,' was the original, and continued to the Dissolution the primary object of the pilgrim's visit."—*H. Harrod.* A path, still traceable in places from Newmarket to Brandon and Fakenham, is known as "Walsingham Green Way," or the "Palmer's Way," and resembles that "Pilgrims' Road" which passed along the hills of Surrey and of Kent toward the shrine of St. Thomas. (The milky way in the heavens was thought to point toward the shrine, and was called in Norfolk the "Walsingham Way." So in the East it is called the "Hadji's Road," as pointing to Mecca; and in Spain, "St. James's Way.") Henry III.; Edward I. and II.; David Bruce, King of Scotland; Queen Catherine, in thanksgiving after Flodden Field; came to Walsingham in pilgrimage. Henry VII. "made his prayers and vows for help and deliverance" before the shrine, during the troubles of his reign; and after the battle in which Lambert Simnel was made prisoner, he sent his banner to be offered to Our Lady of Walsingham—giving her also a silver gilt image of himself, kneeling. Henry VIII. walked hither barefoot from Barsham, and hung a chain of gold round the Virgin's neck—a piece of humility for which he very soon amply indemnified himself. Erasmus visited the shrine in 1511, and has left us an amusing and edifying record of the visit in his dialogue, 'Peregrinatio Religionis ergo' (see J. Gough Nichols's excellent translation and instructive comments, 1849). The priory was dissolved among the greater monasteries; and the famous image was carried to Smithfield and there burnt. Latimer wrote to Cromwell proposing that it should be burnt with other miraculous images. "Our gret Sibyll" (the image at Islington) "with her old syster of Walsyngham, hyr younge syster of Ipswych, with ther other too systurs of Dongcaster and Penryesse wold make a jooly mustere in Smythfeld. They wold nat be all day in burnynge."

The remains of the priory, the property of Henry Lee Warner, Esq., whose modern house occupies part of the site, are shown only on Wednesdays. The ancient close is entered by a gateway of Early Perp. character, opening to the principal street. In the upper part of the gateway a small head (a porter's?) is projected through a quatrefoil opening. The scene, on passing through this gateway, recall the verses of the lamenting pilgrim:—

> "Bitter, bitter, oh to behould
> The grasse to growe,
> Where the walls of Walsingham
> So stately did shew."

The site of the priory is level, and has now much fine wood about it. The *Ch.*, which was of considerable

length, had on its S. side a cloister; W. of which was (so Mr. Harrod conjectures) the guest hall, S. the refectory, and E. the dormitory. Remains of the dormitory are included within the present house. The *Refectory* is early Dec.; and its beautiful W. window has been carefully restored by Mr. Lee Warner. There are remains of the staircase to the reading pulpit, and of the buttery hatch in the S. wall. The W. end of the ch., late E. Eng., was disclosed during some excavations made in 1853. The E. end displays a fine fragment of late Dec. (curvilinear) character, with niches at the sides, a large window, from which the tracery has disappeared, and a small circ. window above.

The famous shrine was not in this ch.; but in a chapel at some little distance S.E. It is somewhat remarkable that the exact site has not been ascertained with certainty—a proof perhaps that the chapel was destroyed with much zeal after the Dissolution. When Erasmus visited it, it would seem that the ancient wooded chapel, originally that of Richoldie, was being enclosed within a stone building, not then finished. Richoldie, according to a legend which sprang up at Walsingham at an early period, intended to have built her chapel close to what are now known as the "Wishing Wells" (see *post*); but during the night the Virgin herself, with a company of angels, raised it on the site which it afterwards occupied, 200 yards or more from the wells. (The legend belongs to the same class as those which assigned the consecration of the first chapel at Glastonbury to Our Lord Himself, and of the Abbey Ch. at Westminster to St. Peter. The supposed resemblance of this chapel to the Santa Casa must have been altogether an afterthought; since the famous house at Loretto was not heard of until 1291, and Richoldie's chapel was in existence long before.) A narrow door on either side admitted and dismissed the pilgrims. Erasmus has described the blaze of jewels, of gold, and of silver. The image of the Virgin was in no special manner distinguished, except by its miraculous power. At the feet was a toadstone, indicating her victory over all evil, and uncleanness. "Væ nobis," exclaims the friend of Erasmus, in the 'Colloquy,' "qui tantum bufonem geramus in pectore." The treasures of the shrine were so great that Roger Ascham, visiting Cologne in 1550, remarks "the three Kings be not so rich, I believe, as was the Lady of Walsingham." Erasmus himself left here, on his first visit, a pious invocation to the Virgin in Greek Iambics, which he translated, when he revisited Walsingham, at the request of the sub-prior. No one could read it; and the canons all thought it was Hebrew. "Isti quidquid non intelligunt, Hebraicum vocant." (Pereg. Rel. ergo.) The relic of the Virgin's milk was preserved on the high altar in the great church.

Some distance E. of the ch. are the *Wishing Wells*, as they are now called—one square, two circular, with stone margins; full to the brim. They sprang from the ground, said the legend, at the command of the Virgin; and the water was of great service in disorders of the head or stomach. (They now are supposed to assist toward obtaining a single wish of the drinker.) Over them was a shed, said to have been brought there mysteriously in time of winter, when the ground was covered with snow; another "reminiscence" of Loretto. Erasmus pointed to certain recent changes, which seemed to indicate that the shed had at least been so often repaired that little of its original remained; but an old bear's skin fastened to a beam was, he was told, sufficient proof that his reverence would not be wrongly bestowed. E. of the wells was a

small chapel full of relics; among them a finger-joint of St. Peter, "large enough for a giant."

In a line due N. of the E. end of the ch. was a portal admitting to the precincts, called the "Gateway of the Knight," from a story that a knight on horseback, pursued by his enemies, was on the point of being taken at the door, far too narrow for his passage, when he called on the Virgin for protection, and suddenly found himself safe within, horse and all. A brass figure of a mounted knight was fastened to the portal; which, as Mr. Harrod has pointed out, was *not* the main W. gateway. A street in the town on this side is still known as "Knight-street."

The town of Walsingham was full of "hostels" for pilgrims; but none of them can now be identified. In the "Common Place," a row of ancient timbered houses deserves notice; and here also is a remarkable structure of Perp. character, over a well.

The *parish Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is throughout Perp., the chancel being perhaps later than the nave. The nave is lofty; and the piers should be noticed for the manner in which the shafts are carried up *into* the capitals. From the chancel a chapel opens on either side, with one broad and one narrow arch—a striking arrangement. The E. window retains some portions of stained glass. There are deep, triple sedilia. Some fragments of the old screen remain across the aisles. The font has been very fine, raised on 3 steps, with the 7 Sacraments on the basin, and small figures below. The whole has been effectually "dowsinged." In the N. transept, besides some ancient coffin-lids, is the elaborate tomb, with effigies (which seem to be portraits), of Sir Henry Sidney and his wife. In the chancel are 2 tablets by Sir R. Westmacott for members of the Lee Warner family; and a curious memorial on the N. wall, representing the front of a bed, with curtains drawn, and above it, "Dormitorium Edwardi de Fotherbye." Remark also the rebus of Robert Anguish, a snake pierced with an arrow.

At the S. end of the town are the remains of a *Franciscan convent*, founded, circ. 21 Edw. III., by Eliz. de Burgh, Countess of Clare, to the great trouble and jealousy of the Augustinians. A petition from the prior and canons of Walsingham to Eliz. Lady of Clare, imploring her to abandon her project of allowing the Franciscans to settle in their neighbourhood (from Cotton MSS. Nero E. vii.), was first printed by the Rev. J. Lee Warner, in the 'Journal of the Arch. Inst.,' 1869. It dates circ. 1345; and in it it is stated that the gates of the priory were always closed at night, on account of robbers, their frequent threats, as well as secret and open attacks on the jewels of the shrines. Hence the multitude of inns and hostels in Walsingham, for pilgrims who arrived late, after the gates were shut. The ruins of the Franciscans' convent are Perp., and extensive; but they have little architectural interest. The greater part is now a garden, shaded by apple-trees. Cabbages grow in the cloisters, and cows look meditatively out of the refectory windows. The ch. has entirely disappeared.

2 m. S. of Walsingham, the *Chapel* of *Houghton-le-Dale* deserves attention. It is a small Dec. building, with a fine window, and a richly groined roof, lately restored. It seems to have been erected as a shriving-place for pilgrims on their way to the sacred shrine of Walsingham.

At *Old* or *Great* Walsingham, ¼ m. E. of Little Walsingham, "are the remains of a fine Dec. church, the chancel destroyed." The tower is

Dec., with a good W. window. The nave, late Dec., and the aisles have good doors and windows with flowing tracery. There are some good examples of carved seats and desks, of Dec. and Perp. date.—*A. I. N.*

There is nothing which calls for special remark on the line between Walsingham and

19 m. *Wells* Stat. (For Wells and Holkham, see Rte. 25.)

ROUTE 29.

KING'S LYNN TO WELLS, BY HUNSTANTON. (CASTLE RISING, SANDRINGHAM.)

(*Branch Railway, Lynn and Hunstanton; W. Norfolk Junction.*)

Leaving Lynn, the rly. reaches at 3 m. *North Wootton* Stat. Adjoining is a small and good ch., of E. Eng. character, built in 1854, at the cost of the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of Castle Rising.

[A walk of 1½ m. (no carriage is to be procured at Wootton) will bring the visitor to *Castle Rising*, a very interesting place to the archæologist, and very picturesque. If Castle Acre boasts of the most extensive monastic ruins in the county,† Castle Rising shows what is certainly the finest example in Norfolk of a mediæval stronghold.

The great Norm. tower stands in the centre of a ballium, or enclosure shut in by high mounds, the remains of fortifications older than the castle (the central perhaps British, the two square additions Roman; compare Castle Acre, Rte. 27). Without the central enclosing mound is a deep fosse, covered with brushwood, from which rise some magnificent and most picturesque ash-trees. A stone bridge crosses this fosse, and gives admission through a mouldering and shapeless gateway to the inner bailey. The gateway is Norm. The bridge has a Perp. arch, with more ancient piers. The Norm. castle here was erected before 1176 by William d'Albini, first Earl of Arundel of that family. On the death of Hugh d'Albini in 1243, without issue, it passed to Roger de Montalt, in right of his wife, a sister of Hugh d'Albini. It subsequently passed (by sale) to the Crown, and was held by Queen Isabella, by the Black Prince, and by Richard II., who exchanged it with John le Vaillant, Duke of Brittany, for the Castle of Brest. The duke paid several visits here; but the exchange was annulled in 1397. Henry VIII. exchanged it for estates in Suffolk, with Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk: and it has since remained in the hands of different branches of the Howard family. Its late proprietor, the Hon. Colonel Howard, took active steps to preserve it.

The keep is a massive square Norman tower, with the usual low projection on one side to cover the entrance and staircase. This part is richly adorned with intersecting arches and zigzag mouldings. Within, a thick cross wall divides the main floor into 2 apartments. The chambers on the ground-floor are vaulted, perhaps as kitchens and store-rooms; above was the great hall, with a long narrow gallery in the thickness of its N. wall, having 5 arches on the l. opening to what was once the hall, and on the rt. a range of windows lighting the hall. There is a small circular chamber at the S.W. angle of this gallery, and two

† Both places have been carefully examined and described by Mr. Harrod ('Castles and Convents of Norfolk;' Norwich, 1857).

small chambers opening from it on the W. side of the keep. A room of some size opened from the hall at the S.W. corner; and from this a small apartment was entered, the walls of which are enriched with a Norm. arcade. On the E. side a large bold Norm. arch opens to a vaulted recess. This has been called the chapel, and a similar chamber at Norwich is known as the oratory; but it seems doubtful whether it was not intended to serve, in both cases, as the private apartment of the lord of the castle. It should be remarked that the whole arrangement of this keep resembles that of Norwich, nearly of the same date.

Remark a narrow stair thrown across the great staircase to an opening immediately above a Norm. buttress in the exterior wall. A square hole opens immediately over the centre of the great stair. The use of this smaller staircase is uncertain, since the foot of it is at a considerable distance from the ground; but it was probably connected with the defences of the keep, and may have been reached from the ground by ladders (compare the defences of a castle keep in *M. Viollet le Duc's* 'Military Architecture').

The vestibule leading to the hall at the top of the stairs serves now as a sitting-room, and a chimney occupies the opening of the hall doorway. Here are preserved a very fine carved chest, temp. Charles II.; and many (but not very remarkable) relics found in the castle—among them two chains with large wooden clogs. Into the wall of the vestibule are inserted many ancient tiles, bearing various devices. Queen Isabella, "the she-wolf of France," long possessed this castle, and resided here at intervals after the death of Edward II. in 1330, to her own death at Hertford Castle, in 1350. She is usually (but inaccurately) said to have died at Castle Rising, and to have been confined here as a prisoner after the execution of her paramour, Mortimer. Froissart asserts that she was confined "to a goodly castle;" but there is evidence that this could not have been for any lengthened period (see *Harrod's* 'Castles and Convents of Norfolk'). From the castle mounds, and from the top of the keep, there is a very fine view, giving an excellent idea of all this part of Norfolk. It extends toward the sea in one direction, and in another over plantations and sandy heaths towards Sandringham. The country is not flat, though it nowhere rises into important heights. Castle Rising stands on a ridge or rising ground which extends northward along this coast, and between which and the sea is a marshy level. Along this ridge, throughout its extent, was a line of very ancient settlements, marked by the various parish churches and villages, as Dersingham and Snettisham, all of which are ancient. The Church of Babingley, near Castle Rising, is said to have been founded by S. Felix, the first bishop of E. Anglia (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16). Within the earthen ramparts of the castle itself the ruins of a chapel, with narrow eastern apse, supposed (but very questionably) to be of Saxon date, have been disinterred.

From the castle mounds, the *Hall* (Duke of Fife) is seen close below, and the *Church*, nestling among very fine ash-trees and sycamores. The ch. is, says Rickman, "a very fine example of rich late Norm. work, ornamented with twisted shafts, and a kind of lozenge, forming a connecting link between the zigzag and the tooth ornament of the next style." Its probable date is between 1115 and 1150. It consists of nave tower at intersection of nave and chancel (the latter very short), and short transept, with (in the S. arm), an eastern chapel (or altar recess). The ch. was restored by Salvin, who

replaced a parapet on the tower with the existing high-pitched and picturesque roof, for which authority is not wanting in England (as at Sompting, in Sussex), and it abounds on the Rhine. The mouldings of the W. door should be noticed. Above is a much enriched round-headed window, and interlacing arches at the sides, the alternate capitals of which display human heads of unusual and ferocious expression. Above again is a round-headed window, and plain arches. The tower arches vary, the use of both round and pointed showing their Transitional character. The arrangement of the small altar in the E. wall of the S. transept deserves notice. There is a remarkable piscina. The short and very dark chancel retains its Norm. walls but had E. Eng. windows inserted. On the S. side of the nave are 6 round-headed windows, high in the wall. The font is square, with heads at the angles, and interlacing work round the stem. In the ch. is a tablet, raised by his tenantry, for Colonel Fulke Greville-Howard, born 1783; who took the name of Howard when, in 1807, he married "Mary, daughter and sole heiress of Richard and the Hon. Frances Howard, of Castle Rising in Norfolk, Levens in Westmoreland, Ashstead in Surrey, and Elford in Staffordshire."

W. of the ch. extends the village green, with a cross on steps (a restoration) in its centre. The scene is singularly pleasant and tranquil; and the artist will find many subjects for his pencil in and about Castle Rising, where the trees are unusually fine. Adjoining the churchyard is an *Almshouse* for women, founded temp. James I. by Henry Howard, the learned and eccentric Earl of Northampton. The inmates wear red cloaks with the Howard badge, and the high peaked hats of James I.'s time, a costume which probably survives in no other part of England.

The marshes extending seaward were, according to the local rhyme, once covered by the sea itself, now 2 m. off—

> "Rising was a sea-port town
> When Lynn was but a marsh;
> Now Lynn it is a sea-port,
> And Rising fares the worse."

Until the Reform Act Castle Rising returned 2 members to Parliament, though only 4 or 5 names appeared on the poll lists, and the only legal voter was the rector. It was wholly disfranchised.

About a mile from Castle Rising is the old Church of *Babingly*, said to have been founded by St. Felix, a picturesquely situated Norm. edifice. In the chancel, which is in ruins, is a Norm. sedile. The ch. is well worth a visit.

(The tourist may walk or drive from Castle Rising to Sandringham, 3 m., and proceed thence to the Wolferton Stat. (the Royal Stat. there was opened 1874), 2½ m. from Sandringham. The drive from Castle Rising is not unpleasant, through plantations and over open heaths.)]

The next stat. on the rly. is

6 m. *Wolferton.* The *Church* is passed close to the line, shortly before entering the stat. It is Perp., with some E. Eng. portions, and some remains of good woodwork.

Wolferton is the stat. for *Sandringham*, 2½ m. distant. There are very extensive views from the high land between Wolferton and Sandringham, toward Castle Rising (S.) and Snettisham (N.) (in which direction Cane or Kent Point, a tree-covered ridge projecting over the marshes, is a good landmark), as well as seaward. The tower of Boston Ch., in Lincolnshire, is visible in clear weather. The country passed is sandy and heathy, with much fern and young plantation. In parts it is very wild and pleasing. A few red deer and blackcock have been introduced, and are

said to flourish. All the district, including the small parishes of Sandringham, Babingley, Wolferton, Appleton, W. Newton, and much of Dersingham, the whole amounting to about 7000 acres, is the property of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. The greater part of the estate passed from the Henleys to J. Motteux, Esq., who left it by will to the Hon. C. Spencer Cooper. By him it was sold in 1861 to the Prince for 220,000*l*. Some additions have since been made to it. Besides the wild land there is much rich meadow and pasture, much wood, and salt marshes frequented in winter by many rare wild fowl. The sport is consequently varied and very good. Partridges and pheasants abound, and woodcock and snipe are plentiful.

The park, of which the wall borders the road rt., consists of about 300 acres, contains some old trees, and is well stocked with deer. *Sandringham Ch.*, rt., is Perp., and was restored in 1835 by Lady Harriette Cowper (*S. S. Teulon*, architect). With the exception of some stained glass and the font cover, the fittings and decorations of the ch. are entirely modern. Not far from the ch. is a house occupied by Lieut.-General Knollys, the Prince's treasurer.

Admission to the park and to the grounds of Sandringham is only given when the house is unoccupied. (For leave apply to the Prince's agent.) New gardens of considerable extent have been well laid out, and are admirably kept; various buildings, and offices have been erected; and the house itself, which, although comfortable, is of no great size or importance, has been completely rebuilt (*Humbert*, architect). The chief ornaments of the place are the well-known *Norwich Gates*, which stand at the principal entrance, and are well backed and contrasted by some fine and large lime-trees. These gates, of very great beauty, are the work of Messrs. Barnard, of Norwich. They were conspicuous in the Exhibition of 1862, and were given to the Prince by the county of Norfolk in 1864.

The lime-tree avenue to which the gates open forms part of the garden. Beyond the W. garden, and stretching southward, is the Park, surrounded by a wall. Within the park are some very pleasant-looking houses, including the parsonage, and the residence of the Comptroller of the Household, &c. A lake has recently been made near the centre of the park, with an island in the centre. The latter, as well as the banks, are covered with foliage. In the garden are kennels for rare dogs collected from various countries. Many of the oaks in the park are very ancient.

Sandringham Ch. (restd. 1855) is approached through the garden by an avenue of old trees. It is late Perp., and stands on rising ground. It has been much beautified since the Prince purchased the estate. The reredos is richly adorned with Italian glass mosaic in gold and colours; and Munich glass, amber and brown, fills the nave windows. There are four small memorial windows in the chancel above the seats occupied by their Royal Highnesses. A life-size marble profile of a head is in memory of Princess Alice of Hesse. The brass lectern bears the following inscription, recalling the Prince of Wales's nearly fatal illness—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD.
A THANK-OFFERING FOR HIS MERCY.
DEC. 4, 1871.
ALEXANDRA.

"When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and He heard me."

In the summer time numbers of visitors to Hunstanton and the neighbourhood visit Sandringham Church.

Returning to the rly., we reach

8 m. *Dersingham* Stat. The village is seen l. Here is a large and fine *Ch.* (St. Nicholas), in a state of complete disrepair. No antiquary can complain that his landmarks have been removed at Dersingham—at least in recent times. The nave arcade is early Perp., with heads at the intersections; the piers octagonal, and fluted, with a trefoil at the head of each fluting. There is a Perp. clerestory. The tower arch is Perp. The font is Perp., but is disused, and has a white basin turned upside down on its cover. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a tomb, with a covering slab of black marble, having two figures incised in outline at the top, and below an inscription for John Pell, "Quondam Maior Linnæ Regis," and his wife, died 1607. At the sides are kneeling figures of 6 sons and 3 daughters. The chancel is large and long, with an E. window of flowing Dec. character. The tower is Perp., with no W. door.

(The tourist may visit Dersingham Ch., and walk thence (3½ m.) by Ingoldisthorpe to Snettisham. The round, however, is hardly worth making unless there is plenty of time at disposal. *Ingoldisthorpe Ch.* (St. Michael) is Dec. and Perp., and has been well restored. *Mount Amelia* (Captain J. Davy, R.N.) is passed before reaching the ch. It stands pleasantly on high ground, looking over a wooded country to the sea. The house is seen rt. in passing from Dersingham Stat. to

9¾ m. *Snettisham* Stat. Here the *Ch.* should be seen. It stands above the village, and 1½ m. from the stat. The spire is well known as a seamark. The ch. itself is throughout late Dec., and has been well and thoroughly restored under the direction of *Mr. Butterfield* and the late *Mr. L'Estrange.* The tower was central; but the chancel and N. transept are ruined, only fragments of wall remaining in each. The tower has side windows and pinnacles; and from it rises the spire, with a double tier of louvre openings. The composition is fine; and the arrangement of the tower windows should be specially noted. The *W. front* of the ch., an imitation on a small scale of the well-known W. front or porch of Peterborough Cathedral, is remarkable. The porch itself is very plain; but above it is a superb Dec. window, with elaborate tracery. The piers and arches of the nave are lofty and fine. The clerestory above them is remarkable, with windows alternately round-headed and circular, but all late Dec. The present E. window is, of course, later. The stained glass in the W. window is by *Warrington.* At the E. end of the N. aisle is an altar-tomb and effigy for Sir Wymond Carey, 1612; and a *brass* for John Cremer and family, 1610.

The position of the ch., rising from among trees, is striking; and there is much pleasing scenery in this neighbourhood. Snettisham has long been the property of the L'Estranges of Hunstanton.

At 12¾ m. *Heacham* Stat. (the *Ch.* is Dec. and Perp.; there is a good Dec. E. window) is the junction with the W. Norfolk Branch, running to Wells. A short branch brings us to

15 m. *Hunstanton* Stat. (locally called *Hunston*). Pop. with St. Edmund's, 1508. The stat. is at the new town, generally called "St. Edmund's." Letters should be directed accordingly, otherwise they go to Old Hunstanton (the true village), 1½ m. distant. *Inn* at St. Edmund's, the Green Lion, very well placed on the cliff, tolerably comfortable. The old *Church* is a noble building in the early Dec. style, but has been so thoroughly restored that it may almost be said

to have been rebuilt. There are sedilia, a corner piscina, and numerous brasses and monuments of the L'Estrange family. At Hunstanton village, the "L'Estrange Arms," quiet and old-fashioned; Sandringham Arms, built by the G. E. Rly. Co.; and the Golden Lion. Lodgings abound at St. Edmund's. (It must be remembered that Hunstanton, during the summer, is exposed to constant forays of excursionists, who are brought here hundreds at a time from Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and elsewhere. Their visits do not tend to increase the comfort of the inns or of the beach.)

[About two miles beyond Old Hunstanton is the village of *Holme*. The church, mainly in the Perp. style, is in a bad condition.

3 m. further on is *Thornham*, on a small inlet of the sea. The church is of late 16th-centy. work. The chancel was entirely rebuilt in 1877 in an older style than the rest of the church. Here is a fine timber roof, and several of the old carved doors and seats remain, as does also the lower part of the old 15th-centy. screen, on the sixteen panels of which are quaint old paintings of saints, &c. The tower has never been finished.]

St. Edmund's, a village which has arisen within the last few years (there is a small modern ch. here), stands near the S.W. end of a line of lofty cliff, which here breaks the monotony of the flat marshy shores stretching away on either side of it. Near the sea, the country is bare and unwooded, though there is some pleasant scenery farther inland. The cliff itself, the firm sandy beach below it, and the wide sea view, are the chief attractions of the place; and some interesting excursions may be made from Hunstanton.

The *cliff*, about 1 m. long, and 60 ft. high at its highest point, is striking, from its strong contrasts of colour. It is formed of the lower chalk; grey chalk marl, containing organic remains in great plenty; white chalk, full of branching zoophytes; red chalk, also containing organic remains; green sand; and a dark-brown breccia. The beach is strewn with fragments of the white and red chalk. (The latter is peculiar to the counties of Norfolk, Lincoln, and Yorkshire. Its colour is attributed to peroxide of iron.) Amber and jet are found on the coast here; and the keepers of the lighthouse generally have good specimens for sale, as well as remains from the "submarine forest" of oak, willow, and other trees, with bones and shells. This submarine forest lies off the coast, at what are called the "Holme and Thornham Scalphs" ("Scalph" here signifies a spot alternately covered and uncovered by the tide; so the A.-S. *scealfor* = a diver), near the W. end of Brancaster Bay, stretches across the Wash, and extends along the Lincolnshire coast as far as Grimsby. No human remains have been discovered among the stumps of trees, which are *in situ*, and of great size; but a stone celt, sticking into one of these trunks, was found by Mr. Munford in 1831, and is now in the Norwich Museum. The submersion of this extensive forest indicates the extent to which the land of the low coast, within comparatively recent times, has been destroyed by ocean currents.

There is a pleasant walk along the cliff to the *Lighthouse*, the light in which is fixed. In the Wash, off the coast, is a floating (and revolving) light. Near the lighthouse, and on the highest part of the cliff, are the shattered ruins of St. Edmund's Chapel, which in earlier days may well have served as a pharos to ships passing to and from Lynn. Its age is uncertain; but the local tra-

dition runs that the chapel was founded by St. Edmund himself, after he had been shipwrecked on his first passage to England. (For the legend of St. Edmund, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 14.) The wreck is said to have taken place on the low spit of sand called "St. Edmund's Point," stretching seawards about 1 m. E. of the lighthouse. This point marks the western termination of the "Meols" or sandy foreshores, abounding in rabbits and wild fowl, which extend hence to Salthouse, between Wells and Cromer. (See Rte. 25.)

The *old* village of Hunstanton lies somewhat inland from the lighthouse. The family of L'Estrange have been lords here since the Conquest, holding Hunstanton for some time under the Fitz-Alans, by the tenure of castle guard at Rising. The *Church*, of Early Dec. character, was almost entirely rebuilt by the late Mr. L'Estrange, whose great knowledge of early art and personal skill as an artist are displayed in the work here, and in the design and decoration of part of the ceiling of Ely Cathedral. The village *Church* of Hunstanton is very beautiful. The E. window, of 5 lights, is filled with stained glass by *Preedy*—inserted in 1867 as a memorial of Mr. L'Estrange by his widow and children. Below is an altar-piece with figures of angels in mosaic. The seats are low and open; the oaken roof is rich and massive, with half-figures of the Apostles in the nave, and angels in the choir. Round the font are panels in mosaic. All the designs for the restoration (rebuilding) of the ch. were supplied by Mr. L'Estrange; and the timber used was from the Hunstanton estate.

In the chancel are monuments for Roger Le Strange, "Knight of the Body" to Hen. VII.—the first King of England who established such a body-guard; and to Henry Le Strange and his wife, 1485. Remark also a gravestone with the inscription—

"In heaven, at home, O blessed change!
Who, while I was on earth, was Strange."

There is a small brass for Edward Green and his wife, temp. Hen. VI. The S. porch has a foliated arch of entrance. In the ch.-yard is buried the restorer of the ch., who died July 27, 1862.

Near the ch. is the entrance to *Hunstanton Hall*, the ancient residence of the Le Stranges. The house is for the most part of the end of the 15th centy., and was chiefly built by Sir Roger Le Strange, whose monument remains in the ch., but the W. wing was burned down in 1853. It is surrounded by a moat. Some ancient armour, old furniture, and family pictures, are preserved here; among the latter a portrait of Sir Thomas Le Strange, by *Holbein*. The chapel, open to the staircase and to the gallery above, is hung with crimson velvet, on which are the words—"In resurrectione tua Christe cœli et terræ lætentur. Alleluia, Amen." The Le Stranges were firm adherents to the Stuarts; and a portrait of the "Old Pretender" hangs on the staircase. Sir Roger Le Strange, born here in 1616, was active on the side of Charles I., and was for some time imprisoned in Newgate, for an attempt to seize the town of Lynn for the King. He escaped to the Continent, and after the Restoration became well known as a political writer, and established a newspaper called 'The Public Intelligencer.' He translated the 'Colloquies' of Erasmus, and Æsop's fables—"a pattern of bad writing," says Hallam; "yet by a certain wit and readiness in raillery Le Strange was a popular writer, and may even now be read, perhaps, with some amusement."

The park stretches W. of the hall, and contains some fine old trees. Its verdure is all the pleasanter from

contrast with the bare shoreland. There is some high ground in the park, with an ancient "pleasure house," from which there are views over the sea and inland country.

The *Ch.* of *Ringstead St. Andrew*, at the end of a pleasant valley beyond the park, is Dec., and was restored in 1864.

The ch. of St. Peter which formerly stood at Great Ringstead was pulled down in 1771, with the exception of the fine circular Norm. tower.

[*Brancaster*, on the coast, 8 m. from Hunstanton, is the site of the Roman station of Branodunum. A cohort of Dalmatian cavalry was stationed here when the 'Notitia' was compiled, towards the close of the Roman occupation, probably early in the 5th centy. Of the Roman fortress, no trace now remains. Some of the foundations were dug up some years ago, and are said to have been about 10 ft. thick. In a field are the remains of an enormous malt-house, 312 ft. long, now abandoned. Many Roman relics have been found here; and the road called the "Peddar's Way" seems to have been connected with this station, which was under the command of the Count of the Saxon Shore.

The ch. of a late Perp. style is not worth a visit, having been fearfully modernised in 1832.]

Returning from Hunstanton to the rly. at Heacham, the line to Wells passes through a somewhat dreary and uninteresting chalk district, with large, open, treeless fields, in which "gangs" of labourers may be seen at work. The stations are—

15¼ m. (from Lynn) *Sedgeford* Stat. The *Ch.* is good Dec., with a Norm. font, and some ancient woodwork. The E. and W. windows are filled with modern stained glass.

18¼ m. *Docking* Stat. The *Ch.* is Dec. and Perp.

21 m. *Stanhoe* Stat.

24¼ m. *Burnham Market* Stat. Here the country is pleasanter, and wooded. The *Ch.*, chiefly Perp., has sculptured on the battlements of the tower scenes from the life of Our Lord. This is one of a group of 7 "Burnhams"—so named probably from the "burn" or brook on the banks of which they stand. The most interesting is *Burnham Thorpe*, the birthplace of Lord Nelson (see for it, Rte. 25, Excursion from Wells). *Burnham Norton Ch.* has a round tower. In the *Ch.* of *Burnham Deepdale* is a Norm. font, square, and having 3 sides filled with figures representing the "husbandry" of the 12 months. The 4th side has ornamental leafage. Such subjects are found elsewhere on Norm. fonts, as on the leaden font in Walton Ch., Surrey.

The line now passes though Holkham Marshes, with a station at

28¼ m. *Holkham.* Holkham Park (see Rte. 25) extends rt.; and l. is the sea, beyond low sandy dunes. The rly. soon reaches

31 m. *Wells* (see Rte. 25).

ROUTE 29A.

LYNN TO NORWICH, YARMOUTH OR CROMER.

(*Eastern and Midland Railway.*)

This is a very convenient line for *Cromer*. The Company, in conjunction with the Great Northern, run trains daily from King's Cross Stat. to Cromer Beach in 4½ hrs. This is also a good line for getting to Cromer, Yarmouth, or Norwich from the W. and N. of England and the Midland Counties, as it runs in conjunction with the Great Northern, Midland, and London and North-Western Railways.

Starting from Lynn Town Stat., we come to

2 m. *South Lynn* Stat.

5½ m. *Gayton Road* Stat.

8½ m. *Grimston Road* Stat. This is the stat. for the village of *Grimston*, which lies 1¾ m. W. The *Ch.* is E. E.

10½ m. *Hillington* Stat. The *Ch.* is Perp. The nave was rebuilt in 1824. There is a mortuary chapel. In the ch. are several fine old tombs of members of the Hovel and Ffoulkes families and others.

15½ m. *Massingham* Stat., situated in the village of *Little Massingham*. The *Ch.* is E. E.

[1½ m. S. is *Great Massingham*. The *Ch.* is Perp., and was restored in 1862. In the S. wall of the chancel are a piscina and sedilia.]

18½ m. *East Rudham* Stat. The ch. is a large Perp. building, rebuilt in 1873. In this parish are the ruins of Coxford or Cokesford Priory, founded by Wm. de Cheney early in the reign of K. Stephen.

18 m. *Raynham Park* Stat.

**Raynham Hall* (Marquess Townshend), erected by *Inigo Jones*, 1630, but altered and enlarged by Viscount Townshend (d. 1738), Secretary of State under George I. and II., and brother-in-law of Sir Robert Walpole. Here is the celebrated *Belisarius of *Salvator Rosa*, perhaps the finest work of that master in England. It was presented] by Frederic the Great to Charles Viscount Townshend, and has been valued at 10,000*l.*

Obs. the highly-interesting collection of full-length portraits of English soldiers who served in the Low Country Wars under Horatio Lord Vere, formed by Lord Vere himself, and long an ornament to his house at Tilbury, near Clare, in Essex (*not* Tilbury on the Thames). The collection, when arranged historically, would open with Horatio Lord Vere, f.-l., in armour; Mary Vere, his daughter (wife of Sir Roger Townshend), who brought the pictures to the Townshend family, f.-l., *Jansen;* also a ½-length in red dress; Duke of Alva, ¾, in armour, on panel—*Sir A. Moore* (very fine). Then come the soldiers of Lord Vere, trailing their pikes, and painted much in Jansen's manner, viz.:—Sir Robert Carey, Capt.; Sir Jacob Astley, Capt.; Henry Earl of Oxford; Sir Thomas Gates, Capt.; Sir Henry Paston, Capt.; Capt. Milles; Sir Thos. Winne, Capt.; Sir Mich. Everid, Capt.; Capt. Teboll; Sir Wm. Lovelace, Capt.; Sir John Burroughs, Capt.; Sir Simon Harcourt, Serjt.-Major; Sir John Burlacy, Lieut.-Col.; Sir Thomas Dalle,

Capt.; Sir Edward Vere, Lieut.-Col.; Sir John Congreve, Capt.; Sir Thomas Dalton, Capt.; Sir Thomas Conway, Capt.; Sir Edward Harwood, Capt. These portraits are particularly mentioned in the preface to Vere's 'Commentaries,' and would form an ornament to any collection. Dillingham, who first published the 'Commentaries' in 1657, gives "a list of some of the scholars" of Sir Francis Vere, and of his brother Horatio; seeing that "their proficiencie was ever accounted a good argument of their master's abilitie." He names 19, and adds "beside others, whose effigies do at once both guard and adorn Kirby Hall in Essex." These were the pictures now at Rainham. They had been removed to Kirby after the death of Lord Vere (see **Essex**, Rte. 9).

Here are also:—Thomas Lord Fairfax, head, in armour, with red sash and rich lace collar—*good;* Sir Roger Townshend, f.-l., in black,—*Dobson;* Horatio Lord Townshend, ¾ (*Lely*), fine; Dorothy Walpole, Viscountess Townshend, the sister of Sir Robert; Charles Lord Townshend, f.-l., *Kneller;* Mrs. Harrison, mother to Lucy Viscountess Townshend, f.-l. (good), *Kneller;* the chivalrous Earl of Surrey, a fair old copy; Sir William Temple—*good;* Sir John Suckling, after *Vandyck*, in black, with hand at breast; the great Earl of Clarendon, after *Lely* (as at The Grove); Marquis of Montrose, head, in armour, and moustachios — genuine; Wycherly; Andrew Marvell—probably genuine; Sir Robert Walpole, ¾, seated, with pen in his hand, and silver standish by his side; Right Hon. Henry Pelham, ¾, *Kneller;* Charles Townshend, the brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer ("the delight and ornament of this house," said Burke in Parliament, "and the charm of every private society which he honoured with his presence." "His good humour," wrote Walpole, "prevented one from hating him, and his levity from loving him"); and the first Marquis of Townshend—both by *Sir J. Reynolds;* Betterton the actor—*good;* Quin the actor—*good;* head of a man, in black, temp. James I.—fine; with many other portraits either nameless or indifferent, and some good modern specimens, to be seen at times, by *Reynolds* (portrait of Mrs. Braddyll), *Wilkie* (the Eastern Letter writer), *Hilton*, and *Danby. Obs.* also a splendid old leather chest.

Some of the best pike-fishing in Norfolk occurs at Rainham; there are to be seen two stuffed pike weighing 24½ lbs. and 28½ lbs., both caught on the same day (Oct. 1848).

Raynham Church is Perp., and in it is an elegant monument for Sir Roger Townshend, Judge of the Common Pleas, temp. Richard III. and Henry VII. The Townshends have been settled here since the 12th centy.

It is asserted that Charles Visct. Townshend first introduced turnips from Hanover, as a field-crop, into Norfolk, and that his first experiment was made here. He was fond of talking about his turnips, and Pope has hitched him into rhyme accordingly:—

"Why, of two brothers, rich and restless one
Plows, burns manures, and toils from sun to sun,
The other slights, for women, sports, and wines,
All Townshend's turnips and all Grosvenor's mines."

Imit. of Hor. bk. ii. ep. 2.

The park, of 1200 acres, planned by Kent, is well wooded, and has a sheet of water nearly 2 m. long.

Whitaker, the historian of Whalley and Craven, was born in West Raynham parsonage, 1759.

24¼ m. *Fakenham* Stat. (see Rte. 30).

28 m. *Thursford* Stat. The *Ch.*, which is beautifully situated in the park, is E. E. The *Hall* (J. S. Scott-Chad, Esq., M.A., J.P.) is an Elizabethan building.

33¾ m. *Melton Constable* Stat. Melton Constable is the seat of Lord Hastings. The house, built about 1680, ranks fourth in splendour and importance among the great houses of Norfolk. It contains some fine pictures, one of the finest collections of old china in England, a noble armoury, and a rare collection of mediæval antiquities, bought by Lord Hastings with great knowledge and liberality. Here are the buff coat, embroidered vest, and sword-belt worn by Sir Jacob Astley, Sergeant-Major of the Forces in the reign of Charles I. The suit forms the most complete and striking specimen probably now in existence of the military costume of the last Civil Wars. The coat is richly overlaid with gold and silver lace in stripes. Sir Jacob Astley was created in 1644 Baron Astley of Reading. Here, too, may be seen a pair of embroidered dress-gloves of thin leather, fringed with silver lace—presented, it is said, by Queen Elizabeth to Sir John Astley; also a cushion cover, exquisitely embroidered by the queen's own hands, as is believed.

From Melton Constable the rail splits into three branches, (*a*) to Norwich, (*b*) to Yarmouth, (*c*) to Cromer.

(*a*) 35¾ m. *Hindolverston* Stat. The *Ch.* is Perp., and contains a fine brass with figures of Edmund Hunt, his wife, ten sons, and four daughters (date 1568).

38½ m. *Guestwick* Stat. The *Ch.*, which is E. E., stands on the site of an older one, of which the tower, standing at the E. end of the N. aisle, and two Norm. arches adjoining, still remain. This tower must have stood in the centre of the original ch. between the nave and the chancel. Here are several 16th-centy. brasses, and also monuments of various dates to members of the Bulwer family.

42¼ m. *Whitwell* and *Reefham* Stat. (for Reefham, see Rte. 27).

44½ m. *Lenwade* Stat.

46 m. *Attlebridge* Stat.

50½ m. *Drayton* Stat. This is an interesting old village containing a Trans. Dec. *Ch.* It is said that a great Anglo-Saxon battle was fought in this village, and the field called Blood's Dale is supposed to mark the site. There stands in the village an ancient cross (restored in 1879), with a French inscription requesting the passers-by to pray for the souls of William de Bellemont and his wife Joan. *Drayton Lodge* (½ m. from Drayton) is the ruin of a square building of some strength, with round towers at the angles. It is entirely of yellowish brick, and was held and possibly built by Sir John Fastolf, the lord and builder of Caister. An attack made on it in 1465 by the D. of Suffolk is vividly described in the 'Paston Letters' (see Rte. 22).

52½ m. *Hellesdon* Stat. The ch. is Perp. and contains a few curious brasses belonging to the Hellesdon family, in Norwich.

(*b*) Leaving Melton Constable we come to

38½ m. *Corpusty* and *Saxthorpe* Stat.

41½ m. *Bluestone* Stat., 2 m. N.E. of Cawston (see Rte. 27).

45¼ m. *Aylsham* Stat. (see Rte. 25).

48½ m. *Felmingham* Stat.

50¾ m. *North Walsham* Stat. (see Rte. 24).

53¾ m. *Honing* Stat.

57½ m. *Stalham* Stat. The *Ch.* is a fine Perp. structure, which, however, has been frequently restored and added to. The tower has been injured by lightning. There are two good brasses, one dating from the middle of the 15th cent., and the other, which is to one of the Riches family, is dated 1624 (*Stalham Broad* is mentioned in Rte. 23).

59½ m. *Catfield* Stat. The ch. is Dec., and is well worth a visit. Cowper, the poet, resided for some time in the rectory here.

63 m. *Potter Heigham* Stat. This village is supposed by some to be the site of a Roman pottery. An imposing iron viaduct has recently been erected here. It is one of the landmarks of the lower Broad district.

65 m. *Martham* Stat. (see Rte. 23).

68 m. *Hemsby* Stat.

69¾ m. *Great Ormesby* Stat. (see Rte. 23).

72½ m. *Caistor* Stat. (see Rte. 23).

75 m. *Yarmouth Beach* Stat. (see Rte. 23).

(*c*) The next station to Melton Constable on the Cromer branch is

38¾ m. *Holt* Stat. (see Rte. 24).

45 m. *Sherringham* Stat. (see Rte. 24).

46¾ m. *West Runton* Stat. (see Rte. 24).

49 m. *Cromer Beach* Stat. (see Rte. 24).

ROUTE 30.

LYNN TO WISBECH (THE MARSHLAND AND ITS CHURCHES).

A branch of the Great Northern Railway runs from Lynn to Spalding, with a short branch from Sutton Bridge to Wisbech. By this line some of the most interesting churches in the *Marshland* (through which it passes) may be visited. The finest of these churches, which will amply repay the attention of the antiquary, are Terrington St. Clement's; Walpole St. Peter's; West Walton, and Walsoken, all of which are built close to the old Roman sea bank, the three latter taking their names from it. The ch. at Tilney All Saints is also of the highest archæological interest.

The *Marshland*, through the northern part of which the rly. passes, is a remarkable tract of rich and fertile land, perfectly level, forming the N.W. corner of Norfolk, between the rivers Ouse and Nene. It is about 7 m. broad, and extends S. as far as the Po or Pa dyke (query the *paad* or *pæth* dyke (A.-S.) = the dyke serving as a path or road?), 14 m. from the Wash. It is in effect a portion of the great level of the Fens—that low-lying tract which lies at the junction of the counties of Lincoln, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. "Not many centuries ago, this vast tract of about 2000 square miles of land was entirely abandoned to the waters, forming an immense estuary of the Wash, into which the rivers Witham, Welland, Glen, Nene, and Ouse, discharged the rainfall of the central counties of England. It was an

inland sea in winter and a noxious swamp in summer. . . . The floods descending from the interior . . . . were laden with silt, which became deposited in the basin of the Fens. Thus the river-beds were from time to time choked up, and the intercepted waters forced new channels through the ooze, meandering across the level, and often winding back upon themselves, until at length the surplus waters through many openings, drained away into the Wash. Hence the numerous abandoned beds of old rivers still traceable amidst the great level of the Fens—the old Nene, the old Ouse, and the old Welland. The Ouse, which in past times flowed into the Wash at Wisbech (or Ouse Bech), now enters at King's Lynn, near which there is another 'Old Ouse.' . . . . Along the shores of the Wash, where the fresh and salt waters met, the tendency to the deposit of silt was the greatest; and in the course of ages the land at the outlet of the inland waters was raised above the level of the interior. Accordingly, the first land reclaimed in the district was the rich fringe of deposited silt lying along the shores of the Wash, now known as *Marshland* and South Holland. . . . This was the work of the Romans. . . . The bulwarks or causeways which they raised to keep out the sea are still traceable at Po-dyke in Marshland, and at various points near the old coast line."—*Smiles'* 'Lives of the Engineers,' i. 19.

Evidence of this ancient reclamation is afforded by the state of the country through which the rly. passes. It is by no means badly wooded. Large ash-trees abound. Its pasture is famous, and it produces fine grain crops. It is seamed with ancient dykes and turf fences, marking its gradual recovery from the water. One of the most recent of these green ramparts was constructed by Count Bentinck, an ancestor of the Duke of Portland, who (1773) recovered more than 1000 acres, and died of the marsh fever. The duke has large estates here.

Passing stations at
2½ m. *West Lynn*, and
5 m. *Clenchwarton*, we reach,
6½ m. from Lynn, *Terrington* Stat. The stat. is some little distance from the ch. of *Terrington St. Clement's*, which lies rt.

At this place, in 1607, a terrible flood occurred, owing to the bursting of Terrington dyke, during a storm from the N.E. Many persons were drowned, and the jury for the hundred reported that—"In their distress the people of the town fled to the ch. for refuge, some to haystacks, some to the baulks in the houses, till they were near famished; poor women leaving their children swimming in their beds, till good people, adventuring their lives, went up to the breast in the water to fetch them out at the windows; whereof Mr. Browne, the minister, did fetch divers to the ch. upon his back. And had it not pleased God to move the hearts of the mayor and aldermen of King's Lynn with compassion, who sent beer and victuals thither by boat, many had perished; which boats came the direct way over the soil from Lynn to Terrington."

The magnificent Perp. *Church* of Terrington St. Clement's is of unusual size, and sufficiently proves, by its decoration and massive construction, the resources of the ancient lords of Terrington. It is built throughout of Barnack stone —easily brought to this place from Northamptonshire by water. The ch. is cruciform, consisting of nave with aisles, central lantern, short transepts, chancel, and detached tower at W. end of N. aisle. The nave piers are octagonal, with small

heads at the intersections of arches on S. side. The clerestory is very lofty and light, having two windows in each bay (a window above each spandrel of the arch below; this is a favourite arrangement in the Perp. chs. of E. Anglia). Between each window runs up a shaft, on which has been a figure, surmounted by a rich canopy. The figures are gone. The canopies (groined, and surmounted by battlemented screen-work) nearly all remain. At the base of each shaft is a grotesque animal, or a human head and projecting arm resting on the string-course. Over the western arch of the lantern are 7 canopied niches, declining in size from the centre. The other arches of the lantern are lofty and fine. At the angles are remarkable brackets, in groups of 3; and above each arch is a small Perp. window. The transepts are shallow, and hardly project beyond the aisles. They have many windows (6 at the S. end of the S. transept), and in the string-course of the N. transept are heads resting on projected arms, as in the clerestory. The chancel is long and unaisled, with good window tracery.

At the ends of the transept are the Creed and Lord's Prayer, dated 1035, and curious. The Perp. font has a very remarkable cover. The original tabernacle work has been altered at some uncertain time. The interior is painted in a singular manner, temp. Queen Anne (?). The lower part represents the baptism of Our Lord. There are also two scenes from the temptation, in which the Devil wears a red robe and a golden crown; and in one panel a forest scene, with animals. Above are the Evangelists with their emblems, and the mysterious inscription—"Voce Pater. Natus Corpore. Flamen ave. Mat. 3." The upper part of the canopy has red and white roses. On the outside, groups of shafts, painted black, with gold streaking, support the rich tabernacle work—painted black, white, and gold.

The nave and aisles of the ch. are battlemented; the battlements have disappeared from the chancel. The tower, which is detached from the rest of the ch., is very massive, with diminishing buttresses, and of great size below, may have been built, like that at Howden, in Yorkshire, as a refuge in case of flood. The vestry was rebuilt and the chancel restored in 1879.

[The *Ch.* of *Tilney All Saints* may be reached from Terrington Stat., whence it is 1½ m. S.W. This is a very fine Norm. and Trans. ch., and the effect on entering at the W. door is most striking. It has been lately restored, and with great judgment. As at present arranged, there is a nave of 6 bays beyond the W. tower. The first or westernmost bay is pointed. The others have circular arches with plain soffetes, receding in 2 orders. The piers on the S. side are all circular, with leaf and other ornaments; the bases square, with rounded mouldings. On the N. side all the piers are round except 2, formed by clustered, engaged shafts. The volute which appears in the capitals indicates their late (Transitional) character. There is a Perp. clerestory, and a fine Perp. open roof—a double hammer-beam, much enriched with figures, angels bearing shields and others. The chancel roof is plainer, and is modern. The angels here bear shields with the emblems of Our Lord's Passion. The aisle windows are all Perp. The nave has been newly and well seated in oak, and the pulpit and reading-desk (modern) are of very good carved oak. There is a screen across chancel and aisles. That dividing the chancel aisles from the nave is Perp. That in the centre is Jacobæan, with the date 1618, an unusual example of so late a period.

Over it are the royal arms with the letters A. R., and the date 1711. The present chancel is of 2 bays, with round arches. In the easternmost bay are 2 round-headed arches close together in the wall, which may have been windows. The sedilia and piscina and the E. window are Perp. There are other indications of ancient work in the wall close under the roof, possibly of a Norm. clerestory. The font is very late Perp., with inscriptions, perhaps Elizabethan. The westernmost bay of the nave and the tower arch are E. E. The tower itself is E. E., with Dec. uppermost story, and a Dec. spire.

In the churchyard are many fine and picturesque ash-trees; and here until recently (it is now moved into the ch., at the W. end of the N. nave aisle) was a grave slab with a cross and circle round it, pointed out as a memorial of the giant Hickathrift or Hickafric, who, according to tradition, won the liberty of the *Smeeth* for the 7 "towns" of the Marshland. The Smeeth (*smēthe* (A.-S.) = smooth, level) is a tract of very fertile common land, stretching S. of Tilney, on which at one time constantly grazed 30,000 sheep. It is still most productive; and it has been said that if you lay a wand over night on the sward of the Smeeth, you will not discern it in the morning, so rapidly does the grass grow. The outsiders, according to the story, attempted to possess themselves of portions of this Smeeth; but Hickathrift, "a person of extraordinary stature and courage, took an axle-tree from a cart instead of a sword; and the wheel for his buckler; and being so armed, most stoutly repelled those bold invaders." In confirmation of the story the sculpture on the grave slab was supposed to represent the giant's axle-tree and cart-wheel, a curious example of the adaptation of local facts to local legend. Hickathrift probably represents some very ancient Anglian hero. His story somewhat resembles that of Grettir in the Saga, and that of "der junge Riese" in Grimm: and the localisation of it here is a sufficient proof (in addition to the ch.) that this part of the Marshland was reclaimed and colonised at an early period.]

The next station is at

8½ m. *Walpole St. Peter's*, a very pretty village in a grove of trees, possessing one of the finest Perp. churches in Norfolk. Its S. porch is a fine example of this style, in 2 stories, enriched with tracery, coats of arms, and nichework, and having the roof elaborately groined. The font, octagonal, 1532, is inscribed round the foot with the appropriate legend, "Thynk and Thank." Within, the light open screenwork of wood and the seats with open backs deserve notice. The chancel is a lanthorn of glass, the space between the windows occupied by large and fine niches. The front of its stall-desks retains its original painting of saints. The chancel is elevated in an unusual manner above the nave; underneath is a passage richly groined, with beautiful bosses. The S. doorway is richly carved; a figure of a satyr, supposed to be Roman, called by the country people "Hickathrift," the traditional local giant, is built into the outer wall at the junction of the chancel and the N. aisle. There are 2 circular holes in the N. and S. walls of the chancel opposite to each other, which tradition says were made by a ball kicked by the above-mentioned hero. There is a tumulus near the ch. There is some good stained glass in this ch.

Walpole, whence the ancestors of Sir Robert Walpole derived their surname, is supposed to record the marsh or pool formed within the sea-dyke (wall) in this neighbourhood.

(About ½ m. nearer Lynn is *Walpole St. Andrew's*, a smaller Perp. ch., but also of great elegance: clerestory windows continuous; tower of brick. There is built into the tower a curious cell, supposed to have been the abode of a hermit. St. Goderic, who lived in the Conqueror's days, was born here, and, after many pilgrimages to Rome and Jerusalem, founded the Abbey of Finchale, in Durham.)

11 m. *Sutton Bridge* Stat. The bridge here across the Nene was erected in 1851 from the designs of R. Stephenson and Mr. Borthwick, and is contrived to afford a wider waterway for both navigation and drainage than the old bridge. It has 2 clear openings, each of 60 ft. span; the lower part being of wood, the upper of iron. It cost about 18,000*l.* The tide rises 22 ft.

This bridge was the latest improvement made in connection with the *Nene Outfall*, a tidal channel, formed in 1830, for a distance of 6½ m. as a direct outlet for the passage of the waters of the Nene into the sea. Its width is between 200 and 300 ft.; its depth 24 ft.; and it affords a safe navigation at all times of the tide for vessels drawing 6 ft. water, up to Wisbech, in place of a precarious and circuitous passage by the old channel now blocked up, which was practicable only at spring tides. The embankment and outfall were executed under the directions of Messrs. Rennie and Telford, at a cost of 200,000*l.* The benefits derived from this undertaking are not limited to the increased facilities of transport by water, the security of a land passage, and the acquisition of many thousand acres from the sea; besides these, the effect of straightening the course of the Nene has been to deepen the bed of that main outlet by not less than 10 ft. in its course across more than 100,000 acres of the Fens, between the Nene and the Welland. Owing to this the drains in the Fen districts, called the North Level and Wisbech Hundred (containing 48,000 acres), have been also deepened and extended, and by this means a complete drainage is effected by natural means in a large district previously only inefficiently drained by windmills and even by steam-engines. These fens thus retain nothing of their former character: pestilential sterility is now exchanged for luxuriant fertility. The danger of inundation from upland floods and of rupture of dykes along the banks of the Nene is, of course, materially diminished by the freer passage thus given to the waters.

"Mr. Telford himself, toward the close of his life, spoke with natural pride of the improvements which he had thus been in so great a measure instrumental in carrying out, and which had so materially promoted the comfort, prosperity, and welfare of a very extensive district. . . . We may mention, as a remarkable effect of the opening of the new outfall, that in a few hours the lowering of the waters was felt throughout the whole of the Fen level. The sluggish and stagnant drains, cuts, and leams in far distant places, began actually to flow; and the sensation created was such that at Thorney, near Peterborough, some 15 m. from the sea, the intelligence penetrated even to the congregation at ch.—for it was Sunday morning—that the waters were running; when immediately the whole flocked out, parson and all, to see the great sight, and acknowledge the blessings of science."—*Smiles'* 'Engineers,' ii. 471.

At the same time and in connection with the Nene Outfall, the *Sutton Washway* (some distance lower down than the bridge) was constructed.

In order to pass directly from

Norfolk into Lincolnshire, it was formerly necessary to traverse a part of the tidal estuary called the Cross Keys Wash, by a dangerous ford, crossing the sands at low water. The Sutton Washway, constructed by Telford, is a magnificent dyke or embanked road of earth, nearly 2 miles long, which carries the road across the Wash, and excludes the sea from a tract of fertile land, 1500 acres in extent (besides which 4000 acres more are in progress of recovery). The salt-marshes outside, though covered by the sea at high tide up to the base of the causeway, yet furnish excellent pasture to many thousand sheep and cattle, which retreat of their own accord before the advancing waters.

It was in crossing the Wash here (1216) that King John lost a great part of his army, with his baggage and valuables. They were overtaken by the tide, and the King himself only escaped with life through the knowledge of an experienced guide. On the rt. or Lincolnshire bank of the Nene is a building called *King John's House*, at which he is said to have tarried after his escape. It is, as might be expected, a building of much later date. Close to the bridge over Nene Outfall is the *Bridge Inn*. The Nene is the boundary here between Norfolk and Lincoln.

There is rich arable land on the borders of the Nene, and among other crops *woad* is here cultivated. It requires the richest soil that can be found, and three or four crops may be grown in succession, after which there must be a change. The buildings for the woad manufacture are so constructed as to be shifted from place to place. The woad is dried after being gathered, is crushed to a pulp by teethed wooden rollers, allowed to heat, and then made up into balls and dried.

From the Sutton Bridge Junct., a short branch line runs southward to

Wisbech (see **Cambridge**, Rte. 37). The line follows the Nene, and passed, l., the churches of *West Walton* and *Walsoken*, both in the Norfolk Marshland; but best visited from Wisbech.

The *Ch.* of *All Saints*, *Walsoken*, 1 m. from Wisbech, is one of the most curious and beautiful in the east of England, with a Norm. porch, deeply sunk in rich mouldings. The tower is partly E. Eng., and partly Dec. The Norm. interior is distinguished by the varied mouldings of rich frets and zigzags of its low arches, resting on piers round and angular alternately. The chancel arch, though pointed, has rich Norm. mouldings. In the chancel is a Norm. piscina, and a mural monument erected by Archbp. Herring to his parents. The Archbishop was educated at Wisbech Grammar Sch. The ch. has a great deal of rich wood screen-work, of Perp. character; also a very remarkable Perp. *Font*, ornamented on 7 of its 8 sides with sculptured imagery of the Sacraments of the Roman Church. It bears this prayer for the donors, "Remember the souls of J. Honyter and Margaret his wife."

West Walton Church, 3 m. from Wisbech, is a remarkably fine specimen of E. Eng., a shell left unfinished, and afterwards completed by Perp. additions. It is now very much dilapidated. It will be appreciated, however, by the architect and antiquary. Its noble bell-tower, detached from the ch. on the S.; the S. porch, of Trans. Norm. date, and unusual; the W. door, divided by a single shaft; the clustered nave piers, with detached and banded shafts of Purbeck marble; the finely-wrought capitals and niches in the choir are all of extraordinary beauty, and exhibit in perfection all the characteristics of the

style, the toothed ornament, nail-head, and others. The clerestory forms a beautiful line of arches. There is a good font, of later date than the church, and an effigy of a Prior of Ely in the building.

[*Islington*, 4 m. W.S.W. from Lynn, between Lynn and Wisbech, is beyond doubt the place referred to in the old ballad of the 'Bailiff's Daughter of Islington,' preserved in Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.']

ROUTE 31.

KING'S LYNN TO ELY, BY DOWNHAM MARKET.

(*Branch of Great Eastern Railway.*)

(The distance (27½ m.) is performed in less than 1 hr.)

Quitting the stat. at Lynn, the rly. runs for some distance parallel with the *Eau Brink Cut*, a remarkable artificial channel made for the river Ouse, at the suggestion and under the direction of George Rennie, in 1817. The old channel of the Ouse (still to be traced W. of the Eau Brink) made an extensive bend of about 5 m. long from Lynn to German's Bridge. Its breadth was irregular, and it was full of shifting sandbeds. The neighbouring country was often much inundated by the penning up of the water in this uncertain channel; and no effectual drainage of the great inland level could be carried out until the obstacles presented by the winding course of the Ouse should be removed. Mr. Rennie accordingly cut the "Eau Brink" channel, a direct course for the river, about 3 m. in length, from St. German's to Lynn. It cost 30,000*l.*, and now forms the bed of the Ouse. Since it was opened, it has deepened itself nearly 15 ft., thus promoting a more rapid discharge of water from the drains in the fen country, and saving the cost of many hundred windmills. It was widened in 1826.

At 6 m. *Magdalen Road* Junct., a branch line runs W. to Wisbech (10 m.). [There are stats. at *Middle Drove*, *Smeeth Road*, and *Emneth*. This line runs through the *Marshland*, the southern border of which is the Podike. (For a notice of this district, see Rte. 30. *Smeeth Road* stat. borders the "Smeeth" or plain of the Tilneys; for its story see *Tilney All Saints*, Rte. 30.) At *Emneth* is a very fine *Church* restored 1865. The chancel has low Norm. arches, and a triplet (lancet) E. window. There are heavy Elizabethan tombs, with effigies, for the Hewars family. See Rte. 37.]

From *Magdalen Road*, the fine churches of *Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen* and *Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin* may be visited. The latter of these "is entirely of the transition period from Dec. to Perp., with the exception of the N. and S. doorways, both of them beautiful specimens of E. E. work. A perfect rood-screen with doors was added as late as 1626. It is placed a few inches E. of the former one, the lower panels of which are yet standing. There is a very beautiful brass eagle in the nave, 1518. The seats remain almost in their perfect condition, and are of the most costly description; full of interest from the profusion and variety of their carving. *St. Mary Magdalen*, originally also a beautiful Dec. ch., has received many Perp. additions. The beautiful and lofty piers and arches give great dignity to the interior.

The arrangement of the stalls in the chancel is very perfect. There is some very good screen work inclosing the chapels at the E. end of the aisles" (Brandon's 'Parish Churches'). The lower panels of the screen are painted with the symbols of the Evangelists.

8¼ m. *Stow* Stat. Here is a small *Ch.*, restored in 1850 (the S. side is entirely new). There is much enrichment and modern decoration, but nothing of sufficient interest to detain the tourist. *Stow Hall*, the seat of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., has been entirely rebuilt on the site of the old hall. It is a handsome red-brick mansion, faced with white stone, in the Jacobæan style. *Wallington Hall*, an old house, in a large park (which adjoins Stow, but is in a separate parish, without a ch.), is occupied by Major Marcon.

[The *Ch.* of *Wimbotsham*, 1 m. S. of Stow, is Norm. with E. Eng. and Perp. additions, all of interest. There are very good Norm. portals N. and S. of the nave, which has a ceiling, a good specimen of flat woodwork in panels, with many well carved bosses. The ch. was restored in 1854, and the chancel and apse entirely rebuilt.]

11¾ m. *Downham Market* Stat. This is a neat and clean market town (*Inns:* Crown, Market-place; Castle, High-street; Pop. of parish, 3264), in which 3 large fairs for horses, cattle, &c., are held yearly in March, May, and November; but Downham contains little to interest the stranger. It stands on the E. side of the (so-called) vale of the Ouse, over which it commands a fine view. The *Ch.* was restored in 1855, and much was done by a Mr. Lawrie, "builder and stonemason," whose hand is heavy throughout many neighbouring churches. Some large American nurseries, belonging to Mr. Bird, near the stat., are pleasant and worth a visit.

13¼ m. *Denver* Stat. The ch. has E. Eng. portions.

The manor-house of *Easthall* in this parish is partly Tudor, and curious. The original portion is the E. end, which is of red brick, with moulded enrichments. It was built (c. 1490) by a branch of the Willoughby family, long resident here.

[From Denver a line branches off to Stoke Ferry, passing

14¾ m. *Ryston* Stat., which is really in the parish of *Fordham*, *Ryston* being about ¾ m. to the N.

Ryston Ch. is a small E. E. structure. During alterations in 1868 a very fine old roof, which had been covered with plaster, was discovered, as were an aumbrey, a piscina, and two of the so-called "leper" windows. The tower was restored in 1858. There are monuments in the ch. to various members of the Pratt family, who have been lords of the manor for several hundred years. The present representative of the family, E. R. M. Pratt, Esq., B.A., J.P., lives at *Ryston Hall*, and has spent much money for the restoration of the ch. Near Ryston Hall stands "Ketts Oak," where Kett the Tanner, who in Ed. VI.'s reign led the Norfolk insurgents, held his court.

17¼ m. *Abbey* Stat. This is the stat. for *West Dereham*. The ch. is Perp. and E. E., with a very fine round tower. In the ch. are monuments to members of the Dereham, Catton, and Roper families. In the W. of the churchyard the foundations of another ch. may be seen. In 1188 Hubert Walter, Archbp. of Canterbury, founded a Premonstratensian abbey in this parish. On the site of this, and partly of the old materials, a mansion was built. Here lived

old Thomas Tusser, famous for his 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.' It was here, too, that one of the Derehams, who had the misfortune to love his relation, Katherine Howard, lived. His love for the Queen cost him his life, for he was executed on that account in 1542. The mansion is now in ruins.

20½ m. *Stoke Ferry* Stat. The *Ch.* is E. E., and was restored in 1847.]

16¼ m. *Hilgay Fen* Stat. The stat. is 3½ m. from the village of Hilgay, which lies rt. The *Ch.* of *All Saints* is Dec. and Perp. Phineas Fletcher, author of the 'Purple Island,' was rector here from 1621 to the beginning of the Civil War. 6000 acres of the parish are fen. The *Old Hall* (— Jones, Esq.) once belonged to the Abbot of Ramsay, and at one time to G. W. Manby, Esq., inventor of the apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.

The rly. soon crosses the Ouse and enters Cambridgeshire reaching at

21¾ m. *Littleport* Stat. The tower of Littleport Ch., Perp., of good design, with a turret on the S. side, is conspicuous throughout this part of the fen district, and served anciently as a guide and beacon. The *Ch.* itself is late Perp., except the N.W. pier and arch, which are Dec. An additional aisle was added in 1857. There seems to have been a passage (now partly closed) through the tower (not communicating with the ch.), used probably before the drainage of the fens as a means of passing from one part of the village to another. (At Walpole St. Peter in the Marshland, N. of Wisbech, there is a public road through a groined passage, below the chancel of the ch.)

Part of the old parish of Littleport is now attached to the ecclesiastical district of St. John, Little Ouse. A ch. of E. Eng. character has been built for this district at the sole expense of the late Canon Sparke. Nearly the whole of Littleport parish is fen land. It contains 16,136 acres, only 800 of which rise above the fen level.

From Littleport, traversing the fen, the line runs to

27½ m. *Ely* Stat. (For Ely, see **Cambridge**, Rte. 35.)

ROUTE 32.

NORWICH TO ELY, BY ATTLEBOROUGH AND HETFORD.

(*London, Cambridge, and Norwich Line.*)

Trains leave Norwich from the *Thorpe* Stat.

For this line, from Norwich to

10¼ m. *Wymondham Junct.*, see Rte. 26.

There is nothing which calls for special notice until the train reaches

4 m. *Spooner Row* Stat.

16 m. *Attleborough* Stat. (Near the station, a short distance from the village, is a new *inn* (Canham's), which is no bad resting-place. Close to it is a "monument," recording the peace of 1856, and marking the distances to various towns and villages.)

Attleborough is one of the few places in Norfolk of which the termination (borough, burh) indicates

that the site was at a very early period rendered defensible.

Of the early history of Attleborough nothing is known with certainty. (The first portion of the name appears no doubt in Attlebridge on the Wensum, N.W. of Norwich.) The place figures in the legendary history of St. Edmund, who, after landing near Hunstanton (see Rte. 29) is said to have been brought to this place, where he remained for a whole year, in which time he learnt the Psalter by heart. That part of the parish in which the present ch. and village stands came very soon after the Conquest, into the hands of the Mortimers, who retained it until the beginning of the 15th centy., when it passed by marriage to the Ratcliffs, afterwards Earls of Sussex. The *Church* is fine and interesting, well deserving notice. It is dedicated in honour of the Assumption of the Virgin, and now consists of nave, aisles, and tower — once central. The choir, which formed the ch. of a college of the Holy Cross, established by Sir Robert Mortimer, before 1387, and completed about 1405, in accordance with his will, has entirely disappeared; having been pulled down (so says Blomfield, quoting the parish register) by Robert, Earl of Sussex, temp. Hen. VIII., who also destroyed "many fair marble gravestones of his ancestors, with monuments of brass upon them, and carried them, with other fair good pavement, and laid them for floors in his hall, kitchen, and larder-house. . . . And besides this, he got 14 crosses, and as much town (?) plate as was then worth above 100*l.* from the church." The nave (Early Perp.) was rebuilt at the same time as the choir. It is very lofty, with clerestory, and aisle windows (set in arches of construction), the tracery of which is flowing. There is a fine W. window, with flowing tracery, in which are some fragments of stained glass collected from other parts of the ch. The simple and well-designed open roof deserves notice. The carved pulpit, dating from the early part of the last century, was brought here from a London ch. In the central aisle is the tomb slab of "the famous Captain John Gibbs," who, in the reign of Charles II., for a wager of 500*l.*, drove "his light chaise and four horses up and down the deepest place of the Devil's Ditch, on Newmarket Heath." The central tower is Norm., with arches ornamented with the cable moulding, and a double triforial arcade above. At the W. end of the nave is the fine *rood-screen*, removed from its proper place in 1845. It extended across nave and aisles, and is of late Perp. character. On either side of the central doors are 3 lofty closed panels with figures, nearly obliterated; and on another is a cross with the nails and crown of thorns, and the inscription, "Quanto pertulit pro peccatis nostris. Si compateris, consequaberis." Above runs a nearly obliterated record of the doners—"pro. . d. . Many et Isabella ux . . ej." There are shields in the canopy; and the inscription above, "Put thy trust in God with all thyn heart, and leane not unto thine owne wytt," is a later addition. (Portions, of this screen seem to be of the same date as the wooden canopy (now destroyed) of a cross in the ch.-yd., set up in 1632 by "John Forbie, Clerk," under the direction of Bp. Corbett. This cross is described in the register quoted by Blomfield. It had inscriptions resembling those on the screen.) Outside the church, remark the fine composition of the N. porch with its parvise chamber. Crowning it is a figure of the Saviour; at the angles, emblems of the Evangelists; and there are many niches.

The collegiate buildings stood below the N.W. corner of the ch.-yd. There are no remains. Besides the

principal or "Mortimer's" manor, there were others in Attleborough, all of which held of the Warepound or Frowick Court, kept on Whitsunday under a tree in the village street. It was called the "Scolding Court," and unless it was over before sunrise, the whole rents of the court were forfeited for that year.

[The archæologist may visit from Attleborough *New Buckenham* (4 m. S.E.). On his way (1 m.), he will cross *Bunn's Bank*, "a fine bank and ditch which extended across the elevated ground between marshy tracts for nearly 3 m."—*Harrod.* Its name is probably, as Mr. Harrod suggests, a corruption of Bunde = "boundary" bank; and it is still, for some distance, the boundary between Attleborough and Buckenham. It is no doubt a very early division bank, with its steep side toward Attleborough. At *Old* Buckenham (3 m.) are very scanty traces of an Augustinian priory, founded, before 1156, by William d'Albini, on the site of a castle, which was destroyed, and the materials no doubt used in building the priory. The castle itself stood within an oblong enclosure, squared at the angles, with a bank and ditch still remaining. It was built in connection with (and within the defences of) 2 very remarkable earthworks, one round, the other oblong, resembling those at Castle Acre, Castle Rising, and elsewhere. These earthworks still remain, covered with tall trees. Of the Norman castle the only relic is a low circular structure, probably the dungeon, within the great circular earthwork. Outside the mounds is a barn, which has shown to be the Norm. *Chapel of St. Mary*, still nearly perfect, and cased with brick.]

Leaving Attleborough, the next stat is

19¾ m. *Eccles Road.* The country is flat, with some heath, and patches of plantation. *Hargham Hall*, between the stations, is the seat of Lady Beevor.

22¾ m. *Harling Road* Stat. The fine *Ch.* of *East Harling* is seen l. about 1 m. from the stat. It is chiefly Perp. The tower and spire were partly rebuilt in 1449; and in the Harling Chapel is an altar-tomb with effigies of Sir Robert Harling (killed in the defence of Paris, 1435) and wife. The ch. contains other monuments (including a stately tomb with effigies of Sir Thomas Lovel, died 1604, and wife); and there are remains of finely carved screens. A fine wooden chest of great antiquity is preserved in the vestry. At *West Harling*, about 1 m. E., is the *Hall* (Lord Seaton), a large brick mansion in a park upon the Thet. In the *Ch.* are 3 *brasses*—Ralf Fuloflove, rector, 1479; William Bardewell and wife, 1490; and another William Bardewell and wife, 1508 (see *Bardwell*, **Suffolk**, Rte. 14). The family possessed a manor called "Bardewell's" in W. Harling. Bardewell Hall was pulled down in 1725.

[From Harling Road Stat. may be visited Quiddenham Ch. (3½ m.) and Kenninghall (1 m. beyond). *Quiddenham Ch.* (restored) has a tower round below, octangular in its upper stage, and capped by a spire. The lower portion of the tower seems Norm., and there is a very fine Norm. S. door. The rest of the ch. is early Perp. Adjoining is *Quiddenham Hall*, Hon. A. C. Keppel (Lord Ashford), a handsome modern brick building. The family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and others were sold 1889. This manor was for many centuries the chief seat of the Hollands. It was purchased by the Keppels in 1762.

Close to Quiddenham Park, but 1 m. from the ch., is *Kenninghall*,

a small town with a considerable market for cattle. Here also is a large brick and tile manufactory.

The name Kenninghall is a corruption of King's hall, from an ancient royal seat and castle here. Of it the remains are a foss and 4 mounds. The Mowbrays and Howards possessed the castle, and erected on its site East Hall, and afterwards, near it, in the reign of Henry VIII., Kenninghall Palace (built in the form of an H), where, after the attainder of Thomas, third Duke of Norfolk the Princesses Mary and Elizabeth both resided. Queen Mary fled hither for refuge at the commencement of her reign, but removed shortly to Framlingham. Afterwards it was restored, and continued to be the chief Norfolk seat of the Howards, until pulled down, circ. 1650. The materials of the palace may still be traced in many of the neighbouring houses. The ch. tower seems to have been built by the Howards.

1½ m. N. of Kenninghall is *Banham Ch.*, containing a wooden cross-legged effigy of Sir Hugh Bardolph (d. 1203).]

Leaving the Harling Road Stat., the rly. crosses wide open heaths, nearly level, over which runs in a N.W. direction the ancient road called the "Peddar's Way," again conspicuous beyond Castle Acre. All this district abounds in Roman and British remains; and romance, or a romantic history constructed from doubtful material by Brame, a monk of Thetford (his MS. is in the library of C. C. College, Cambridge), placed on these heaths a great battle between a certain Waldeus, "King of Thetford," and other kings named Roud and Knoud, both of whom were killed; and *Roudham* was so called as a memorial of Roud. (The whole story will be found in Martin's 'History of Thetford.' In its present shape it is, of course, a romance.)

From the next Stat., *Roudham Junction*, a short branch line runs by Wretham and Stow-Bedon to Watton, and thence by Holme Hall to Swaffham, thus joining Rte. 29. (See *after Thetford* for a notice of it.) Another branch line runs to Bury St. Edmunds, joining Rte. 15. At

30½ m. *Thetford* Stat. is reached.

Close to the stat. are the remains of a *Priory*, first founded in 1104 by Roger Bigod, for Cluniac monks, on the Suffolk side of the river. But in 1107, shortly before the death of the founder, the site was changed to a more open space on the Norfolk side. This is the position it now occupies. The remains are scanty, without much architectural interest, and are hardly picturesque; but the ground plan of the ch. and the foundations of some of the monastic buildings were carefully traced (and excavated) by Mr. Harrod, in 1849 (see his 'Castles and Convents of Norfolk'); and with his description in hand, the antiquary will find his account in a visit to these ruins—still "reverend," although the hammer clang of a neighbouring iron-foundry (itself occupying the site of St. Nicholas Ch.) will hardly form the most agreeable accompaniment to his meditations. The Perp. *Gateway* remains, roofless, but little altered. Of the *Ch.*, the chief fragment is one of the piers of the central tower, of late Norm. character. The Norm. ch. consisted of nave, transepts with apsidal chapels, and an apsidal choir. In the 13th centy., owing, as it was said, to the direct interposition of the Virgin herself, the N. aisle of the choir was enlarged and lengthened, so as to form a Lady chapel; and the choir itself was extended eastward parallel with this aisle. The image of the Virgin here was much re-

sorted to, and was a serious rival to our Lady of Woolpit, in Suffolk. Foundations of the refectory may be traced on the S. side of the cloister, S. of the nave. The body of the founder was not (as has usually been asserted) buried here, but was interred at Norwich by Bp. Herbert. From the Bigods the patronage of the priory passed to the Mowbrays, and from them to the Howards. Here was buried Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, victor at Flodden Field. On the Dissolution, the site and possessions were granted to the Duke of Norfolk, who removed the coffins and monuments of some of his family from Thetford to Framlingham (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 16); and the building was then abandoned to ruin and decay. There is a curious etching by *Hollar* of the ruins as they existed c. 1650–70, but the remains are far more scanty now.

The town of *Thetford* (*Inn:* Bell; Pop. 4032) lies on both banks of the Lesser Ouse, a clear bright stream, near the point at which the Thet River (from which the town is named, *theote* A.-S. = a broken stream, a waterfall) falls into it. The greater part of the town is on the N. (rt.) bank, and in Norfolk; but one parish, St. Mary's, is in Suffolk. Thetford is no doubt (as is sufficiently proved by the extraordinary castle mounds, see *post*) one of the most ancient and, in early periods, one of the most important settlements in the eastern counties. It was a chief residence of the East Anglian kings (St. Edmund is said to have been besieged here by the Danes); and during the attack on East Anglia by Swend (Sweyne, A.D. 1004), Thetford and Norwich were sought by the Danes as the most considerable towns in the district. The defender of East Anglia was Ulfcytel, perhaps the stoutest champion of whom England could then boast. He could not prevent the burning of Norwich, after which a peace was apparently made with the invaders; but the Danes broke the peace, marched on Thetford, plundered and burnt the town. They were closely followed by Ulfcytel, who came upon them with a comparatively small force when they were hardly clear of the burning town. A fierce battle followed, the worst "hand play," as the Danes said, they had ever met with in England. Many of the noblest English fell, but the Danes got back to their ships in the Yare. Thetford was again burnt in 1010, after the battle of Ulfcytel with the Danes at Ringmere (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 12). "This second burning of Thetford . . . illustrates, like so many other cases in these wars, the ease with which, when houses were almost wholly built of wood, a town was destroyed, and again rebuilt."—*Freeman's* 'Norman Conquest,' i. 380. Thetford was the place of the East Anglian see from 1075 to 1094 (see *Elmham*, Rte. 28), when Herbert Losinga removed the see finally to Norwich. It possessed a mint from the time of the early Saxon kings down to the reign of Henry II.; and the Lent Assizes for Norfolk were held in its Guildhall down to 1833. In the reign of Edward III., Thetford is said to have contained 20 churches, chiefly on the l. bank of the Ouse, 24 main streets, 5 market-places, and 8 monasteries. At present it is little more than a large village, with one important iron-foundry (Burrell's), where agricultural implements are made; some tan-yards, and leather factories. The neighbourhood is pleasant, with fine trees, contrasting agreeably with the heaths that stretch away toward the Cambridgeshire border. On the bank of the Ouse is a very pretty walk, where the artist may find some good studies of trees and water.

The existing *Churches* are all

Perp., and of little interest. *St. Peter's*, called the Black Church, from the colour of its flint walls (the tower was rebuilt in 1789), and St. Cuthbert's, are in Norfolk. St. Mary the Less is on the Suffolk side. The destroyed Ch. of St. Etheldreda possessed the shift of that saint (the patroness of Ely)—a sovereign remedy against toothache and sore throat. Of the monastic houses, besides the priory, there are some scanty remains, behind the grammar school, of the *Friary* (a house of Dominicans, established about 1328 on the site occupied by the Cluniacs before they removed to the priory on the Norfolk side of the river; see *ante*).

Higher up the stream, is *the Place*, on the site of a Benedictine *nunnery*, founded, it is said, to commemorate the battle in which King Edmund was here defeated by the Danes. The nunnery may have been founded on the field of the fight—like the Minster at Assandun (*Essex*, Rte. 5), and Battle Abbey). The site of the nunnery was granted by Hen. VIII. to Sir Richard Fulmerston, who made the monastic buildings his dwelling-place, and converted the ch. into "lodgings and convenient rooms." A long gallery was formerly shown here, in which (1569) the young heir of the Dacres, Lords of Gilsland and Greystock, was killed by a fall from a wooden horse. He had been placed under the care of Sir Richard Fulmerston by the Duke of Norfolk, his guardian. Spots of blood were shown on the floor. Sir Richard's ghost troubled the gallery, and "made night hideous" in various parts of Thetford—since, without the slightest truth, it was asserted that he had played the part of the wicked uncle, and for the sake of lands (to which he was never in any degree entitled) had "taken a pin" out of the "vaulting horse," and so caused young Dacre's death. The remains of the nunnery are mere masses of flint wall. Their position will be seen from the river bank beyond an iron bridge, a little below the Bell Inn. Here large elder-bushes hang picturesquely over the water.

Near St. Mary's Ch. is the *Free Grammar School*, founded in accordance with the will of Sir Richard Fulmerston, in 1566. But more interesting than any other traces of the former importance of Thetford is the *Mount* or *Castle Hill* (at the end of the town, farthest from the rly.—turn up between the Bell Inn and the "Black" Ch.). The earthworks here (all of chalk, the natural soil) are probably the largest and most important in England. There is an enormous mound, 100 ft. high, and 1000 ft. in circumference, enclosed by a double rampart 20 ft. high, and surrounded by an outer ditch. In general design, Castle Rising and Castle Acre may be compared. But the Thetford works far exceed them in mass and strength. Their age it is impossible to decide with certainty. Thetford has been regarded as the site of the Roman Sitomagus, itself no doubt occupying the site of a more ancient British stronghold. The mound may very well be British; whilst some of the encircling defences may be of Roman, or later, origin. From the vast mound (on which it does not appear that a Norman castle was ever constructed, though it possibly served as the "motte" of an earlier English fastness) a wide view is commanded over the heaths toward Bury and Newmarket. The straggling town is shut in by very fine trees, which grow all round the castle, and, although beautiful in themselves, hide the course of the enormous dykes.

Chief Justice Wright,—the president at the trial of the 7 bishops,—

who died in Newgate, and was buried with felons, was a native of Thetford. Thos. Paine, the author of 'The Age of Reason,' &c., was born here, 1737, in a house still standing in White Hart-street. His father was a Quaker staymaker.

On the estate of *Canons*, so named from a house of Canons of the Holy Sepulchre, founded by William of Warrene, soon after 1139, is a warren famous for its "silver grey" rabbits, whose fur is valuable. They are sent hence to London in great quantities.

[For the road (12 m.) from Thetford to Bury St. Edmund's see **Suffolk**, Rte. 14.

The rly. from Thetford to Swaffham runs first to *Roudham Junction* (see *ante*). The first stat. is at *Wretham* (serving for the parishes of East and West Wrexham). Two large meres were drained here; West Wretham Mere in 1851, and the Great Mere in 1856. In both of these meres remains of "lake dwellings" on piles were found. In the West Mere were 8 ft. of mud; in the Great Mere, 20 ft. Hundreds of bones were discovered, consisting almost entirely of red deer, and the now extinct *Bos longifrons*. There were also skulls of goat and of a boar or pig; besides comparatively recent specimens of the European fresh-water tortoise (*Emys europæa*). Prof. Newton read a paper recording these discoveries before the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1862.

Of *E. Wretham*, Fabyan records that, in 1418, "the Parson of Wrotham in Norfolk, which long time had haunted Newmarket Heath, and there robbed and spoyled many . . . was with his concubine brought into Newgate, where lastly he dyed."

There is a stat. at Stow-Bedon, before reaching Watton (see Rte. 26). Leaving Watton the next stat. is *Holme Hall*. The *Church*, a grand old Norm. building is well worth a visit. It was restored in 1868.

Swaffham Stat. (see Rte. 28).]

(The *Little Ouse*, or Brandon River, from its source at Lopham, near Diss, to the point where it falls into the Great Ouse, S. of Downham Market, forms the boundary between Suffolk and Norfolk. The Waveney, which rises also at Lopham, flows eastward, and also forms the boundary between the counties throughout its course.)

Leaving Thetford, l., seen beyond the Ouse, in Suffolk, is *Santon Downham* (Lord William Paulet). The *Church*, situated very picturesquely, in a beautifully kept ch.-yd., deserves notice. The chancel is E. Eng.; the nave Norm., with good doorways. Over the S. door is a curious piece of sculpture. There are good open seats, and a very fine Dec. screen. The Perp. tower has a long inscription running round just above the base moulding.

The country between Thetford and Brandon, and ranging thence S. to Mildenhall, was at the beginning of the present centy. one of the habitats of the bustard in Norfolk and Suffolk. (See *Introd.*, 'East Anglia,' for some remarks on the habits and extinction of the bustard in these counties.)

37¾ m. *Brandon* Stat. This is a market-town (*Inns:* Ram, George, Railway. Pop. 2309), celebrated for the warrens in its neighbourhood, one of which sends 40,000 rabbits annually to London. A peculiar kind of rabbit has long been bred here, having a dark silver grey fur, chiefly for the sake of its fur. There were manufactories here of *gun flints*, formed by chipping flint stones according to the line of cleavage. The "flint-nappers" also obtain employment in squaring flints for masonry.

The flint occurs in 5 layers in pieces 2 or 3 ft. long in the chalk, and are found only within a limited area 5 or 6 m.

The manufacture dates back to prehistoric times; it was recently dying out, but has been resuscitated, as the gun-flints have been found to be a capital means for bartering among the tribes of Central Africa, and up the River Congo.

Flints are also exported to Arab tribes round the Mediterranean. Shadwell, the poet (the MacFlecnoe of Dryden), was born, in 1740, at Santon Hall, near Weeting, 2 m. N. of Brandon.

At *Methwold Ch.*, about 6 m. N. from Brandon, the remains of a fine brass to Sir Adam de Clifton (1367), the fragments of which had been scattered for years, were put together in 1860 by the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

Weeting Hall is the residence of William Angerstein, Esq., whose grandfather made the noble collection of paintings which forms the nucleus of our National Gallery. Here is a fine gallery of pictures, among them Sir Joshua Reynolds's famous picture of Garrick between Tragedy and Comedy. In the park are the ruins of the Ch. of St. Mary.

[Near Weeting is a mound and ditch several miles long called Fendyke, and not far from it a collection of pits, within an oblong embankment, formerly supposed to have been a British village, and called *Grimes Graves*. Some of them are as large as 40 ft. across, and 12 ft. deep. They have been paved with flints in a bowl shape. The origin of the name is unknown; but it occurs in many parts of England (as at the primitive settlement of Grimspound, on Dartmoor), and always in connection with certain pre-Saxon works, as dykes and trenches.

Some years ago these "graves" were explored by Canon Greenwell, and other archæologists, and the conclusion now arrived at is that they are neolithic flint workings. Even in Neolithic times, therefore, Brandon and the neighbourhood were flint knapperies, and probably bartered the fine raw material. Mr. Skertchley is of opinion that some of the archaic terms in use among the Brandon flint knappers now are relics of the Neolithic language.

About 1865, a sand mound was excavated, and a passage or digging discovered about 80 ft. deep, apparently for flint working; sticking in the side was a pick-axe formed of a flint fastened to a stag's antler.

The name of the hundred is "Grimshoe," and the court was formerly held at a large "howe," or tumulus, at the E. end of the "graves." (*Grima*, A.-S. = the grim or evil one, has been proposed as the etymon of the word, which would thus be equivalent to the "Devil's Dykes," "Devil's Bridges," &c., names so constantly given to erections of unknown age.) Grimes Graves lie somewhat to the rt. of a very ancient road, which ran from Brandon to Swaffham, and thence onward to Castle Acre and Walsingham. It was sometimes called the "Pilgrims' Road," and "Walsingham Way," but it is, no doubt, of much earlier date than the rise of the great shrine at Walsingham. *Ickburgh*, where Roman remains have been found, and which lies on this road, 6 m. N. of Brandon, must be classed with the Suffolk Icklinghams, and Ixworths, and probably indicates by its name that the road was (if of British origin) used as a vicinal way connected with the Ickneild.

About 6 m. N. of Weeting is *Northwold*, where the *Church* (Dec.) contains a remarkable Easter Sepulchre (figured in the *Vetusta*

Monumenta). The ch. ranges from E. Eng. to Perp. The sepulchre, on the N. side of the chancel, is partly hollowed in the wall, and partly projects from it. Below, in front of the altar-tomb, are 4 sleeping soldiers, the guardians of the sepulchre (as in Lincoln Cathedral); the upper part is a mass of niches and tabernacle work. The whole is 12 ft. high and 9 ft. long, much larger than the Lincoln or Heckington (in Lincolnshire) examples. The dates of these 3 sepulchres, the most remarkable in the county, are Lincoln, circ. 1350; Heckington, circ. 1380; Northwold, circ. 1480. All are later than the Crusades, and the greater development and enrichment of the Easter Sepulchre was perhaps (like the foundation of churches in imitation of that of the Holy Sepulchre) due in some measure to Eastern warfare and pilgrimage.

The rectory of Northwold formerly rejoiced in a remarkable piece of stained glass in the "parlour" window, representing a rector sitting alone before a well covered table, with these words below—"Gaudere et epulari oportet."]

The country between Thetford and Brandon, and that stretching for some distance N. and S., is generally known as the district of the "brecks," *i.e.* ground which at some time or other has been "broken up" by the plough. Much of the "breck" is sheep-walk; the rest forms wide open fields of light land, mixed with some of the wildest and most extensive tracts in the county, of heath, fir plantation, and rabbit warren. It is the "Champion and fieldy part of Norfolk" which Sir Thomas Browne described as the resort of the crane, and which was the last corner in which the bustard lingered. It is now the favourite haunt of the Norfolk plover—the great plover—or stone curlew (*Œdicnemus crepitans*). This bird is a summer visitant, and, although diminishing, is still very characteristic of the district. The "subscription heron hawks" formerly kept at Didlington Hall, used to take the stone curlew in numbers, and the birds have been known to take refuge in a rabbit's hole in order to escape capture.

Traversing, from Brandon, a sandy district, much covered with heath and fir woods, the rly. passes through a corner of Suffolk, and reaches the next stat. at

41½ m. *Lakenheath.* The soil here is light and sandy. In 1688 a deluge of sand, drifted by the wind, covered the fields to the S. of the place, even impeding the navigation of the river, and extending to Santon Downham. The *Church* at Lakenheath, which is chiefly Norm. and Dec., has a very fine E. Eng. font, on a central stem with detached shafts, the bowl covered with leaf ornament. There is also some good woodwork—chancel stalls, nave seats, and timber roof.

46¾ m. *Burnt Fen* Stat.

3¾ m. S.W. of Mildenhall is Freckenham. The ch. is in the Gothic and E. E. styles. The tower fell down in 1882, and was rebuilt in 1884. The interior of the ch. presents a somewhat "bran new" appearance, having been very much restored. There are some fine old beaches, with carved poppy heads; one of them represents Satan casting a sinner into the jaws of hell. On one of the walls is a curious monument of alabaster, illustrating the legend of St. Eligius, the patron saint of blacksmiths. The saint, wishing to shoe a horse which would not keep still, took off its leg, and having shod it, stuck it on again.

From Burnt Fen, the line crosses the river Lack or Lark, enters Cambridgeshire, and, passing through the fenny country E. of Ely, reaches

53¾ m. *Ely* Stat. (see **Cambridge**, Rte. 35).

NORFOLK.
(NORTHERN SHEET)
English Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Railways
Stations
Roads
THE WASH
Brancaster Bay
Hunstanton
Thornham
Burnham Deepdale
Burnham Norton
Burnham Overy
Burnham Thorpe
Burnham Sutton
Burnham Market
Burnham Westgate
Wells next the Sea
Blakeney
Cley
Salthouse
Weybourne
Sheringham
Beeston Regis
Runton
Cromer
Foulness
Overstrand
Sidestrand
Northrepps
Trimingham
Mundesley
Paston
Bacton
Knapton
Antingham
Southrepps
Thorpe Market
Roughton
Gunthorpe
Aldborough
Hindolveston
Guist
Foulsham
Reepham
Whitwell
Booton
Brandiston
Cawston
Aylsham
Blickling
Oulton
Buxton
Coltishall
Belaugh
Wroxham
Hoveton
Horstead
Stalham
Sutton
Ingham
Waxham
Hickling
Horsey
Winterton
Somerton
Martham
Repps
Rollesby
Ormesby
Scratby
Caister
Yarmouth
Gorleston
Lowestoft
Pakefield
Kessingland
Southwold
Reydon
Wrentham
Benacre
Covehithe
Easton
Eccles
Happisburgh
Walcot
Crostwick
Frettenham
Stratton
Hainford
Horsham St Faith
Costessey
Cringleford
Hethersett
Wymondham
Attleborough
Kenninghall
Rockland
Shipdham
Scarning
Dereham
East Dereham
Mattishall
Mattishall Burgh
Tittleshall
Litcham
Lexham
Gayton
Gayton Thorpe
Ashwicken
Leziate
Grimston
Congham
Roydon
Hillington
Sandringham
Wolferton
Wolferton Junction
Castle Rising
Babingley
Flitcham
Appleton
Anmer
Shernborne
Dersingham
Ingoldisthorpe
Snettisham
Heacham
Hunstanton
Old Hunstanton
Ringstead
Holme
Titchwell
Thornham
Docking
Sedgeford
Fring
Ringstead
Stanhoe
Creake
Barmer
Syderstone
Bagthorpe
Barwick
Tatterset
Tatterset Thorpe
Houghton
Raynham
Stiffkey
Morston
Langham
Glandford
Wiveton
Kelling
Salthouse
Weybourne
Sheringham
Beeston Regis
Runton
Cromer
Foulness
Overstrand
Sidestrand
Northrepps
Trimingham
Mundesley
Paston
Bacton
Knapton
Antingham
Southrepps
Thorpe Market
Roughton
Gunthorpe
Aldborough
Hindolveston
Guist
Foulsham
Reepham
Whitwell
Booton
Brandiston
Cawston
Aylsham
Blickling
Oulton
Buxton
Coltishall
Belaugh
Wroxham
Hoveton
Horstead
Stalham
Sutton
Ingham
Waxham
Hickling
Horsey
Winterton
Somerton
Martham
Repps
Rollesby
Ormesby
Scratby
Caister
Yarmouth
Gorleston
Lowestoft
Pakefield
Kessingland
Southwold
Reydon
Wrentham
Benacre
Covehithe
Easton
Eccles
Happisburgh
Walcot
Crostwick
Frettenham
Stratton
Hainford
Horsham St Faith
Costessey
Cringleford
Hethersett
Wymondham
Attleborough
Kenninghall
Rockland
Shipdham
Scarning
Dereham
East Dereham
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Mattishall Burgh
Tittleshall
Litcham
Lexham
Gayton
Gayton Thorpe
Ashwicken
Leziate
Grimston
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Hillington
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Wolferton Junction
Castle Rising
Babingley
Flitcham
Appleton
Anmer
Shernborne
Dersingham
Ingoldisthorpe
Snettisham
Heacham
Hunstanton
Old Hunstanton
Ringstead
Holme
Titchwell
Thornham
Docking
Sedgeford
Fring
Ringstead
Stanhoe
Creake
Barmer
Syderstone
Bagthorpe
Barwick
Tatterset
Tatterset Thorpe
Houghton
Raynham
NORTH WEST NORFOLK
NORTHERN
SOUTH EAST NORFOLK
The Colouring expresses the Parliamentary Divisions & Parliamentary Boroughs
London John Murray Albemarle Street.

Devils Dyke with ditch on East side. Jas. 1906.

London John Murray Albemarle Street

Image Phily & Son London & Liverpool

SECTION IV.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ROUTES.

*** The names of places are printed in *italics* only in those routes where the *places* are described.

ROUTE		PAGE
33.	London to *Cambridge*, by Chesterford	337
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ROUTE 33.

LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE, BY CHESTERFORD.

(*Great Eastern Railway.*)

For the line from London to Great Chesterford, where the rly. crosses the Cam and enters Cambridgeshire, see **Essex**, Rte. 11.

3½ m. beyond Chesterford, and 51 from London, the rail reaches

Whittlesford Stat. The *Ch.* here, for the most part Perp., is of little interest. At *Whittlesford Bridge*, about 1 m. S., is a very good Dec. *Chapel* now used as a barn. "The Dec. mouldings are very fine; the tracery of the E. window has been cut out." The chapel was attached to a hospital founded by Sir William Colville, and placed under the rule of a Prior.

Pampisford Hall (W. Parker Hammond, Esq.), 1 m. S.E., contains some good pictures, including a fine portrait by *Gainsborough*. The gardens and grounds are fine and extensive; and the scenery, here wooded, pleasant.

The *Ch.* of *Duxford St. John*, 1 m. farther S., has some good Norm. and Dec. portions. There is also another old ch. in this parish. The chief one has been recently well restored.

[1 m. rt. of Whittlesford Stat. is

Sawston Hall, the venerable seat of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Huddlestone, a nearly unaltered mansion of the 16th cent. The family of Huddlestone had long been settled in Cumberland, when William Huddlestone, early in the 16th centy., acquired Sawston by marriage with one of the coheiresses of the Marquis Montagu. Queen Mary was sheltered here after the death of Edward VI. by his son, Sir John Huddlestone, and was conveyed thence on horseback behind his servant to Framlingham. Her pursuers, foiled of their prey, burnt the old house to the ground, and it is said the Queen rebuilt it from the materials of Cambridge Castle. This tale of the Queen's gratitude, however, is not confirmed by the fact that the house was not finished until after her death. The dates on the house, 1557–1584, prove this. It is moreover built for the most part of brick. It seems probable that she only gave leave for the use of the materials from some portion of the ruined castle. The house is quadrangular. The original chapel remains, in the roof. There are many family portraits in the gallery, including that of Queen Mary's adherent, who was knighted by Mary, and made Vice Chamberlain to her husband, Philip. He has a tomb in the ch. adjoining the park. This ch. has portions of various dates, and some mutilated brasses.

2½ m. rt. is *Babraham*, from 1576 to 1600 the seat of Sir Horatio Palavicini, of Genoa, collector of papal taxes during Mary's reign, and purloiner of them after her death.

"Horatio Palavicine,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queen.
He was a thief.—A thief? Thou liest!
For why?—he robb'd but Antichrist.
Him Death with bosom swept from Babr'am
Into the bosom of old Abr'am."

(These lines are from an epitaph printed in Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting.') Palavicini was certainly in great favour with Elizabeth. He was naturalized by patent in 1586; and commanded an English vessel in the fight with the Armada. His widow married Sir Oliver Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook; and shortly afterwards two of Sir Horatio's sons married, on the same day, two daughters of Sir Oliver. The old house here was pulled down in 1765. The present mansion, the seat of Charles R. Adeane, Esq., was built in 1832, and is one of the best country houses in Cambridgeshire. The *Ch.* (chancel Dec., nave Perp., tower Norm.), situated within the grounds of the hall, is very neatly kept.]

54 m. *Shelford* Stat. (Here, rt., the line from Long Melford and Haverhill, see Rte. 41, joins the main line of the Great Eastern Rly.) *Great Shelford Church* is a fine one, Perp. throughout, though its side windows are blocked up, and the E. window is modern. Here are a fine rood-screen, a parclose in N. aisle, an open timber roof to nave, and a *brass* to a priest (date 1411). At a place called Granham's Farm, in Great Shelford, is a fine rectangular camp.

1 m. l. *Little Shelford Church* contains several monuments, and a handsome canopied tomb and effigy of Sir John de Frevile, temp. Edward I. There are 3 chancel arches, much carved work in chancel, and remains of a rood-screen, preserved in the vestry. The tomb of Sir John Frevile is in the chancel, which he probably rebuilt. No trace of mail remains on the figure, which must have been painted over. It is unusually graceful. W. of it is an earlier monumental arch with very rich mouldings, which cannot be satisfactorily appropriated,—but, no doubt, marks the tomb of a Frevile. Another Sir John (d. 1372) rebuilt

CAMBRIDGE
For Murray's Handbook
Scale of Half a Mile
Furlongs 1 2 3
Reference
1 Magdalene College
2 St. Johns
3 Jesus
4 Sidney Sussex
5 Trinity
6 Trinity Hall
7 Gonville & Caius
8 Clare
9 Kings
10 Christs
11 Queens
12 St. Catherines
13 Corpus Christi
14 Emmanuel
15 Pembroke
16 St. Peters
17 Downing
18 Selwyn
19 Ridley
20 Sedgwick
21 Old Hall
22 Cavendish Hall
23 Queens College Chapel
24 University Library
25 New wing of Kings College
26 Master's or Wheewell's Court
27 Additional buildings to Jesus College
28 Balfours Laboratory
29 Spinning House
30 Theatre
31 Ayerses Hall
32 Perse School (Boys)
33 . . (Girls)
34 New Museums
35 Archæological Museums
36 Pitt Press
37 Chapel & additional rooms Ridley Hall
38 Post Office
39 Martyrs Memorial Hall
40 Selwyn Divinity Schools
N
Jesus Green
Midsummer Common
CAM
Stourbridge Common
Barnwell Station
Chesterton
Victoria Avenue
Cemetery
The Grove
The Orchard
CAMBORITUM (Roman Station)
Observatory
County Gaol
Castle Hill
Jesus Ditch
Jesus Close
Jesus
Butts Green
Madingley Road
Nursery
Christs Coll. Cricket Ground
Magdalene Coll. Cricket Gr.
St Johns Cricket Gr.
Pembroke Coll. Cricket Gr.
Trinity Coll. Cricket Ground
Trinity College Gardens
Clare & Kings Coll. Cricket Gr.
Clare Coll. Cricket Gr.
Kings Coll. Cricket Gr.
University Rifle Range
Leys Lane
Grange Farm
St Johns
Sidney Sussex
Trinity
Trinity Hall
Clare
Kings
Christs Piece
Christs
Queens
Pembroke
Emmanuel
Parkers Piece
Selwyn
Corpus Cricket Ground
Leckhampton Ho
Pinehurst
Newnham
Ridley
Grays Farm
Barton Cot.
Barton Road
Caius Coll. Cricket Ground
Queens Cricket Ground
St Marks Church
NEWNHAM CROFT
Sheeps Green
Leys School
Downing
Addenbrookes Hospital
Roman Catholic Chapel
University Arms Hotel
Lensfield Road
Hobsons Conduit
Botanic Gardens
Goods Yard
Railway Station
G.E. Railway (to Bury)
University Athletic Ground
Cemetery
Donkey Common
Gas Works
Cherry Hinton Road
Gretton's Lane
Barnwell Road
Stourbridge Chapel
Ramsey Ho.
Caius Boat Ho.
Foster's Boat Houses
Trinity Boat Ho.
Lady Margaret Boat Ho.
Jesus Boat Ho.
Pitts Boat Ho.
Mr Leach's Boat Ho.
Mr Robinson's
Mr Hall's
Mr Heffer's
Mr Parker's
Mr Fordham's
Mr Bowtell's
Mr Ellis's
Mr Hall's
Mr Hall's
Mr Hall

much of the ch. The stall-work is partly his. (The backs of the stalls are painted in panels.) There is a *brass* for Robert de Frevile (d. 1393) and his wife. The Freviles, for the three centuries during which they held Shelford, were among the most distinguished families in Cambridgeshire.

2 m. r. are seen *Gog-Magog Hills*, an offshoot from the chalk range which, in spite of their lofty sounding name, would scarcely, save in Cambridgeshire, be distinguished as hills at all. (The name is said to be a corruption of "Hog magog"—which Gale, apparently supposing that our ancestors talked High Dutch, interprets *Hoog macht*—"quod *altum robur* significat, et naturæ loci satis congruit."—The "hog" may be compared with the Surrey "Hog's back," and with the low Latin "hoga,"—a height.) Upon their summit is an ancient intrenchment, within which the Duke of Leeds has a house, once the hunting seat of the Lord Treasurer Godolphin (d. 1712), the owner of the "Godolphin Arabian." Several curious remains have been found in the large barrows which exist in the neighbourhood of the camp, and are many of them of Roman date.

The camp on the summit of these hills is known as *Wandlebury*, or *Vandlebury*. It crowns a hill which slops towards the S. and W., thus affording additional security to those quarters; and is, no doubt, of British origin, though the coins which have been found there prove that it must have been early occupied by the Romans. It is the scene of a remarkable story, told by Gervase of Tilbury in his 'Otia Imperialia.' A certain knight, named Osbert, being in this neighbourhood, apparently at the Castle of Cambridge, heard, among other "ancient tales and traditions," that if any warrior, unattended, entered the camp of Vandlebury by moonlight, and challenged an adversary to appear, he would be encountered by a spirit, in the form of a knight. Osbert resolved to dare this "perylous aûntre," and set out, attended by a single squire, whom he ordered to remain without the intrenchment. A ghostly [adversary appeared, whom Osbert encountered, unhorsed, and seized the reins of his steed. As he did so, the other sprang up, and wounded Osbert in the thigh with his javelin. Osbert led off the horse in triumph, and entrusted it to his squire. It was brought into the court of Cambridge Castle, and tied up with strong ropes. The horse was jet black, as well as his whole accoutrement, and apparently of great beauty and vigour. He remained with his keeper till cock-crowing, when, with eyes flashing fire, he reared, spurned the ground, and vanished. Osbert found that the scar of his wound opened afresh every year on the same night in which he had encountered the spirit. This story, it need hardly be said, was the chief source of the "Host's Tale" in the 3rd canto of 'Marmion;' in the notes to which poem Sir Walter quotes a somewhat similar legend, communicated to him by Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, and perhaps (remembering certain ballad tricks played by that ingenious composer) of doubtful authenticity.

1. of the rly., and 2 m. from Cambridge, is Trumpington Ch. (see *post*, Excursions from Cambridge). The great mass of King's College Chapel soon appears l.; and the train speedily reaches

57½ m. **Cambridge.**

There is one large *Rly. Stat.*, used in common by the Great Eastern, the Great Northern, the N. Western, and the Midland Rlys., all of which meet at this Junction, and on all of which numerous trains

run daily. The Stat. is about 1 m. distant from the centre of the town, which is scarcely seen from the rly. A tramway runs from the station to the centre of the town.

Omnibuses and carriages are always in attendance. There is a first-class refreshment room. The Post-office and Telegraph station are in Sydney-street, nearly opposite Christ's College. There is also a Telegraph office at the station. *Population* of the town of Cambridge, 40,878.

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Hotels: None first class. *Bull*, in Trumpington-st. (in existence in the reign of Edward IV.); *Red Lion*, in Petty Cury. These are the principal hotels. The *University Arms*, in Regent-st., adjoining Parker's Piece. The *Hoop*, in the parish of the St. Sepulchre, has been an inn of much celebrity.

"Onward we drove beneath the Castle; caught,
While crossing Magdalene Bridge, a glimpse of Cam;
And at the Hoop alighted, famous Inn."
Wordsworth's Prelude.

Lodgings, adapted for students of the University, may generally be found, and are inexpensive. Cambridge is readily accessible by rly. from every part of England.

The resident members of the University numbered 2454 (Michaelmas

Term, 1874). The number of members on the Boards, were—

1748..	1500
1813..	2805
1823..	4277
1833..	5344
1843..	5974
1853..	7336
1863..	7922
1873..	9655
1874..	9734

Cambridge, named no doubt from the bridge over the Cam below the castle (though at what time it acquired this name is somewhat uncertain; the older forms are Grantabrycge, Grantanbrycge, Grantebrige; it is, moreover, not clear whether Cam or Granta was the older name of the river—see *Granchester*, *post*, Exc. from Cambridge), covers a space of level ground, chiefly on the S. side of the Cam —although the mound of the castle, representing the oldest settlement, is on the N. side. The town seems to have spread southward after the building of the Norm. castle on, and enclosing, this mound (see *post*, the *Castle*). The position, on the border of the fen country, must always have been important: but the importance of both town and castle was speedily eclipsed by that of the famous University. There are no towns in Europe, none indeed in the world, like Cambridge and Oxford. Other great mediæval universities — Louvain, Salamanca, Bologna—have either fallen completely from their high estate, or, as seems to have been the case at Louvain especially, were never remarkable for the architectural dignity of their colleges or hostels. Others, still more famous, as that of Paris, formed only settlements within the walls of the greater cities. But here, and at Oxford, the University entirely overshadowed and eclipsed the town, and still fully retains its ancient importance. The older buildings of no university in Europe were more stately; and those of more modern date, ranging from the 16th centy. to the present time—exceeding most of the older in extent and importance—bear witness to the vigorous and uninterrupted life of these English Universities. So much mediæval character, in some respects so little changed, yet so entirely alive and active, and full of the power of adaptation to modern necessities, is to be found nowhere else.

The best general views of Cambridge are from the roof of King's College Chapel, or from the castle mound. The situation is not so favourable or so picturesque as that of Oxford, although much cannot be said in favour of that. But in both cases the stately buildings, varied in height and in outline, are admirably set off by groups and avenues of magnificent trees — themselves no small evidence of long continued care and prosperity. At Oxford the Colleges, with their trees and gardens, are more scattered over the whole town. At Cambridge the principal Colleges are ranged along the river bank, and the trees form a deep, leafy screen beyond them. The general view of either town, in early summer, before the fresh green has at all changed, is singularly beautiful, and is unlike that of any other English city. In some respects, however, Oxford has decidedly the advantage. Cambridge has no such thoroughfare as the High-street, with its "stream-like windings," and can boast no such perfect College as the Oxford Magdalene,—the most perfect and the most beautiful in the world. On the other hand, Oxford has no buildings so stately and excellent in themselves as King's College Chapel and the Fitzwilliam Museum.

For the Roman station here, and the foundation of the Castle, see *post* (the Castle). The town itself has had little history. During the

"wars of the Barons" the neighbourhood was ravaged by certain of the Barons' adherents, who had taken possession of the Isle of Ely; and in 1267 Henry III., and his brother Richard of Cornwall, came to Cambridge, entrenched the town, and erected two gates, soon afterwards burnt by the Baron's men from Ely. In 1381, during "Wat Tyler's" insurrection, whilst the commons of Norfolk and Suffolk were in arms (see *Introd.* and *Norwich* (**Norfolk,** Rte. 21), and *Bury St. Edmund's* (**Suffolk,** Rte. 13) the University of Cambridge was attacked, chiefly by persons from the neighbourhood, and, with the consent of the mayor, by the commonalty of the town. They ransacked the Colleges, especially Corpus Christi, to which, for some reason, they had great hatred, burnt books, charters and writings, including the statutes and evidences of the University, and scattered to the winds the ashes of what they called "the skill of the clerks." This "rabble rout," as Fuller calls it, was attacked and scattered by Henry Spenser, the young Bishop of Norwich, who afterwards relieved Norwich and defeated Littester at North Walsham. This is the most important "town and gown" riot in the History of Cambridge, as to which little more need be recorded.

It is impossible to fix, with any certainty, the time at which the *University* was established in Cambridge. The two great Universities have broken lances on sundry occasions in defence of their respective antiquity. Oxford asserted that certain Greek Professors, who came to this country with Brutus of Troy, established her schools "about the time when Eli was Judge in Israel;" whilst Cambridge, not to be outdone, declared that her foundation was due to one Cantaber, "a Spanish Prince," who was hospitably received by Gurguntius, King of Britain, in the year of the world 3588. Cantaber, it appears, had been educated in Athens, and brought over Greek Philosophers to become "Cantabrian" tutors. Such were the assertions that passed between Oxford and Cambridge in the days of Elizabeth — Oxford being defended by Thomas Key, master of University College, whilst the champion of Cambridge was the more celebrated John Cay, or Caius, one of the founders of Gonville and Caius College (see *post*). These ingenious histories are due, partly, to the vigorous imagination of Geoffrey of Monmouth. The "Continuator" of Ingulph, writing under the name of Peter of Blois, asserts that, in 1110, Joffrid, Abbot of Crowland, sent certain learned monks to Cambridge, who lectured there, and drew many scholars round them. It is possible that the vicinity of Cambridge to the great Benedictine monasteries of the fens may not have been without influence on the origin of the University; but the authority of the "Continuator" is almost as doubtful (or as little doubtful) as that of Ingulph; and all we can gather with certainty is that (probably some time) before the year 1231 scholars had assembled in Cambridge. This, at least, is proved by writs issued by Hen. III. at Oxford, in 1231, for the regulation of the Cambridge, "clerks." In these writs, the Chancellor and Masters of the University are duly mentioned.

From this time the University of Cambridge increased steadily in numbers and importance. The scholars, at first, as at Oxford, Paris, and other Universities, lived scattered throughout the town, or were gathered into so-called "Hostels;" and the first Collegiate establishment founded here, the members of which were bound by common rules and discipline, was St. Peter's, dating from 1284 (see *post*). Various foundations succeeded. Benedictines

and Cistercians had their houses here, to which they sent such young monks as promised to become scholars. The houses of the Friars in Cambridge—Franciscans and Dominicans—were attached to the University. Royal patrons arose, like Edward III., Henry VI., and Henry VIII.; and the wealth and well-doing of Cambridge, as of Oxford, were increased rather than lessened, by the great religious change of the 16th centy.

There are 17 Colleges. The head of each is the "Master," except at King's, the head of which is "the Provost," and at Queen's, whose head is "the President." In all, the Master's house is called "the Lodge." (It should here be said that at the entrance of each college is *the Porter's Lodge;* and that strangers must apply to the Porter in order to see the Hall and Chapel.) A great part of the buildings of almost every college is comparatively modern. Very much building went on in the latter years of the 18th cent., and has been continued up to the present time. Much of this work, especially the earlier Gothic "renaissance," the work of *Wilkins* at Corpus, at King's, and elsewhere —and even that of *Rickman* at St. John's—is not very satisfactory; but in all cases it illustrates the architectural knowledge and history of the time; and from this point of view the most recent works—St. John's chapel, the new front of Caius, the hall of Peterhouse—bear the strongest testimony to the skill, power, and judgment of their designers. Cambridge, in fact, including its churches, affords a complete series of studies for the historian of architecture. Beginning with St. Benedict's, and then St. Sepulchre's, churches, examples are afforded of every succeeding period—including such structures as King's College Chapel, and Wren's Library at Trinity—until we come to Mr. Gilbert Scott's magnificent work, the chapel of St. John's.

The *chief points of interest* in Cambridge are included in the following *day's walk* through the town. It need hardly be said, however, that, to see and study the place to any real advantage, a much longer time is required.

A day's walk through Cambridge. From whatever hotel the stranger may be staying at, he will do well to proceed at once to Trinity and St. John's Colleges, as the most important in the University. Beginning with them, he may walk down Trumpington-st. to the Fitzwilliam Museum — then making his way by Downing-st. into St. Andrew's-st. By this route, omitting the less important points (for which the *Index* at the head of this notice should be consulted), the most interesting are :—

Trinity College: hall, chapel, and library. See also the walks across the river. *St. John's:* chapel, and hall. Cross the bridge — see the court on the l. bank of the river— and remark the view of Trinity Library from the grounds. *Caius College:* new court, and hall. *Clare Hall:* walk through the court to the bridge over the river. (Remark, between Caius and King's Colleges, the *Senate House*, and the *University Library;* and, on the other side of the street, *Great St. Mary's.*) *King's College:* chapel (go, if possible, to the roof, for the sake of the view). View from King's bridge across the river. *Queen's:* picturesque views in the courts, and Erasmus' walk across the river. Look into the courts of *Corpus*, and, if there be time, see *St. Benedict's Ch.* At *Pembroke* see the chapel. *St. Peter's:* new hall, and chapel. *Fitzwilliam Museum:* picture and statue galleries. Returning through Downing-

st., pass into St. Andrew's-st., remarking the double avenue, rt., leading to Downing College. Walk through the courts of Emmanuel, and, if possible, see the picture gallery in the Master's Lodge. (For this leave must be asked.) At *Christ's* College see the garden, with Milton's mulberry-tree. At *Sidney Sussex* see, if possible (leave must be asked) the portrait of Cromwell in the Master's Lodge. Thence proceed by Jesus Lane to *Jesus College.* See the chapel and hall. Returning into Bridge-st., see St. Sepulchre's Ch.; and, crossing the bridge, see the exterior of the Pepysian Library in the inner court of Magdalene College. The gardens and grounds of the different Colleges bordering the river are very beautiful, and should not be missed. These grounds do not communicate with each other, but may be entered through the courts of the several Colleges to which they belong. There is now a bridge joining the grounds of Trinity and St. John's.

Such a day's work is hardly to be recommended; but those who are pressed for time will, by taking the route here sketched for them, see what is most important and interesting in Cambridge. The same line of route is taken in the descriptions which follow, beginning with Trinity College.

Trinity College (besides walking through the courts, see the *hall*, the *chapel*, the *library*, the *pictures in the Lodge*, and the College, *walks* on the W. side) was founded by Hen. VIII., under a charter dated Dec. 19, 1546. It occupies the sites, and retains actual portions of, some earlier foundations; all of which were surrendered into the hands of the King, who settled their buildings and collective revenues on his new College. Of these earlier foundations the most important were King's Hall and Michael House. *King's Hall* was founded by Edw. III., in continuation of a support provided for certain scholars by Edw. II. It was much patronised by later sovereigns. Its buildings were extensive; and its revenues at the surrender to Hen. VIII. were 214*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* It produced six bishops, the most distinguished of whom was Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham (1530–1559). *Michael House*, was founded by Hervey de Stanton, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Edw. II. At the surrender its revenues were 144*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Its most eminent scholar (who became Master of the College in 1497) was John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester (1504–1535), the fellow-sufferer with Sir Thomas More. There was besides 8 "hostels of scholars" on, or close to, the site of Trinity; the name of one of which is preserved in "Gerrard's Hostel Lane," between the College and Trinity Hall. (Mr. Cooper insists that the true name is *Garret* Hostel, and that "Gerrard is unsupported by any authority.) These had nearly all become the property of the two larger foundations. Henry added to the older revenues estates which had belonged to numerous dissolved monasteries, rendering altogether an income of more than 1678*l.* Mary also contributed largely to the endowment; and later benefactors have been numerous. The College, from its wealth, and from the great distinction of its Masters and Fellows, has always maintained a decided pre-eminence. Its most celebrated Masters have been: John Redman, Master of King's Hall at the dissolution, and first Master of Trinity—at whose suggestion, there is reason to believe, Trinity College was founded; John Christopherson, Bishop of Chichester (1557–58); John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury (1583–1604), in whose time the College acquired much reputation; Thomas Nevile, Dean of Canterbury, died 1615; John Wilkins, the eccentric Bishop of Chester (1668–

1672); Henry Ferne, Bishop of Chester (1662); John Pearson, Bishop of Chester, the great writer on the Creed (1673–1686); Isaac Barrow, the divine, Master from 1673 to his death in 1677 (Charles II., on appointing him, declared that he had given the Mastership to the best scholar in England); John North, brother to the Lord Keeper Guilford; Richard Bentley, the famous scholar and critic, Master from 1700 to 1742; Christopher Wordsworth (brother of the poet), died 1846; and William Whewell, died 1866.

The famous Puritan, Cartwright, the opponent of Whitgift, was a Fellow of Trinity, and Margaret Professor of Divinity. The Puritan, Travers, to whom we, in some measure, owe the 'Ecclesiastical Polity' of Hooker, was also a Fellow here. 43 fellows were ejected after the "visitation" in 1643. Among these names occurs that of Cowley the poet.

Of the distinguished persons who have been educated here, or who have been connected with the College, it is impossible to give a complete list. More than 50 bishops are reckoned among the "alumni" of Trinity; and among its laymen, and churchmen of lesser dignity, are: Francis Bacon; Dryden; and Sir Isaac Newton; Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Essex; Giles Fletcher, the poet; Dr. Donne; Sir Robert Cotton, the antiquary; George Herbert of Bemerton; Chief Justice Coke; Philemon Holland; Sir Henry Spelman; the poets Cowley and Marvel; the naturalists Ray and Willoughby; Gale, the antiquary; Montague, first Earl of Halifax; Roger Cotes, the mathematician; Vincent Bourne; Conyers Middleton; Maskeleyne, the astronomer; Richard Porson; Dobree; Lord Byron; Archdeacon Hare; J. M. Kemble, the Saxon scholar; and Lord Macaulay. Lord Tennyson, the Laureate, was of this College.

Trinity College consists of 3 courts or quadrangles: the Great Court; Nevile's Court; and the New Court. The buildings of the older foundations remained in a confused, irregular condition for some time after the establishment of the new College; and it was only gradually that Trinity assumed its present order and architectural dignity. The College is entered from Trinity-street by the *Grand Entrance Tower*, called the *King's Gateway*, which opens to the Great Court. This was the Gateway Tower of King's Hall; and the lower part was built, as seems tolerably certain, in the reign of Edward IV., since the supporters of the royal arms, above the portal, are two lions, used by no other monarch. This coat was intended for the shield of Edward III.; and the smaller shields on either side are those of Edward III.'s children. Below the main shield are the arms of Roger Rotherham, Master of King's Hall, 1475–7. In a canopied niche above is a statue of Hen. VIII., in whose time, it would seem, the upper part of the gateway was built. It is altogether a fine composition.

Dr. Bentley, when Master, raised an observatory on this tower, which was, happily (although Newton had studied in it), removed in 1797. The *Great Court*, which opens beyond, is by far the largest quadrangle in the University, measuring, E. and W., 334 ft. . . 325; and N. and S. 287 ft. . . 256. On the *N.* side (rt. on entering) are the chapel, and King Edward's Tower. On the *W.* are the Master's lodge, hall, and combination rooms. The two other sides are occupied by sets of rooms; and in the centre of the S. side is a tower, called the Queen's Tower, from a statue of Mary I. on its front. The buildings here are of different dates; but the court was arranged as at present, and the conduit was erected in its centre, by Thomas Nevile, Master from 1593 to 1615. This conduit, or fountain, is quaint and

striking, and adds greatly to the effect of the court, which, it has been said with justice, exceeds, in picturesque effect and architectural importance, any quadrangle at Oxford. In Loggan's views the conduit is shown with a balustrade surrounding it. This, or something resembling it, might be restored with advantage, and would give increased dignity and effect.

The *Chapel*, on the N. side, occupies at least a part of the site of the old chapel of King's Hall. This was pulled down, and a new chapel was begun by Queen Mary, which had only risen as high as the windows at her death. Elizabeth finished it (or rather, perhaps, allowed the College to finish it), and Mary had before given leave to use the ruins of Cambridge Castle for the purpose. Externally it is a long, plain building, of tolerably good Gothic for the time. The interior was entirely altered and refitted during the long Mastership of Bentley (1700–1742), at a cost of more than 6000*l*. It is wainscoted, as high as the windows, with carved oak, the carving being by *Grinling Gibbons*. A lofty altar-piece, also of carved oak, rises above the altar, and entirely blocks the E. window. In it is set a picture by *West*, of St. Michael binding Satan. The organ was originally constructed by the famous "Father Smith;" and it was the building of this very fine instrument that led Bentley to refit the chapel for its reception. The paintings on either side of the altar date from the reign of Queen Anne. The windows of the choir have been completely filled with painted glass, and the walls and ceiling richly decorated, the former after designs by Holliday, the latter under the direction of Mr. Blomfield, architect. The cost was defrayed in large part by subscription among the members of the College, resident and non-resident. The figures in the windows represent leading personages in the history of Christianity and of art, literature, science, and statesmanship. The visitor should begin at the E. end, taking the S. and N. windows in the succession shown below. He will then see the figures in chronological order. The principle of selection adopted has been to commence with the Church Universal, and descend through its Western branch, gradually narrowing the field to the English nation, and at last to those Englishmen who, whether members of, or benefactors to the foundation, are distinguished in the history of the College itself. The figures in every window are 8 in number, arranged in an upper and a lower compartment of 4 each. In the following enumeration the figures are described from E. to W. *i.e.*, *down the chapel*, the lower group of four in each case *preceding* the upper.

S. Window No. I.—SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John. — SS. James, Peter, Paul, Apollos.

N. Window No. 1.—SS. Andrew, Philip, Nathanael, Nicodemus.—SS. Mary, Martha, Thomas, Mary Magdalene.

S. Window No. II.—SS. Barnabas, Stephen, Timothy, Phœbe.—SS. Cornelius, Dionysius, Lydia, Onesimus.

N. Window No. 2.—SS. Clement of Rome, Ignatius, Justin Martyr, Pantœnus.—St. Perpetua, Tertullian, Origen, St. Cyprian.

S. Window No. III.—SS. Athanasius, Basil, Ephraem Syrus, St. Chrysostom.—Eusebius of Cæsaræa, the Emperor Constantine, the Empress Helena, Justinian.

N. Window No. 3.—SS. Ambrose, Jerome, Monica, Augustine.—SS. Martin of Tours, Leo the Great, Benedict, Gregory the Great.

N. Window No. 4.—Charlemagne, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Louis, Dante.—St. Columban, Gregory VII., St. Francis of Assisi, Giotto.

S. Window No. IV.—SS. Alban,

Augustine of Canterbury, Bertha, Theodore. — St. Boniface, Bede, Alcuin, King Alfred.

N. Window No. 5.—Lanfranc, St. Anselm, St. Thomas à Becket, Langton. — Hugh of Lincoln, Grostete, William of Wykeham, Cardinal Wolsey.

S. Window No. V.—Simon de Montfort, Matthew Paris, Edward I., Roger Bacon.—The Black Prince, Duns Scotus, Chaucer, Caxton.

N. Window No. 6.—Sigibert, St. Etheldreda, Henry III. (Founders of the College), Hugh de Balsham.—Harvey of Stanton, Edward III., Henry VIII., Queen Mary.

S. Window No. VI.—Wyclif, Erasmus, Tyndal, Cranmer.—Latimer, Edward VI., Ridley, Q. Elizabeth.

N. Window No. 7.—W. de Buxton, John de Bagshot, Fisher, Tunstall. —John Redman, Bucer, Whitgift, Nevile.

S. Window No. VII. — Bacon, Donne, George Herbert, Lord Coke. —Spelman, Lord Craven, Andrew Marvel, Bishop Hackett.

N. Window No. 8.—Pearson, Barrow, Cowley, Dryden.—Ray, Cotes, Newton, Bentley.

The organ, greatly enlarged by Hill, is now one of the finest in England. The work of Father Smith has been most carefully preserved, and can hardly be surpassed for roundness and beauty of tone. Public "recitals" on it have been regularly given by the organist and other players. But more noticeable than anything in the chapel is the full-length statue of Sir Isaac Newton, by Roubilliac, which stands at the W. end of the ante-chapel—itself striking from its length, and its lining of dark wood. The statue was the gift of Dr. Smith, who succeeded Bentley in the mastership. The great philosopher stands looking upwards, and holds a prism in his hand. "The head," says Waagen, is "dignified, characteristic, and spirited; but the cast and treatment of the drapery, quite in the manner of that age, realistic and without style." On the pedestal are the words "Newton. Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit." (From Lucretius:—

"Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit, et omnes
Perstrinxit stellas exortus ut ætherius Sol.")

(Porson was buried Oct. 5, 1809, at the foot of this statue, then in the centre of the ante-chapel.) The statue of Newton is now at the W. end of the ante-chapel. On his rt. hand is the statue of Lord Bacon (given by Dr. Whewell); it is a copy, but without the hat, of the well-known seated figure in St. Michael's Ch., St. Alban's, where Bacon is buried; on his left hand the statue of Isaac Barrow, given by the late Marquis of Lansdowne. Next to the organ screen is the seated statue of Lord Macaulay, by *Woolner*, very characteristic. The statue of Whewell, also by *Woolner*, is further to the W., both clumsy, like the originals. Here also, among other busts and memorials, is a tablet for Roger Cotes, the mathematician, with an inscription by Bentley. Cotes, who died young, was a contemporary of Newton, who said of him, "If Cotes had lived we should have known something." Whewell and Sedgwick lie side by side beneath the centre of the ante-chapel. The spot is marked by two simple inscribed stones. *King Edward's Tower*, W. of the chapel, seems to have formed part of the old King's Hall. It has, however, been removed to its present position, and formerly stood near the site now occupied by the sun-dial. The statue of Edward III., with the motto "Pugna pro patria," is a later (Elizabethan?) insertion. The passage through the staircase next to the tower leads to the bowling green.

On the W. side of the court is the *Hall*, 100 ft. long. It was built and

wainscoted by Nevile in 160½. A lofty and light oriel projects on either side, just below the high table. Some gold and colour have recently been applied, and with excellent effect, to the wainscoting and to the roof. The hall is, by far, the finest in Cambridge, and, except those of Christchurch and Exeter, there is no hall in Oxford which can fairly be compared with it. Of the pictures here, remark—Sir I. Newton, by *Valentine Ritz;* Cowley (copy, by *S. Slaughton*); Dryden (copy, by *Hudson*); Sir H. Spelman (copy, by *Isaac Whood*); Sir Edward Coke, and Bishop Pearson (both copies, by *Isaac Whood*); portraits of Ray, the naturalist (copy by *Hudson*), and of the great Dr. Bentley—an original by *Hudson;* and the last Duke of Gloucester, when a child, by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, one of Sir Joshua's masterpieces. (This Duke was Chancellor of the University from 1811 to 1834.) The visitor should also notice a small full-length portrait of Richard, Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.), in the glass of one of the oriels. It is a true portrait, and of great interest. Adjoining the hall, and beyond the "screens" (as the passage between the hall and the butteries is called), is the *kitchen*, a lofty and ancient apartment, worth looking into. (It was part of Michael House, as appears from the arrangements at the further end, where the windows have been blocked.) A staircase, l., leads to the *Combination Rooms*, or common rooms of the Fellows. These have been rebuilt within the present century. They contain some good *pictures*, among which are (in the larger room) Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, by *Kneller;* Charles, Duke of Somerset, by *Danse;* Marquis of Granby, by *Sir J. Reynolds* (fine); and Duke of Gloucester, by *Opie;* Duke of Sussex, by *Lonsdale;* Marquis Camden (Chancellor of the University), by *Sir T. Lawrence.* In the smaller room are portraits of Dr. Nevile, Master; and of Sir I. Newton, by *Vanderbank;* of Professor Sedgwick, and of Professor Cayley, the eminent mathematician. There are also miniatures, by *Sir W. Ross*, of Queen Victoria, and the Prince Consort.

The *Master's Lodge*, which occupies the rest of this side, and a portion of that on the N., was much altered by Bentley, who, before the visit of George I., removed much old tapestry, placing wainscot in its stead, and afterwards erected the grand staircase;—the first work he undertook, "proprio motu," but making the College pay for it; thus leading to his first quarrel with the College. The interior was newly fitted by Dr. Mansel (1798–1808); and in 1845, at the suggestion and partly at the expense of A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq., long M.P. for the University, the sash windows were removed; Gothic were substituted; and the large oriel, which gives character to the front, was constructed. The house contains many fine apartments, including a set of state rooms used on occasions of royal visits. The Judges, when on circuit, are always lodged here; and there is a set of rooms especially assigned to them.

The *pictures* in Trinity Lodge deserve special notice. The principal are—*Hall:* Edward III., a copy, apparently from some earlier picture. The hall also contains a statue of Edward VI., given in 1767 by Dr. Smith, then Master; and a bust of Lord Byron. *State Drawing-room:* Henry VIII., a full-length, assigned (but very doubtfully) to *Lucas de Heere.* A cartoon, resembling this picture, is at Chatsworth. This is the picture "recollected" by Wordsworth in his sonnet:—

"The imperial stature, the colossal stride,
Are yet before me; yet do I behold
The broad full visage, chest of amplest mould,
The vestments 'broidered with barbaric pride:
And lo! a poniard, at the Monarch's side,

Hangs ready to be grasped in sympathy
With the keen threatenings of that fulgent eye,
Below the white-rimmed bonnet, far descried.
Who trembles now at thy capricious mood?
'Mid those surrounding worthies, haughty King,
We rather think, with grateful mind sedate,
How Providence educeth, from the spring
Of lawless will, unlooked for streams of good,
Which neither force shall check, nor time abate."

Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke, fine, with a curious inscription,"—reposita est tibi corona gloriæ,"—which must surely have been suggested by Coke himself;—no one else would have spoken so much good of him. Queen Mary I., a small picture, the head, very ugly, is unusually fierce in character. Elizabeth, with yellow hair, in a jewelled dress—a light and most delicate ruff—and a collar of fine gauze. Lord Bacon, on panel, given by Peter Burrel in 1761; the features fine and delicate, the expression sly. Earl of Essex (Chancellor of the University from Lord Burleigh's death on Aug. 4, 1598, to his execution for high treason in 160⅘). Sir Isaac Newton, by *Thornhill*, a very good picture. William Pitt. *Passage:* Rev. Thomas Jones, Fellow, who did much for the advancement of the College; Sir Christopher Wray. *State Bedroom*—containing the bed in which Queen Victoria slept, on her two visits to Cambridge. Earl of Essex, in white, red beard. Joanna Bentley, wife of the great Doctor, and generally known as "Madame Bentley," by *Thornhill. Drawing-room;* Anne Boleyn, curious, and probably original, though much painted over; Vandyck, his own portrait. *Dining-room:* Bentley, by *Thornhill;* this picture was engraved by Vertue as the frontispiece to 'Manilius.' Hinchcliffe, Master of Trinity and Bishop of Peterborough, by *Rev. W. Peters.* Porson. Dr. Wordsworth. Dr. Whewell, a fine portrait, by *S. Lawrence.* Dr. Nevile, builder of Nevile's Court, striking and good; Sir I. Newton, by *Enoch Zeeman*, painted within 3 months of Sir Isaac's death (here the eyes are distinctly grey, in Thornhill's portrait they are brown). Bishop Newton (author of 'Newton on the Prophecies'). Archbishop Whitgift. Hawkins Browne, author of an Ode to tobacco—who, according to Sydney Smith, danced before the Queen of Naples in a lava-coloured suit, to the alarm and agitation of the Court ladies. Mansel, Bishop of Bristol. *Judges' Room:* Portrait of Dr. Whewell, when young, by *Joseph*, A.R.A. *Study:* J. J. Scaliger, a very fine small head, attributed to *P. Veronese*, given by Bentley; the beard long, double-pointed white collar, doctor's red robe, Scaliger's arms in the corner: an inscription runs —"Josephus Justus Jul. Cæs. e Scalig," and, in later letters, "Donavit Bentley." Cowley, a chalk head, flowing hair, full face, with signature, "Ab. Cowley, æt. 20."

The Royal foundation of Trinity (later than that of King's) gave it a certain pre-eminence; and nearly all the Sovereigns, on their visit to Cambridge, were entertained here. Queen Elizabeth lodged at King's College, since the buildings of Trinity were then in an unfinished state. But James I., Charles I., Queen Anne (who knighted Newton at a Court held in the Lodge), George I., and George II., were all received at the Master's Lodge. George II. was the last sovereign entertained at Trinity, until, in 1843, Queen Victoria was here. Her Majesty again visited Trinity Lodge in 1847, on the occasion of the installation of the Prince Consort as Chancellor of the University.

It was in the College Hall that sundry "Comædies" and "Tragædies," in Latin and in English, were performed before James I. on his visits in 1614 and 1622. The King was greatly delighted with the plays and

performances, and his reception pleased him so greatly "that he was heard repeatedly to commend this University, and its buildings, before those of Oxford, which he had visited the preceding year." Cowley's English Comedy of 'The Guardian,' afterwards entitled the 'Cutter of Coleman Street,' was acted here in 1642 before Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II.; and his Latin play of 'Naufragium Joculare' was acted in 1639. Cowley was at this time a scholar (he was afterwards Fellow) of Trinity.

In this great court, between the gateway and the chapel, were the rooms occupied by Sir Isaac Newton. They were on the first floor of the staircase next the gateway; but the court has been much altered, and an extensive portico removed, since his death. A Mr. John Wickens was his chamber-fellow. "I never knew him," wrote Dr. Humphrey Newton (who was 5 years at Cambridge with Sir Isaac) to Conduitt, "to take any recreation or pastime, either in riding out to take the air, walking, bowling, or any other exercise whatever, thinking all hours lost that were not spent in his studies."

Through the screens, or passages of the hall, the *second*, or *Nevile's Court*, is entered. This is named from its founder, Dr. Nevile, Master of the College, who died in 1615:—"a brave mind," writes Hacket, in his 'Life of Abp. Williams,' "who never had his like in that orb." (Trin. Coll.), "for a splendid, courteous, and bountiful gentleman." Two sides alone were finished at his death, and these (N. and S.) remain nearly unaltered. The design (by Ralph Simons, architect of the 2nd court of St. John's) is far from unpleasing; and "though the upper stories are not so varied or so effectively broken as those of Clare, the arcade below is a very pleasing feature, rarely found in English, though so common in Italian and Spanish buildings of an earlier age." —*Fergusson.* (Lord Byron's rooms were in this court.) The *W.* side of the court is closed by the *Library*—a very excellent work of Sir Christopher Wren. "Not only is the upper story well arranged and well lighted .... but, externally, it is a remarkably pleasing and appropriate design. The effect toward the court-yard is very much spoiled by the floor of the library being brought down as low as the springing of the arches of the arcade which supports it. .... it looks as if the floor had sunk to that extent."—*Id.* This defect does not appear on the garden front, which is simple and striking. On the court side, underneath the middle arch, is a bas-relief, representing Ptolemy receiving the Greek version of the Old Testament from the hands of the Seventy; and above, on the balustrade, are four statues—Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics—by *Gabriel Cibber* (father of Colley Cibber), sculptor of the figures of "Mania" and "Melancholia" formerly on the gates of Bethlehem Hospital—now in the new Hall. The "frontispiece" against the Hall (which forms the E. side of the court) was added by *Wren*, in order to "assimilate" the two buildings. It has certainly deformed one.

The *Library* is accessible to strangers daily, except between 1 and 3; and is approached by a fine staircase at the N. end. On the roof of the staircase are the arms of Bishop Pearson, Dr. Barrow, Dr. North, and Dr. Montagu, successively Masters. The interior of the library is very striking. There are, indeed, few similar apartments in this country which can fairly be compared with it, and none which exceed it in a certain harmonious dignity of both design and arrangement. The length is 190 ft.; the breadth 40 ft. At the S. end are folding doors, opening to a balcony, with a pleasant view of

the walks and river. Rows of projecting bookcases divide the room on either side into a number of small "bays." Busts (casts) of eminent persons are placed on each bookcase, and marble busts on pedestals in front. Rows of narrower and lower bookcases, placed lengthwise, in front of the others, contain special collections. At the end is *Thorwaldsen's statue* of Lord Byron, executed 1828–30 at Rome, designed for Westminster Abbey, but refused admission by Dean Jocland. It was presented to Trinity Col. by the subscribers, 1843. The fronts of the bookcases are enriched with carving, in lime-wood, by *Grinling Gibbons.* They are of extreme beauty, but are said to be in a dangerous condition. Of the *Marble Busts*, 10 are by *Roubiliac;* and *Chantrey* has given special praise to their "manly air and vigorous freedom of manner." Beginning at the S. end, they are—(left) Bacon; Bentley (both *Roubiliac*); Archdeacon Hare, *Woolner;* Sir R. Cotton; Lord Whitworth (both *Roubiliac*); Roger Cotes, *Scheemakers;* Dr. Shepherd, *Bacon;* Sir W. Bolland, *Sievier;* Willoughby, *Roubiliac;* and Sedgwick, by *Woolner.* (right are) — Newton and Barrow, *Roubiliac;* Dr. Whewell, *Baily;* Coke; Lord Trevor, *Roubiliac;* Dr. Smith; Jurin, both by *Scheemakers;* Ray, by *Roubiliac;* and Alfred Tennyson, by *Woolner;* this "stately bust" is a fine representation of the Laureate. The casts on the bookcases are those of ancients on one side, and of moderns on the other. The fine Thorwaldsen statue is that which was intended for Westminster Abbey, and at length found a more fitting resting-place in this Library.

There are some portraits here, the best of which are—Barrow; Monk, Duke of Albemarle; Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, by *Ritz;* Thomas Gale, Dean of York, and Roger Gale the antiquary. The printed books are in number many more than 70,000; and there are about 1500 vols. of MSS. The collections in the smaller cases are chiefly books left by Archdeacon Hare and the Rev. W. Grylls, among which are some fine and rare Aldines and Elzevirs. A very miscellaneous assemblage of MSS., collected by Thomas Gale, and presented by his son Roger Gale, are in a closed recess l. of the entrance. Two other recesses, at the S. end, contain the valuable Shakespearian collection left by Edward Capel (editor of Shakespeare) in 1779; the Bentley MSS. (many Greek, from Mt. Athos); and some very curious and important mediæval MSS. Among these are the Canterbury Psalter, containing the Gallican, the Roman, and Jerome's Hebrew versions, with Anglo-Saxon and Norman glosses, — grandly illuminated; the date is about 1150; but (as has been proved by a comparison with other volumes) many of the illuminations are copies (in general treatment, and greatly in detail), from miniatures of far earlier date. Another, and later MS., had belonged to the Sidney family; and entered in the calendar prefixed to it are records of births, marriages, and deaths of the Sidneys. The original MS. of Hacket's 'Life of Williams' is here. Here, too, are 'Newton's Correspondence with Cotes;' Milton's MS. of 'Comus,' 'Lycidas,' and 'Arcades;' with many smaller pieces, and sketches for 'Paradise Lost;' many volumes of Barrow's original MSS.; and (in a frame between two glass plates) the first letter written by Lord Byron, when 10 years old.

Other relics in the library are—the globe, compass, and other instruments belonging to Sir Isaac Newton; locks of his hair; and a cast of his face, said (but this seems doubtful) to have been taken after death. It was used by Roubiliac for the statue in the chapel.

At the foot of the staircase are some Roman inscriptions and altars, collected by Sir Robert Cotton, and, given by his son Sir John Cotton, brought, for the most part, from stations along the line of the Roman wall. Cotton visited the wall, with Camden, in 1600; but, on account of "the rank robbers thereabouts," they could only see portions of it, and could only bring away the altars here deposited. They are from Bremenium (High Rochester) and Habitancum (Risingham), both stations some miles N. of the wall, with one from Magna (Carvoran), on the wall itself. (See them described by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, 'Archæol. Journal,' Sept. 1855.)

The *New*, or *King's Court*, entered from the arcade, or cloister, on the S. side, was built by *Wilkins* (the architect of Corpus and of King's Colleges), at a cost of 40,000*l*. The foundation-stone was laid in 1823, during the Mastership of Dr. Wordsworth. For the Gothic of that date it is not unsuccessful. Outside the gateway, on the E. side of this court, in *Bishop's Hostel*, a "hostel of scholars," built by John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, soon after the Restoration. It bears the date of 1670. Hacket was the unwearied restorer of his own cathedral, half-ruined by Lord Brooke and his Puritans, during the siege of Lichfield. A gate, called *Nevile's Gate*, beyond Bishop's Hostel, in the lane between Trinity and Caius Colleges, leads to Trinity stables, and deserves notice as a picturesque bit of Jacobæan architecture.

On the W. side of the New Court a gate opens to the *College Walks*. These are very striking; and, indeed, the view immediately in front of this gateway, looking down the long avenue of lime-trees, is probably the finest in or near Cambridge. The eye is led onward,

> "Under the shady roof
> Of branching 'limes,' star-proof,"

to the gateway at the end of the avenue, beyond which is seen the spire of Coton Ch. It was this view that Porson compared to a College fellowship—"a long dreary road, with a ch. at the end of it;" but the road is not dreary, and whoever is lead so pleasantly onward to the end of his journey need hardly complain. The iron gateway at the end of this walk was brought from Horseheath—the fine seat of the Lords Montfort—long since destroyed (see Rte. 41). The bridge over the Cam, with cycloidal arches, was built by James Essex (d. 1784)—an architect of considerable reputation in his day, with some knowledge of Gothic—the friend of Gough, Cole, and Horace Walpole. He lived and died in Cambridge, and portions of his work remain in several Colleges. The land occupied by these walks was first enclosed, and the course of the river altered, by Thomas Nevile, the Master to whom the College is otherwise so greatly indebted. Before his time, the Cam in front of Trinity separated in two branches, enclosing an island, called "Garret (or Gerard's) Hostel Green." He altered the river, and caused it to flow in a single bed, as at present.

Across the street, opposite the main gateway of Trinity College, are two new courts—called the "Master's Courts," and built (1860, and *post*) by Salvin, at the sole expense of the late Master, Dr. Whewell. The exterior is good and picturesque. The courts within are dark and well-like. It is possible to pass through these courts into Sidney-street, opposite Sidney Sussex College.

Trinity College is, no doubt, the most important in the University; but it is very closely run by its neighbour, *St. John's;* and in externals, at any rate, they approach each other as nearly as in the days of James I., who declared that there

was no more difference between St. John's and Trinity than between two sixpences and a shilling. (Trinity had then only one court, St. John's two.) St. John's College occupies the site of an hospital for the reception of poor and sick persons, founded by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, in the time of Henry II., and placed under the rule of an Augustinian Prior and brethren. The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the mother of Henry VII., who had already (1497) established divinity professorships at Oxford and Cambridge, became the foundress of Christ's College (see *post*) in 1505, and in the same year took steps for converting St. John's Hospital into a College for secular students. She died in 1509, leaving power, by her will, to her executors to carry out her intentions at St. John's. The College was duly incorporated and empowered to hold the old house of the Hospital and all its possessions. But Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, one of the Lady Margaret's executors, has recorded the various difficulties which arose, and which, but for his perseverance, would hardly have been surmounted. Fisher himself founded four fellowships and two scholarships, and supplied a code of statutes, set aside by Henry VIII. in 1545. Elizabeth's commissioners, in 1580, issued another code of statutes, which, with little alteration, continued in force until 1849. A new code was then given by letters patent; and, in 1859, the Cambridge University Commissioners supplied the statutes which are now in force.

The College soon rose to importance and distinction. Prince Charles, and Frederick, the Elector Palatine, were entertained here with great magnificence in March, 1612–13. James I., during his visit in 1615, cost the College 500*l.*; and the Earl of Suffolk, Lord High Treasurer (the builder of Audley End), who lodged here on that occasion, expended on his public table, and other magnificences, no less than 5000*l.* The Prince, afterwards Charles I., accompanied King James; and the University Orator was taxed "for calling the Prince Jacobissime Carole; and some will needs add that he called him Jacobule too; which neither pleased the King nor any body else."—(*Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carlton.*) Charles I., when his troubles were beginning in 1642, came, with the Prince of Wales, to St. John's, "took a travelling banquet" in the inner court, and gave the Prince "good store to put in his pocket." The College afterwards sent much plate to King Charles. The Master was carried off to parliament as a prisoner; and 29 Fellows were ejected. In 1681 Charles II. dined "in the long gallery" with the Master. St. John's was especially a non-juring College; but an attempt in 1694 to dispossess 20 Fellows who had neglected to take the oaths was unsuccessful. In 1717, 22 Fellows were ejected for refusing to take the oaths to the Government of George I. Thomas Baker, the historian of the College—whose valuable account of St. John's has been printed for the first time (1869) by the Rev. J. B. Mayor—was one of these Fellows, and writes himself "Socius ejectus."

St. John's College now consists of 4 distinct courts, 3 on the rt. bank of the Cam, and 1 on the l. These courts are of different dates. The *first* court was completed about 1520; the *second* was built between 1598 and 1602; the *third* was in building between 1624 and 1669; the *fourth*, or new court, beyond the river, was begun in 1827, and finished in 1831. The new *chapel* of St. John's was begun in 1863, and consecrated in 1869. The chief points of interest in this College are —the *chapel*, the *hall*, and the

library. (The stranger should attend the Sunday evening service—see *post*—in the chapel. All are admitted to the ante-chapel; but the introduction of a Fellow is required for admission to the chapel itself.)

The street from which opens the principal entrance of St. John's is narrow, and there is no good view on this side. The E. end of the chapel approaches the street closely, and is well seen in passing toward Bridge-street. The *entrance gateway* through which we pass into the first court, was, like the court itself, built by the executors of the foundress, the Lady Margaret; and is a very good and picturesque example. (The gateway between the 1st and 2nd courts, and the entrance gateway of Jesus College should be compared. These are later, but have much of the same character, and are very good.) The gateway is of brick, with stone dressings. There are 2 stories above the portal; and on either side is an octagonal staircase tower, rising above the roof. Over the entrance is a statue of St. John the Evangelist; and below it the arms and supporters of the foundress. Her badges, the rose and portcullis crowned, and the daisy, the "herb Margaret," are also displayed on the walls and on the vaulting. The whole design is Gothic, without any mixture of "renaissance." The first court, entered by this gateway (and finished about 1520), retains little of its original character. The E. and W. sides have been least altered; but the S. side was faced with stone in 1774; and the old chapel, which nearly filled the N. side, has given place to the present magnificent structure. Over the portal, fronting the main entrance, is a statue of the foundress. The hall fills the space between this portal and the chapel.

The old *Chapel* of St. John's, plain and not very interesting, had been much patched and altered since its first erection. Many historical and academical associations were, of course, connected with it; but, both in size and in design, it was unworthy of so great a college, and in 1861 it was determined to remove it altogether. The new work began on Midsummer Day, 1863. The corner stone (at the base of the S. wall of the S. transept) was laid by the late Henry Hoare, Esq., on May 6th (St. John Port Latin), 1864. The chapel was consecrated by the Bp. of Ely (Harold Browne), May 12, 1869. The architect was *Sir G. G. Scott.* The chapel is built throughout with Ancaster stone, roofed with Colley Weston slate, and in architectural character is early Dec., circ. 1280, somewhat later than the Sainte Chapelle at Paris (1245–1257); but that building is strongly recalled by this chapel of St. John's, and (still more) by the new chapel of Exeter College, Oxford, also the work of Mr. Scott. The niches on the buttresses are partially filled with figures: those of Lord Burleigh, Lord Falkland, Abp. Williams, Lord Strafford, Roger Ascham, Gilbert of Colchester, and Lady Shrewsbury: and the space on the E. side of the Court, between the portal and the chapel, is now filled up by lecture rooms.

The view of the chapel from the outer court is very striking. The richness of its sculpture, and the height of its roof (80 ft. to the ridge) are noticeable; but the tower, beautiful as it is in certain lights, seems too low (140 ft. to the parapet)—its dimensions on the square are 42 by 36 ft.—and too plain for the rest of the structure; defects to be regretted, since the tower is a marked feature in all views of Cambridge, and rises in all directions above the surrounding buildings. On the whole the exterior of the

chapel, fine as it is, is hardly equal to the interior. The ground-plan forms the head and arms of a cross. The tower rises from the middle of the arms. The principal entrance (of which the general design recalls the beautiful S. door of the choir in Lincoln Cathedral) is in the E. face of the S. transept, and is much enriched. In the lower tympanum is the Saviour in Majesty. In the gable is St. John with the cup, and the eagle crests the uppermost finial.

No one can well be disappointed with the interior. The tower is open to the height of 84 ft. from the basement. This space, together with the great length (172 ft.), and height (63 ft.) of the chapel, the richly-coloured roof and windows, and the intricate beauty of the details, produce at once an impression of grandeur such as few, if any, modern works can rival. Peterhead red granite, Devonshire, Irish, and serpentine marbles, and black and red Derbyshire marble, have been used in both chapel and ante-chapel. The E. end of the chapel forms a five-sided apse. A screen of carved oak divides the ante-chapel from the chapel itself. The pavement is of Purbeck and Sicilian marbles, with encaustic tiles. The altar is raised on six steps, and on the "paces" to which these steps lead are various inlaid subjects,—the signs of the zodiac; figures of kings and prophets, with inscriptions; figures of Geometria, Poesis, Philosophia, and Theologia, and figures of the cardinal and Christian Virtues. The altar itself is of oak with carved panels, and has for its top a single enormous slab of Belgian marble. The ceiling of the chapel is vaulted in oak, and is of 19 bays. Under the principal ribs of the ceiling are statues of Apostles and Evangelists, carved in stone, with distinctive emblems. The nineteen bays contain painted figures of great personages, each bay representing those of a single century. The series begins at the E. end, with our Lord in Majesty. Then follow, through the various ages, the great fathers and doctors of the church; in the 6th (amongst others) Gregory the Great and St. Augustine; in the 7th St. Etheldreda and Sigebert, king of the E. Angles, and the patron of S. Felix, the first bishop; in the 9th St. Edmund; in the 13th St. Louis of France, and Hugh de Balsham, Bp. of Ely; in the 16th the Lady Margaret, foundress of St. John's; Bp. Fisher, her executor; Nicholas Metcalfe, Fisher's chaplain, and the third Master of St. John's; Sir John Cheke, and Roger Ascham; in the 17th, Herbert, Taylor, Ken, Leighton and Pascal; in the 18th, Beveridge, Butler, Fenelon, Schwartz the Danish missionary, and Sir Isaac Newton; in the 19th, Henry Martyn, William Wilberforce; Wordsworth, Thomas Whytehead, chaplain to the first Bp. of New Zealand, and James Wood, for 24 years Master of the College. All in this centy. were members of St. John's.

The *stained glass* is mainly by *Clayton* and *Bell*. That in the W. window of the tower, representing the Last Judgment, was the gift of bachelors and undergraduates of the College. The five windows of the apse were given by the Earl of Powis, of St. John's College, and High Steward of the University. The subjects are from the life and history of our Lord. Other windows have been inserted, some as memorials, some as gifts; and all will soon, no doubt, be entirely filled with stained glass. Those already in place are among the finest modern examples. The two windows in the ante-chapel on the N. are by *Wailes*. The next window to the E. is by *Hardman*.

In removing the old chapel, portions of the chapel of St. John's Hospital (founded temp. Hen. II., see *ante*) were discovered. They were E. E., and the arches of the piscina have been fitted into the present choir, an interesting relic. The *organ*, by Messrs. Hill, is a very fine one. The service on Sunday evenings is one of the great sights of Cambridge. The chapel is then filled from end to end with members of the College, all wearing surplices.

In the *ante-chapel* are placed (removed from the old chapel) a statue (seated) of Dr. Wood, Master of the College and Dean of Ely,—it is by *E. H. Bailey*,—and the monument of Hugh Ashton, Archdeacon of York, died 1522. A "cadaver" is seen through the open arches of the table tomb which supports the effigy of Ashton, who was one of the executors of the foundress, himself founded 4 fellowships and 2 scholarships, and gave money and plate. An ash, springing from a tun, which appears on the monument, is his rebus. 3 arches on the S. wall of the S. transept contain the arches of a chantry founded by Bp. Fisher, on the N. side of the altar in the old chapel. Here is the monument to Henry Kirke White, removed from the Church of All Saints when it was pulled down.

The *Hall*, between the 1st and 2nd courts, was part of the erection under the foundress's will; but has been enlarged and decorated under the direction of *Sir G. G. Scott*. The whole of the N. end (where is the high table) is new, together with its oriel. The old oriel is, of course, retained, so that the hall, very unusually, has two. The roof has been touched with gold, with very good effect. In one of the windows are shields of arms removed from the old chapel. The *portraits* to be noticed are those of Morton, Bp. of Durham (d. 1659), once a fellow of the College; Williams (fellow), Abp. of York (d. 1650); Sir Ralph Hare, who gave to the College (1623) the Rectory of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk—this portrait is said to be by *Mark Gerrard;* Fisher, Bp. of Rochester; Bentley, who died Master of Trinity in 1742, but was originally of this College; and the poet Wordsworth by *Pickersgill*.

A panelled ante-room and a fine oak staircase lead to the *Gallery* (dating from the end of the 16th centy.) now used as the Combination Room. This gallery was included in the Master's Lodge before the present lodge was built. It is a striking apartment, though part of its original length, as is evident from the ceiling (the plaster mouldings of which are rich and elaborate), has been panelled off into separate rooms. Here are portraits of Sir John Herschel, the astronomer; J. C. Adams, Lowndean Professor, the discoverer of Neptune; G. A. Selwyn, Bp. of Lichfield; W. Wilberforce; and a very good portrait of Dr. Parr, which once belonged to himself. All were members of St. John's.

The *Library*, which may be reached through the gallery, extends along the N. side of the 3rd court. It was built in 1624 at the cost of 2991*l.*, more than 2000*l.* of which were given by Williams, Abp. of York. The room remains unaltered, and is very picturesque, with its timbered roofs, its whitened walls, and its cases of carved oak, black with age, and having small folding tablets on the fronts for containing the list of books in each case. Prior the poet (who had been a fellow) and Thomas Baker, "Socius ejectus," the historian of the College, bequeathed their libraries to St. John's. There are here many early

printed books; a vellum copy of Cranmer's, or the 'Great Bible' (1539), which belonged to Cromwell, Earl of Essex; and a good collection of early English service-books. Among the MSS. is a magnificent copy of the Gospels, of Irish work, and rich in the peculiar Irish illuminations of the 7th centy. The MS. 'Order of the King's Coronation,' full of Abp. Laud's notes, and apparently the book used by him at Charles I.'s coronation, 1625; another 'Form' in Sancroft's writing, and used by him at the coronation of James II.; and a third copy, which seems to have been used by that king himself. A copy of Chrysostom's Homilies written by Sir John Cheke, and probably presented by him to Edward VI., should also be noticed. The Library also contains a copy of the very rare 'Trattato' of Aonio Paleario, professor at Siena in 1534. A descriptive catalogue of the MSS. and scarce books here was drawn up by the Rev. M. Cowie, and printed by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

The *Second Court* of St. John's is very uniform and picturesque, and deserves attention as one of the few courts in Cambridge which have scarcely been changed at all since their construction. It was begun in 1598, and the whole completed in 1602. The architect was Ralph Simons ("architectus suæ ætatis perfectissimus," according to the inscription on his picture in Emmanuel College); and the greater part of the cost was borne by Mary Cavendish, wife of Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, although from her misfortunes she was unable to contribute all she had promised. On the W. side is a good gateway tower, above which is a statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury presiding over her court as the Lady Margaret looks down on hers. The *Third Court* was finished in 1624. The cloister on its W. side, and the front to the river, are worth notice. Early in the present centy. it became necessary to enlarge the College, and a *Fourth Court*, across the river, was begun in 1827 and completed in 1831. It is approached by a covered bridge, the views from which, up and down the river, are curious and Dutch-like. The new court has a cloister with a lofty entrance gateway on the S. side, and on the N. a lantern tower rises above the roof. The architects were *Rickman*, the well-known historian of Gothic architecture, and one of its earliest "restorers," and *Hutchinson* of Birmingham. The whole is of stone, the tint of which, at first not very agreeable, improves greatly with age. The buildings are lofty and massive, and although it may be regretted that so important a work was undertaken a little too soon—before the principles of Gothic had been thoroughly mastered—it is nevertheless far from unpleasing, and will always be interesting as an early example of 19th-centy. "renaissance." The best view of it is from the *grounds* into which the cloister gateway opens. The elms in these grounds are very fine, especially 4 or 5 of perhaps 200 years' (?) growth, near the river. Many, however, have fallen within the last few years; among others, one venerable tree which Wordsworth never failed to visit whenever he was at Cambridge. As an undergraduate he had greatly loved these walks—

> . . . "Whenever free to choose,
> Did I by night frequent the College groves
> And tributary walks."—*Prelude*, bk. iii.

Trinity College Library is best seen from the back of the College, which also commands a perfect picture reflected in the water of St. John's Chapel and Tower; St. John's Walk may also be approached through the lane which divides Trinity from St. John's. At the end of this lane is the old bridge of St. John's, with a

long elm avenue stretching away in front of it.

The old *Master's Lodge* was in the N.E. angle of the second court, until the present house, on the N. side of the College, was built by *Sir G. G. Scott*, and completed in 1865. It is an excellent adaptation of domestic Gothic to modern needs and comforts, and contains some fine apartments. A chimney-piece in the hall (removed from the old Combination Room) is said to have been brought from Audley End. The *pictures* are numerous, and many are interesting as portraits, though not otherwise of much value. In the dining-room is a large picture of the foundress kneeling at a desk, which can hardly be contemporary. She wears, as in all her portraits, a half-monastic dress, adopted, most probably, after her profession as a "vowess"—(she made a vow of chastity and single life on the death of her husband the Earl of Derby in 1504). This picture is perhaps copied from a smaller half-length (in the entrance-hall) having inscribed on it her titles and the date of her death. A small head of Hen. VIII.; Bp. Fisher, half-length (this portrait is assigned to *Holbein*); Queen Elizabeth; Anne of Denmark, wife of Jas. I.; Chas. I. and his Queen; George Villiers, the 1st Duke of Buckingham, Chancellor of the University from 1626—when he was elected, after great opposition, by a majority of 6 votes only—to his assassination in August, 1628; Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University from the fall of Essex in 1600 to his death in 1612; Gondomar, the Spanish Ambassador; The Lord Keeper Egerton (the "Lord" of Milton's 'Comus'); Countess of Shrewsbury (half-length, with fan); Chief Justice Sir Robert Heath, the active royalist and supporter of Chas. I., d. in France, 1649; Prince Charles (afterwards Chas. I.) as Duke of York, half-length; Morton, Bp. of Durham; Matthew Prior, the poet, by *Rigaud*—deserve notice. Many of these pictures are framed in black, and are traditionally said to have come from some royal collection, and to have been deposited in the College in acknowledgment of plate sent to Chas. I. A very fine chair of carved oak, and some lesser chairs of similar design, are also remarkable, and seem to have had the same history. (Dr. Beale, Master of St. John's, was one of the heads—the others were the Master of Jesus and the President of Queen's—sent up to the Parliament as prisoners by Cromwell in 1642, on account of the part they had taken in forwarding the plate of the Colleges to the king). In the hall are 2 portraits of Lord Burleigh, one (holding a staff) good. (Sir William Cecil, 1st Lord Burleigh, was Chancellor of the University from the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 to his death, August 4, 1598); a small portrait of the foundress, having on it the date of her death, "Kalends of July, 1509;" Cowley, the poet; and portraits of Lord Palmerston, and the Dukes of Buccleugh and Northumberland, both Chancellors of the University.

Among the more distinguished men who have belonged to St. John's are—Sir Thomas Wyat, the poet (d. 1542); Sir John Cheke, fellow (d. 1557); Roger Ascham, fellow (d. 1568); Greene, the dramatist (d. 1592); Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Chancellor of the University; Thomas Cartwright, the well-known Puritan leader, afterwards Fellow of Trinity (d. 1603); Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Chancellor of the University (d. 1612); Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, the builder of Audley End, Chancellor (d. 1626); Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Charles I.'s Earl (d. 1641); Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland (d. 1643); John Williams, fellow, Abp.

of York (d. 1650); Herrick, the poet (d. 1674); Titus Oates, the infamous (d. 1705); William Beveridge, Bp. of St. Asaph (d. 1737); Matthew Prior, fellow (d. 1721); Bentley, Master of Trinity; Charles Churchill, the poet (d. 1764); Akenside, the poet (d. 1770); Darwin, the poet (d. 1802); Henry Kirke White (d. 1806); John Horne Tooke (d. 1812); Henry Martyn, the missionary (d. 1812); Samuel Parr (d. 1825); William Wilberforce (d. 1833); and William Wordsworth (d. 1850). (Wordsworth began residence in 1787, took his degree and left Cambridge in 1791.) It may be said that St. John's has educated an unusual number of poets and of great statesmen. The list of bishops nurtured in this College is also a long one.

A lane divides Trinity from Caius College, opposite which (on the E. side of Trinity-street) is *St. Michael's Ch.* (see *Churches, post*).

Gonville and *Caius College* is so called from its 2 founders, but is best known as *Caius College* (pron. *Keys*). The old buildings of Caius well deserve notice, but this College has been greatly altered and enlarged of late years. The hall was built by *Salvin* in 1854, and in 1867 the New Court was begun, which fronts the main street, and is one of the most conspicuous and ornamental buildings of the University. This *Court*, the *Hall*, and the *Chapel*, with the *Gates* of the old buildings, are the points of interest in Caius. This College, following the disposition of its second founder, John Caius, physician to Edw. VI. and to Queen Mary, has always been the medical college of the University, and has produced some very eminent physicians.

The first founder was Edmund de Gonville, a member of a powerful Norfolk family, rector of Rushworth in Norfolk, where he established a college, and rector of Terrington in the same county, where he died in 1350. In 1348 he founded a college in Cambridge, but, dying before its completion, left the care of it to William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, the founder of Trinity Hall. The first site was close to Corpus Christi College, but in 1353 the College was removed to its present situation. In 1557 Dr. Caius obtained authority to refound it, which he did accordingly, procuring much additional ground and erecting new buildings.

The principal entrance to the College is beneath a lofty tower, part of the New Court, fronting the Senate House. The architect of this New Court is *Mr. Waterhouse*. The style is French Renaissance, belonging to the same date as the Italian Renaissance which appears in the buildings of Dr. Caius. The interior of the court is very striking and picturesque, and the whole mass of building is an addition of decided beauty to the stately group, of various dates, assembled in this part of Cambridge. The exterior of the court, which faces Trinity-street for some distance, is not well seen. The street is too narrow, and the effect of design and ornamentation is comparatively lost. The row of projecting heads represents the principal worthies of the College, each with his name inscribed below. Within, the court is divided into two by a low parapetted wall. One of these divisions contains some fine trees which contrast well with the building. The N.E. angle of the other is a most successful composition. The spiral staircase is designed after the well-known examples at Blois and Chambord, both of the time of Francis I. All this part of the building is very striking, and at once seizes the attention. The colour of the stone throughout is pleasing. The sets of rooms are

well arranged, with good wide windows.

The apsidal end of the chapel, on the W. side of the court, is new. The interior is embellished with taste. A passage, at its side, leads into the smaller court of the old College, known as *Caius Court.* This court was entirely built by Dr. Caius, between 1564 and 1573. The architect was *Theodore Have*, or *Havenius* of Cleves, and the College, with its gateways, as finished by him, was "the most complete specimen of classical art at that time to be seen in England." Two of these gateways remain in Caius Court; the gates, so called, of Honour and of Virtue. The "Gate of Honour," now almost shrouded in ivy, fronts the schools. It was erected in 1574, "and is one of the most pleasing as well as one of the most advanced specimens of the early Renaissance in England. Although its arch is slightly pointed, and the details far from being pure, the general design is very perfect. Owing to its greater height and variety of outline, it groups much more pleasingly with modern buildings than many of the more purely classical triumphal arches which since that time have adorned most of the capital cities of Europe."—*Fergusson.* The "Gate of Virtue and Wisdom" is that which opens to the New Court. It is surmounted by a low tower, and a peculiar turret rises beside it. The rooms above this gateway were occupied by Dr. Caius himself, whilst he remained Master of the College. The third gate, "The Gate of Humility," was in the Outer Court, removed to make way for the new building. It has been preserved and incorporated in the new work. The view from Caius Court toward the schools, with the "Gate of Honour" in front, is very pleasing.

The Inner Court, faced with stone in the last centy., is known as Gonville Court. Between the 2 courts is the *Chapel.* This has been crowned by a new bell- and stair-turret, rather of French than Italian Renaissance. The Chapel itself seems to have been first built toward the close of the 14th centy., but has been cased (circ. 1719) with stone, has modern windows, was enlarged in 1637, when the present roof was placed on it; was further "beautified" in 1719, and a new E. end was added in 1868. After all these changes, the interior is very pleasing. The eastern apse is filled with modern stained glass, and the quaint but excellent monuments of Dr. Caius and Dr. Perse, placed in the wall nearly opposite each other, have been restored and touched with gold and colour. Dr. Caius died in London, June 29, 1573. His body was brought to Cambridge, and met at Trumpington Ford by the Vice-Chancellor and a long procession. It was buried in the College chapel. His monument, at first on the ground above his vault, was removed to its present position in 1637. It is a sarcophagus of alabaster, under a canopy, thoroughly classical in detail, and perhaps designed by Havenius. The inscriptions run—"Vivit, post funera Virtus," "Fui Caius," with his age (63) and the date of his death. Caius, born at Norwich in 1510, studied at Padua, at Pisa, at Paris and elsewhere, and was very eminent as a Greek scholar, a physician, and an antiquary. He maintained the antiquity of the University of Cambridge against the rival claims of Oxford, much marvellous learning and edifying assertion being brought into the controversy on either side; and his book, 'De Canibus Britannicis,' is curious. He was charged, as master of his college, with showing "a perverse stomach to the professors of the Gospel," and a large collection of ecclesiastical vestments, books, and church ornaments which he had preserved in his rooms,

were by the authority of the proctors burnt and broken to pieces. The monuments (with kneeling figures) of Dr. Legge, Master (d. 1607), and of Dr. Perse (d. 1615), should be noticed, and their quaint inscriptions read. Dr. Perse was founder of the Free Grammar School at Cambridge.

The *Hall*, reached from the Inner Court, was built by *Salvin* in 1854. It is very picturesque, Jacobæan in character, with a low hammer-beam roof. Of the *pictures* the best are—Dr. Caius, holding his gloves, with a carnation stuck into them; Dr. Harvey (d. 1657), discoverer of the circulation of the blood (copy from *Jansen's* picture in the College of Physicians); Jeremy Taylor (copy from the All Souls portrait); Baron Alderson, by *Eddis;* Kirby the entomologist, by *Phillips;* and Bishop Mackenzie, by *Richmond.*

In the *Combination Room* are 3 portraits assigned to *Holbein* (?). They represent Mistress Jean Trappes and her husband, and Jocosa Frankland, all founders of scholarships. Here is also another portrait of Caius, not so genuine as that in the hall.

The *Library* is chiefly noticeable for a large collection of heraldic MSS.

In the Master's Lodge is a portrait of Harvey, one of Dr. Smith, Master, by *Sir J. Reynolds;* and 2 of other Masters, by *Opie.*

Dr. Butts, physician to Henry VIII., was of this College. Besides other famous physicians and other members already noticed, should be recorded Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Exchange (d. 1579); Judge Jeffreys (d. 1689); Shadwell, the dramatist (d. 1692); Wharton, of the 'Anglia Sacra' (d. 1695); Prince, author of the 'Worthies of Devon' (d. 1723); Jeremy Collier, of 'The Church History' (d. 1726); Blomefield, of the 'History of Norfolk' (d. 1752); Lord Chancellor Thurlow (d. 1806); Dr. Wollaston (d. 1828); William Wilkins, the architect of King's (d. 1839); and J. Hookham Frere (d. 1846).

The College possesses a mace, given by Dr. Caius, and called "Caduceus prudentis gubernationis." It is of silver, 2½ ft. long, crowned with 4 serpents. It was, according to the founder's order, to be carried before the Master in all solemn processions, together with the "Liber cognitionis" and the "Pulvinus reverentiæ."

In a line with Caius College, but separated from it by a lane, are the Senate House and the University Library.

The *Senate House* (answering to the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford) was begun in 1722, and was opened at the grand Commencement of July, 1730, when Pope's 'Ode for St. Cecilia's Day,' set to music by Greene, was performed. The architect was *James Gibbs*, and the design (though inferior) is not on the whole unworthy of his more famous productions—the Ch. of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and the Radcliffe Library at Oxford. The interior is fine, with an enriched ceiling, and statues of George I. (*Rysbrack*); George II. (*Wilton*); Duke of Somerset (the "proud Duke," elected Chancellor of the University in 1688 after the accession of William and Mary—he held the office for nearly 60 years) (*Rysbrack*); and William Pitt, High Steward of the University, and long its representative in Parliament (*Nollekens*).

The Senate House was only part of Gibb's design. There were to have been a corresponding building opposite, and a connecting centre. These were never executed.

The entrance to the *Schools* and to the *University Library* is through the arcade which runs N. and S. at right angles to the Senate House.

In front of the enclosure is a bronze model of the Warwick Vase, given by the Duke of Northumberland in 1842.

The *Schools* form a small quadrangle, the upper story of which is appropriated to the Library. The Divinity Lecture Rooms are on the E. side, immediately at the back of the arcade; the Arts School (used by Professors for lectures) is W.; and the Law School (also used by Professors) is on the S. side. Schools on this site were begun in the 14th centy., and there are ancient fragments in the present buildings, but there is nothing in the rooms themselves to attract the visitor.

The *University Library* (open daily from 10 to 4. Strangers must be accompanied by a member of the University. For other rules, see *post*) is entered by a staircase at the S.W. corner of the arcade. It occupies the upper story of each side of the quadrangle, as well as the ground-floor of the N. side. Connected with, and entered from, this N. side is the new building erected by *Mr. Cockerell* between 1837 and 1842, the E. end of which is in a line with the Senate House, the W. end fronts Trinity Hall. Cockerell's building thus extends far beyond the W. side of the old schools, and forms the N. side of a new court, occupying the site of the old court of King's. On the S. side of this court a further addition to the Library has been erected by *Sir G. G. Scott.*

The Cambridge University Library (entitled, like the Bodleian and the British Museum, to a copy of every new book published in the kingdom) is perhaps the most practically useful library in Europe. It differs from the Bodleian, and from all other public libraries, in being open throughout. All the books are accessible, and all may be handled at will. They are arranged in distinct classes—Divinity, Law, History, Biography, &c.—an arrangement which, with entire freedom of inspection, makes the mere examination of a bookcase instructive. Any book not included in the special classes which are ordered not to be removed from the Library may be taken out. These privileges can only be claimed by graduate members of the University, but persons living in the town are readily permitted to use the Library. New books are placed together on a desk for a short time before circulation. Thus all the books are made of service, unlike the system of the Bodleian, where the newer books are practically useless. Here even the novels are circulated. The number of volumes is about 250,000.

Cardinal Langley, Bp. of Durham, who died in 1437, is the first person recorded as a donor of books to the University. Books and MSS. were given by Cuthbert Tunstall, Bp. of Durham, and by Matthew Parker, Abp. of Canterbury. A large collection of Oriental MSS. made by Erpenius, and bought by the 1st Duke of Buckingham for presentation to the University, was given by his widow, after his assassination. Richard Holdsworth, Dean of Worcester (d. 1649), left by will more than 10,000 volumes. A collection of Greek and Oriental MSS. was given in 1655 by Nicholas Hobart. Edmund Castell, Professor of Arabic (d. 1685), left by will to the University all his Oriental MSS. In 1715 George I. gave the library of John Moore, Bp. of Ely, which he had bought for 6000*l.* It contained 30,755 vols., 1790 of which were MSS. (This was the gift which produced the famous epigrams, the second of which is singularly terse and pointed, and was much commended by Dr. Johnson. About the time when Bishop Moore's library was sent to Cambridge, a squadron of horse was despatched to Oxford

to seize certain Jacobite officers who were harboured there. The Oxford epigram (possibly by Warton, afterwards Professor of Poetry) ran accordingly—

"The king observing with judicious eyes,
The state of both his Universities,
To one he sends a regiment; for why?
That learned body wanted loyalty.
To the other, books he gave, as well discerning
How much that loyal body wanted learning."

The retort (by Sir William Browne) was as follows:—

"The king to Oxford sent his troop of horse;
For Tories own no argument but force.
With equal care to Cambridge books he sent;
For Whigs allow no force but argument.")

These are some of the principal donations. Large sums have been spent by the University at different times on the Library and its buildings, and considerable subscriptions have been made for the same purpose.

The books are arranged in the various divisions of the building, the long series of Catalogues being in the room on the N. side of the old quadrangle, which served as the Senate House before Gibbs's building was erected. By a reference to these catalogues the place of any book in the Library may be readily found. The oak fittings and ceiling of the E. Room (built 1775) are good, and deserve notice. The ceiling of the N. Room has on it the arms of John Jegon, Master of Caius College and Bp. of Norwich (d. 1618). A passage from the Catalogue Room leads to the New Library designed by Mr. Cockerell—a very noble room, 167 ft. long, 36 ft. high, and 45 ft. wide. In this room is the Law Library, and a great collection of Divinity. At the W. end some MSS. are exhibited under glass, including a very fine MS. of Wickliffe's Bible on vellum. There are also some early printed books, among which is the first Caxton. But the great MS. treasure of the Library is displayed in this room, in a separate case. This is the famous 'Codex Bezæ,' a MS. of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in Greek and Latin, given to the University by Theodore Beza himself in 1581. Beza obtained it after the sack of St. Irenæus' monastery at Lyons by the Huguenots in 1562. This MS. was edited in 1793 by Dr. Kipling, and in 1864 (with a copious introduction) by the Rev. F. H. Scrivener. It is one of the 5 great uncial MSS. of the Gospels, dating late in the 5th or early in the 6th century, and is the most ancient of those which have a Latin translation set in the opposite page, over against the original Greek. Its readings differ more widely than those of any other known MSS. from the common text. It lies open at a page which contains the following remarkable addition to Luke vi. 4: "The same day, seeing one working on the Sabbath, He said unto him, Man, blessed art thou if thou knowest what thou art doing; but cursed, if thou knowest not."

It was intended that Cockerell's building should have formed one side of a new library, to be built on the same magnificent scale. This scheme was abandoned on account of the great cost. Mr. Scott's work, on the opposite side of the old court of King's (entered from the first room of the Old Library), is of very different character, with long ranges of narrow windows, somewhat resembling the Dormitory, or perhaps Scriptorium, of a Benedictine monastery. In this part of the building are at present deposited the *pictures* belonging to the Library. Among them are a curious portrait of (probably) Henry VII., holding a pink. (This has usually been called Erasmus; the background has been painted over, but is really diapered in gold). Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and his son

Robert, Earl of Salisbury, both Chancellors of the University; Queen Elizabeth (curious); Charles I., as prince; a good portrait of Porson, by *Hoppner;* Roger Gale; and John Nicholson, a bookseller of Cambridge, commonly called "Maps," by *Reinagle.*

At the back of Caius College is

Trinity Hall, which, although a very early foundation, contains little of interest to the stranger. (It alone retains the name of *Hall.* The other ancient Halls—St. Catherine's, Clare, Pembroke—have changed their old title and have become *Colleges.*) It was founded in 1350 by William Bateman, Bp. of Norwich, under the name of the "Hall of the Holy Trinity of Norwich," and many Benedictines from the great Norwich convent were sent here to be educated. The famous Gardiner, Bp. of Winchester, was Master here, and retained the Mastership till his death, saying that "if all his palaces were blown down by iniquity, he would creep honestly into that shell." Among others of its students are to be reckoned Tusser of the '500 Points of good Husbandry' (d. 1580); Holinshed, the chronicler (d. 1580); Carte, the historian (d. 1754); Lord Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum (d. 1816); and John Stirling, happy in his two biographers—Carlyle and Archdeacon Hare (d. 1844). The first Lord Lytton was educated at Trinity Hall.

The buildings of Trinity Hall, although they may contain some ancient portions, have all been modernised or rebuilt. The front (toward the street) was destroyed by fire in 1852, and was rebuilt from a design by *Salvin.* The *Chapel* was refitted in 1729. The old *Hall* was pulled down in 1743, when the present hall was erected. It contains a portrait of Sir Nathanael Lloyd, Master, who did much for the College, and a bust of Lord Mansfield by *Nollekens.* From this bust the figure on the monument in Westminster Abbey was designed. There are some portraits in the *Combination Room*, including one of Lord Chesterfield (the letter writer) by *Hoare.* Trinity Hall possesses an interesting *founder's cup*, which is no doubt the oldest piece of plate remaining in the University. At the bottom of the cup, which is small, have been enamels, including the founder's arms—sable, a crescent argent. There is also a fine standing cup of silver gilt, perhaps of French workmanship, given by William Barlow, Bp. of Lincoln (1608–1613).

The Garden Court, at the back of the College, has one of its sides covered with ivy, and is not unpicturesque. The upper range of windows on this side are those of the *Library.* This is rich in ancient law, but its chief treasure is the MS. of Thomas of Elmham's 'Historia Monasterii S. August. Cantuar.' It was given to the College by Robert Hare, a Cambridge archæologist, who died in 1611, on the condition entered on the first page, that if ever the monastery should be rebuilt the MS. should be restored "monachis." It was edited in 1858 by the late Archdeacon Hardwick for the Rolls series.

In the *Garden* of Trinity Hall, which is entered from this court, are some very fine horse-chestnuts. These trees, close in the view in their direction from King's Bridge (see *post*).

In a line with, and S. of, Trinity Hall is

Clare College, one of the oldest collegiate foundations in Cambridge (the 2 earlier were St. Peter's and Michael-house, now incorporated in Trinity), although its present build-

ings are all of the 17th centy. It was founded (for its first foundation was made permanent) by Elizabeth de Clare, 3rd daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, by his wife Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward I. She became one of the three heiresses of the great house of Clare, and died in 1360. The Chancellor, Richard de Badow, and the University, had together, under letters patent of Edw. II., founded a college in 1326. Its revenue proved insufficient, and the lady of Clare then took it under her protection, made numerous grants to it, provided it with a code of statutes, and changed its name from University Hall to Clare College. Clare has produced some distinguished scholars, among whom were Bp. Latimer, burnt at Oxford in 1555; Nicholas Ferrar, of 'Little Gidding' (d. 1637); Cudworth, the metaphysician (Master, d. 1688); Abp. Tillotson (d. 1694); Whiston, the translator of Josephus (d. 1752); Hervey, of the 'Meditations' (d. 1758); Cole, the antiquary and correspondent of Walpole (d. 1782). In this College was acted, before James I., the famous play of 'Ignoramus,' written by George Ruggle, one of the fellows. The King made a second visit to Cambridge, to see it repeated. Another play acted here about 1597, called 'Club Law,' was a mockery of the mayor "with his brethren and their wives," who were invited to see it, and obliged to behold themselves "in their own best clothes, which the scholars had borrowed, so lively personated" that the offence came before the Privy Council.

The *exterior* of Clare is the chief sight for the visitor. The College was burnt in 1362, rebuilt, again much injured by fire in 1525, and what remained was taken down when the present buildings were begun about 1638. After repeated fires the work was stopped by the civil war, renewed after the Restoration, and not finished until 1715. One design, however, seems to have been kept—and the single court of which the College consists is perhaps the most pleasing in the University—exhibiting the architecture of the 17th centy. "with more purity and grace than almost any other example that can be named: . . . . The court is internally 150 ft. long by 111 broad. Though strongly marked horizontal lines prevail everywhere, the vertical mode of accentuation is also preserved, and both are found here in exactly those proportions which indicate the interior arrangements. The size and decoration of the windows are also in good taste, and in perfect keeping with the destination of the building."—*Fergusson.* The gateway toward the street, with its quaint, lantern-like windows, and the fine river front, should be especially noticed. The *Chapel*, consecrated in 1769, was designed by Sir James Burrough, then Master of Caius. It is not very excellent. The altar-piece is by *Capriani.* The *Hall* calls for no special notice. In the Combination Room are portraits of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter (eldest son of the great Lord Burleigh), by *Mirevelt;* of Abp. Tillotson; and a full-length of the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University. The *Library* contains one of the rare folio Bibles of Sixtus V.

The *Poison Cup* of Clare is kept in the Master's Lodge, and is curious and beautiful. It is a small covered tankard, of glass, enclosed within open work of silver filigree. On the cover is a mysterious stone, which, it was believed, would split if poison were in the cup. It is generally said to have been a gift of the foundress, but was really given by Dr. Butter, a fellow, who in the 17th centy. made several presents to the

College, including a gold chalice for the chapel.

Beyond the court, a bridge crosses the river, and opens to a very beautiful avenue of elm-trees. An iron gate at the end of the avenue leads into a meadow called "Clare Piece," whence there is a very good view of King's College and its chapel.

It has been supposed that Clare College was the "Solere Hall" mentioned by Chaucer in the 'Reve's Tale.' Chaucer had himself belonged to Solere Hall, and he makes "Johan and Alayn" in his story, scholars there. Mr. Cooper considers that Solere Hall was "Garret Hostel," which stood near the place now called Garret Hostel-lane, between Trinity Hall and Trinity College.

Nearly opposite the front of Clare is the mutilated *gateway* of the old court of *King's College*, sold to the University about 1824. The buildings of the court were then taken down, the gateway half demolished, and an addition to the University Library on the N. side was soon after begun, and was completed from Cockerell's designs, in 1842. The remaining portion of the old gateway is unusually graceful, and will, it may be hoped, be eventually worked into a fitting entrance for the present court. This court, in the lower part of the Cockerell building, now contains the *Woodwardian* or *Geological Museum*, open daily from 10 to 4.

This Museum, now comprising many fine and distinct collections, arose from the bequest of Dr. Woodward, who died in 1728, and left by will his cabinets of English fossils to the University. His foreign collections were afterwards bought. A chair, called that of the "Woodwardian Professor of Geology," was established. Other collections, among them those of the 2 Woodwardian Professors, Green and Hailstone, were acquired; and the zeal and incessant labour of the late Professor Sedgwick, who died in January, 1874, having occupied the geological chair for 56 years, has made the Museum what it now is, one of the most interesting and instructive in England. It is in contemplation to build a new Geological Museum, in memory of Prof. Sedgwick, for which a large sum has already been collected by public subscription. The cabinets are for the most part thoroughly well arranged. Only a few of the most important specimens can be noticed here. The visitor will do well to give his chief attention to the fine examples from the Cambridgeshire fens and gravel beds. There are in the W. Room some good flint implements from Hoxne and Thetford, contrasted with others from the Amiens gravel. Remark, especially, the relics of *Bos primigenius* from the Isleham fens; another specimen from Burwell with a broken celt remaining in the skull; horns of red deer; a fine head of roebuck, and part of a roebuck's jaw with the teeth in it; wild boar; otter (very rare in the fens); wolf from Denver; the skull of a bear from Manea (not to be distinguished from *Ursus Arctos*); many bones of beaver, including a nearly perfect skeleton from Littleport. All these are fen relics. From the gravel beds of Barnwell and Crayford are bones of *Elephas primigenius* and *Elephas antiquus;* the Irish elk, including the upper part of skull with attachment of horns (unique); *Hippopotamus major*, from the site of the old Botanic Gardens; teeth of rhinoceros; bison from Peterborough, and the very large vertebræ of a whale from the gravel at Milton.

The Fletcher collection (Silurian fossils); some very fine fossil fish and reptiles in enclosed compartments at the W. end of the large room, including a *Lepidotus* from the Whitby lias, and *Pentacrinus sub-*

angularis from the lias of Lyme Regis; fossils from the lower Bagshot sand; a fine elephant from the Norfolk Forest bed; fossils from Hordwell (a better collection than any in the country except that in the British Museum—the mud-tortoise and palm-leaves should be specially noticed); fine crustacea, and part of a very large snake from Sheppey, and *Cypræa tuberculosa* from Bracklesham, all call for attention.

The *Forbes Young* Collection, principally from the chalk, is exceedingly rich in echinodermata, fish, and crustacea. There are also fine examples from the Solenhofen slate, a fine *Plesiosaurus* from Whitby, and impressed Labyrinthodon footsteps from Cheshire. Other collections have recently been added, so that the Museum is overcrowded.

In the Museum are a portrait of Dr. Woodward, and a chalk head of Professor Sedgwick by *Dickenson*.

Returning into Trumpington-street, *Great St. Mary's Church* (see *Churches, post*) is conspicuous on the opposite side of the street. The passage beside it leads into the *Market Place*. There is a daily market here, where the curious may inspect Cambridge butter, every pound of which is rolled and drawn out to a yard in length; and where the excellent cheeses of Cottenham (Rte. 3) may be bought.

The part of Trumpington-street fronting King's College is known as *King's Parade*. It contains some good shops, and is much such an afternoon lounge as the High-street in Oxford.

The great *Chapel* of *King's College*, dominating the town as it does, is the most celebrated of all the buildings in the University, and is unquestionably the finest. The Chapel is, however, the only part of the College which deserves much attention, for although the other buildings are imposing (and the Hall should be seen) they are all modern, and of very indifferent character. (Choral service in the Chapel, open to all, is at 4 P.M.; on Sundays at 3.30. An order from a Fellow is indispensable on Sundays. After seeing the Chapel, the visitor should walk by the lawn to King's Bridge, across the Cam. The view is very striking. See *post.*)

King's College was founded by the "royal saint," Henry VI., at first (in 1440)as a small independent college, on the same scale as those already existing in the University; afterwards (in 1443) on a much larger scale, and in immediate connection with the college founded in the same year by him at Eton; from which place the scholars, when sufficiently advanced, were to be transferred to the new "King's College" of Our Lady and St. Nicholas in Cambridge. The first example of such a double foundation — one college supplementing the other—had been set by William of Wykeham, whose 2 establishments, at Winchester and at New College, Oxford, were set on foot in 1373. These were directly imitated by Henry VI., who removed Waynflete from his place as Master of Winchester to make him the first Master and then Provost of Eton. In 1446 Waynflete provided the first code of statutes for King's College, almost a copy of those by which New College at Oxford was ruled. (Waynflete himself, after he became Bp. of Winchester in 1447, founded Magdalene College, Oxford, a magnificent endowment, which, with all its surroundings, remains the most perfect and the most beautiful college in the world.) Some prescience of a great coming change, it has been suggested, must have been felt by Wykeham and Waynflete, as well as by their successors, Fox and (of course) Wolsey, when they appropriated great wealth to the foundation of colleges, rather than of

monasteries; and it can hardly be doubted that some wise Churchman suggested the design of Henry VI. in his 2 foundations. The religious mind of Henry must also have been influenced by the desire to re-appropriate, in some fitting manner, the lands and property which had been placed in the hands of the Crown on the dissolution of the alien priories in 1414. Eton and King's College were to a great extent endowed from this source. King's College was exempted from the jurisdiction of the Abp. and the Bp. of Ely, and was partly freed from that of the Chancellor of the University. Until 1851, when it voluntarily resigned the privilege, its members could claim to proceed as B.A. after private examination in their own College. The College is now entirely open.

The College soon became the largest and the most important in the University; and so continued until the foundations of Trinity and St. John's. Its Chapel, or as it is called in all early documents, the "Church of Our Lady and St. Nicholas," indicates the scale on which it was intended that all the buildings should be completed. The College was to consist of 4 courts, only 1 of which was finished; and, in the face of the troubled time which followed the foundation, and which so long continued, it is somewhat remarkable that the Chapel itself should have been completed in so costly and magnificent a fashion. There was to have been a large cloister at the W. end, and, opening to it, the ch. tower, 24 ft. square within the walls, and 120 ft. high. But these works were never undertaken. (Five bells, said by one tradition to have been taken by Henry V. from some French church after Agincourt, and by another to have been given to Henry VI. by Pope Calixtus, remained here for some time, waiting for the great tower. They were ultimately sold.)

The College is entered from Trumpington-street through a portal, on either side of which extends a buttressed wall, pierced with window openings filled with tracery. Portal and wall were the work of *W. Wilkins*, the architect (author of 'Magna Græcia'), and were erected in 1828, before which time a range of old houses closed in the College from Trumpington-street.

To the *Chapel* all visitors are at once attracted, and it may first be described. It occupies the whole of the N. side of the court, and is most imposing in its great height (90 ft. to top of battlements), its length (316 ft.), and even from the monotony of its 12 bays. The proposed tower would have added beyond measure to its beauty. As it is, the 4 angular turrets are unworthy terminations of so vast a structure. King's is one of 3 great royal chapels of the Tudor age, the others being Windsor and Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster. Windsor, begun much earlier, was not finished till the reign of Henry VIII. Henry VII.'s Chapel belongs entirely to his own reign. King's was not finished until 1534. "These chapels are infinitely superior to anything erected on the Continent at this time. Before they were finished, the style in France had degenerated into mere prettiness, in Germany into extravagance, and in Italy the Renaissance had entirely obliterated all traces of Gothic design. In England alone the style was still practised and retained its pristine vigour. Although the architecture of the Tudor chapels cannot be compared with the buildings of the 3 first Edwards either for boldness or elegance, it has beauties of its own which render it well worthy of admiration."—*Fergusson.*

The *doorway* (or portal admitting to the porch) by which the Chapel

is entered at the W. end of the S. side, has been called the most pleasing part of the (exterior) design, and is more satisfactory than the windows. There is a similar porch on the N. side opposite, and the W. entrance is of the same design. Between the huge buttresses, on each side, are 9 chantries, 1 in each bay, except the easternmost, and the two nearest the W.

The first stone of the Chapel was laid by Henry VI. himself, in what year is not exactly known. The King obtained grants of stone from the famous quarry of the Vavasours, at Hazlewood in Yorkshire (the same which supplied much of the stone for York Minster), and from Huddlestone in the same county. Much, however, was not done before the death of Henry. The work was proceeding in 1479, when Edward IV. gave 1000*l.* towards it. In 1484 Richard III. gave 700*l.* From that time until 1508 it was entirely at a standstill. The building was then resumed at the cost of Henry VII., who gave 5000*l.* towards it, and in 1513 his executors gave another 5000*l.* The exterior was not finished until 1515. In 1526 an agreement was made for the stained glass, and in 1534 the screen and part of the stalls were erected. (The progress of the work, and the work itself, may be compared with that of the so-called "New Building," an eastern transept, in Peterborough Cathedral. That was begun in 1438, ceased for more than half a century, was recommenced in 1496, and was finished in 1528. The details—groined roof, windows, exterior battlement and buttresses—so closely resemble those of King's, that it has been suggested "the same master mind would seem to have conceived both."—*F. A. Paley.* But is not the resemblance rather the result of the more mechanical art of the Tudor period?)

The great effect of the *interior* is produced by its height (78 ft.), the solemn beauty and splendour of the stained glass which fills all the windows, and above all by the magnificent fan-tracery of the vaulting, which extends, bay after bay, in unbroken and unchanged succession from one end of the chapel to the other. The breadth of the chapel is 45½ ft. The organ-screen dividing the ante-chapel (or nave) from the choir, is placed nearly (but not quite) in the centre of the building, the choir being one bay longer than the ante-chapel. The whole of the internal walls are covered with panelling. The windows are only pierced panels, and panelling of stone-work separates the chantries from the body of the chapel. The arms and supporters of Henry VII.—crowned roses, portcullises, and fleurs de lys—are introduced in every direction, and the carving is of singular sharpness and excellence. The system of panelling, one of the characteristics of the style, is not managed so well here as at Windsor or Westminster. "At King's College the immense size of the windows, and their bad adaptation to the bays in which they are placed, render apparent all the defects of the style, and lay it fairly open to the reproaches which have been lavished upon it."—*Fergusson.*

But it would be difficult to exceed the lightness and beauty of the vaulting. Such fan-tracery is the greatest triumph of Perpendicular Gothic, and is peculiar to England. There is no finer example than this. Each bay centres in a pendent key-stone, bearing alternately roses and portcullises. Each key-stone weighs more than a ton, but the vault seems literally hung in air:—

"That branching roof
Self-poised, and scooped into ten thousand cells,
Where light and shade repose, where music dwells,
Like thoughts whose very sweetness yieldeth proof
That they were born for immortality."
Wordsworth.

The organ screen, of wood, is of the time of Henry VIII. The gates opening to the choir date from the reign of Charles I. The stalls are only in part as old as Henry VIII. By far the greater portion is of much later date, and is not especially good. At the back are carved the arms of English kings from Henry V. to James I. The wood-carving round the altar dates from 1774. The altar-piece (from the Orleans Gallery, and given by Frederick, Earl of Carlisle) is by *Daniele da Volterra*. The brass lectern, surmounted by a statue of Henry VII., was the gift of Provost Hacomblen, and well deserves notice.

The magnificent *windows* of this Chapel are justly celebrated. Except at Fairford and in York Minster there is no other instance in this country where the original windows of a ch. have been preserved throughout the changes and destructions of later centuries. This alone renders the King's Chapel windows especially interesting; but they belong to the period which the late Mr. Winston and other competent judges have regarded as that in which the art of designing and colouring such windows attained its greatest perfection, and the arrangement of their subjects is also very noticeable. It is possible, however, that the visitor may at first be disappointed with them. The heavy, horizontal iron bars, absolutely necessary for their security, together with the lines of leading, produce a confusing and intricate network; and many persons leave the chapel without carrying away any distinct impression of the windows as pictures, "except that of two or three individual heads, especially striking for expression, or placed, it may be, somewhat nearer to the eye. When the attention is once roused, and a little perseverance brought to bear upon a particular part, the beauties and peculiarities come forth, and the art student will find himself thoroughly rewarded for a little patient application." This is the judgment of Mr. G. Scharf, who has contributed to the 'Archæological Journal,' vols. xii. and xiii., some very valuable artistic notes on these windows. In the same vol. will be found a paper by the Rev. W. J. Bolton, who has (for the first time) deciphered the texts and some of the subjects.

The windows, including the great E. window, are in number 25. It does not appear that the W. window was ever filled with stained glass, although this was no doubt intended (and it is probable that modern design and colouring will shortly be brought here into sharp contrast with ancient—a somewhat trying position). The windows were begun in 1516, and the original contractor was a certain Barnard Flower. On his death, a second contract (date, 1526) was entered into with Galyon Hone, Richard Bounde, Thomas Reve, and James Nicholson, providing that the windows should be "set up with good, clean, sure and perfect glass, and orient colours, and imagery of the story of the old and new law, after the form, manner, curiosity, and cleanness in every point of the King's new chapel in Westminster." The contractors were the executors of Henry VII. and the Provost of the College, thus showing that Henry VII. really defrayed the cost of the glass, and accounting for the many memorials relating to him which the windows contain. How the glass was preserved throughout the troubles of the 17th centy. is not certain. All the windows have been taken down and releaded at some time, and it may have been that they were then removed.

In 1879 the W. window was filled with stained glass representing the Last Judgment, executed by Messrs. *Clayton* and *Bell*, through the liber-

ality of a Fellow of the College, Mr. Stacey.

It is not clear that the contractors (all of whom were Englishmen) were the designers as well as executors of the glass. German, Flemish, and Italian influence is evident, and while Mr. Scharf suggests that the original cartoons (or "vidimuses" as they were then called) of the best windows may have emanated from some excellent Flemish artist like Pieter Koeck, Dirick Stas, or Bernard van Orley, he asserts that the execution is far inferior to the designs. Much white glass is used —three-fourths, in some cases seven-eighths, of the whole surface being white, or white glass shaded. The result is of course to give much increased value to the colour. Each window contains 4 pictures, 2 above and 2 below the transom. The lower series (as a whole) is a continuous chain of Gospel history, beginning at the N.W. corner with the birth of the Virgin, and ending with the legends of her death in the opposite corner. Thus the most sacred subjects, those relating to Our Lord's life upon earth, occupy the windows of the choir, or eastern portion of the chapel, the E. window itself representing the Crucifixion. The upper lights, in each window, exhibit the Old Testament types of the subjects from the New Testament represented below. In the central lights of all the side windows, ranged one over another, are 4 small figures called "Messengers," each holding a scroll with a text of Scripture explaining the design adjoining. (The Old Testament texts are generally from the Vulgate. Those from the New Testament, as Mr. Bolton has pointed out, agree most closely with the version of Erasmus, especially with the edition of 1519. Mr. Bolton suggests accordingly that as Erasmus had not left Cambridge when these windows were begun, he may have supplied the inscriptions.) These "messengers" are figures of prophets and of angels. The general arrangement, by type and anti-type, is of great antiquity, and is found in such works as the 'Speculum humanæ Salvationis' (13th centy.?), the 'Biblia Pauperum,' and others of similar nature devised for the instruction (by pictures) of persons who could not read. The paintings on the ceilings and walls of the Sistine Chapel are similarly arranged, and the grand prophets and sibyls of Michael Angelo, and those of Raffaelle, in Santa Maria della Pace at Rome, represent the "messengers" of the earlier books and of these windows. The subjects in all such compositions were very much the same: and Mr. Scharf ('Arch. Journal,' xii.) has printed a comparative table showing the parallels of the King's College windows with the subjects in the books just mentioned. The arrangement of these windows is as follows, beginning at the N.W. corner of the ante-chapel.

I. (upper). Joachim's Offering refused by the High Priest; Joachim with the Shepherd; (below) Joachim and Anna at the Golden Gate; Birth of the Virgin Mary. (These subjects are from the spurious Gospel of the 'Birth of Mary.') II. Tobit's Offering of a Golden Table in the Temple of the Sun; Mary presented at the Temple; Tobit's Marriage; Marriage of Joseph and Mary. III. Temptation of Eve; the Annunciation; the Burning Bush; the Birth of Jesus Christ. IV. Institution of Circumcision; Circumcision of Jesus; Queen of Sheba: Wise Men's Offerings. V. Purification of Women under the Law; Purification of the Virgin; Jacob flying from Esau; Flight into Egypt. VI. Moses destroying the Tables of the Law;

Images of Egypt falling before the Infant Jesus; Joash saved from Athaliah; Massacre of the Innocents. VII. Naaman washing in Jordan; Baptism of Christ; Esau tempted to sell his Birthright; Temptation of Christ. VIII. Triumph of David; Christ's Entry into Jerusalem; Elisha raising the Shunamite's Son; Raising of Lazarus. IX. The Manna; the Last Supper; Fall of the Rebel Angels; Garden of Gethsemane and Ministering Angel. X. Cain killing Abel; Judas betraying Christ; Shimei cursing David; Christ mocked. XI. Jeremiah imprisoned; Christ before Caiaphas; Noah drunken; Christ stripped before Herod. XII. Job vexed by Satan; Christ scourged; Solomon crowned; Christ crowned with Thorns. XIII. The Great E. Window, with 6 designs relating to the Crucifixion. The figure of Our Lord bearing His Cross should be noticed, and 2 figures on horseback in the lower rt.-hand subject are full of expression and character. XIV. Naomi and her Daughters; Christ bewailed. (The other glass in this window is modern.) XV. Joseph in the Pit; Christ laid in the Tomb; the Exodus; the Harrowing of Hell. XVI. Jonah and the Whale; the Resurrection; Tobias returning to his Mother; Christ appearing to His Mother. XVII. Reuben seeks Joseph at the Pit; the Women at the Sepulchre; Daniel in the Lions' Den, addressed by Darius; Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene. XVIII. The Angel appearing to Habbakuk; Christ appearing to the Disciples on the way to Emmaus; Habbakuk feeds Daniel; Christ breaking bread at Emmaus. XIX. Joseph meeting Jacob; Christ appearing to the Disciples; The Prodigal Son; the Unbelief of St. Thomas. XX. Elijah's Ascent to Heaven; Christ's Ascension; the Law given to Moses; the Holy Spirit given to the Apostles. XXI. Peter and John healing the Lame Man; the Crowd following Peter into the Temple; the Impressment and Scourging of Peter and John; Death of Ananias. (The head of Ananias should be especially noticed; the design is clearly imitated from Raffaelle's cartoon, which had been engraved in 1518.) XXII. Conversion of St. Paul; Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; Paul disputing with the Jews at Damascus; Apostles assaulted at Iconium. XXIII. Paul casting out the Spirit of Divination; Paul parting from his Friends; Paul arraigned; Paul before Felix. The 2 westernmost windows on this side have been greatly injured and shattered, and it has been suggested that they may have been purposely shattered on account of their "superstitious" subjects, whilst the other windows, the subjects of which are from Scripture, were spared. The subjects (made out by Mr. Bolton with much difficulty) are the Death of the Virgin, and its type, the Death of Tobit; the Burial of Mary; the Burial of Jacob; and in the last window, the Assumption of the Virgin; the Assumption of an unknown Saint (perhaps Enoch?); the Coronation of the Virgin; and Solomon placing Bathsheba on a throne by his side. The small figure of the Virgin in one of the roses between these windows, is there placed with a reference to the subjects in the glass.

It may be added that the best designs and the best glass are on the S. side.

Each of the *chantries*, opening between the buttresses, contained an altar. They are nearly alike, although some of the vaulted roofs are plainer than others. Some of the chantries contain old stained glass, and one or two have monuments worth notice. In Dr. *Towne's* chantry is the brass of William Towne, fellow, d. 1495. This chantry contains a fireplace. Dr. *Brassie's*

chantry has the brass of Robert Brassie, provost, d. 1558; and there is here some good stained glass, restored from fragments in 1857. The glass in the *Hacombleyn* chantry is specially good, and includes a portrait of Henry VI. The *brass* of Provost Hacombleyn (d. 1528) remains, and there is an altar-tomb for the only son of the great Duke of Marlborough, who died here a student, aged 16, in 1703. The *brass* of Provost Argentine, d. 1508, is in the westernmost chantry on the S. side. In 5 of the chantries the muniments of the College are now preserved.

The case of the present organ dates from 1606. In 1686 and following years this case was filled with a new organ by Renatus Harris, and in 1803 much of his work was replaced by new, under Avery. This organ, with additions and improvements, still exists.

It is possible to walk between the 2 roofs—the stone vault and the massive and grand roof of timber, which is the real covering of the chapel. A staircase in the N.E. turret leads to the exterior, whence an excellent view of the town is obtained, and of the country for a great distance round Cambridge. Ely Cathedral is visible, and Newmarket in clear weather. Royal personages and all important visitors to Cambridge were formerly conducted to this roof, and sometimes had the outline of their feet cut in the lead. The first Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, during his visit to be installed Chancellor of the University, was brought here, but, with unusual humility, "refused to have his foot imprinted there as too high for him." In the Chapel itself the 'Aulularia' of Plautus, a play called 'Dido,' and an English play called 'Ezechias,' written by Nicholas Udall, were acted before Queen Elizabeth during her visit in 1564. The Queen was lodged in this College, and at her first entrance, "marvellously revising at the beauty of the chappel, greatly praised it, above all other in her realme."

The remaining College buildings call for no long examination. The *West* side of the Court, begun in 1724, was designed by *James Gibbs*, and is by far the best of the additions. It contains 20 sets of rooms. The *South* side is entirely the work of *William Wilkins*, R.A., and was in building between 1824 and 1828. It represents "the Gothic of that period." Wilkins' work comprises the hall, library, some sets of rooms, and the Provost's Lodge. The *Hall*, with its double louvres, its 2 doorways, and its oriel in the centre, is hardly a success. The roof, copied from that of Crosby Hall, is of stucco, coloured to represent stone. There are gallery screens at either end. In the *smaller Combination Room* is an ancient portrait of Henry VI., worth notice; and a curious view of Eton in the time of Queen Anne, the gift, in 1847, of Francis, Lord Godolphin. In the *larger* room are portraits of Sir Robert Walpole; Pearson, Bp. of Chester; Weston, Bp. of Exeter, by *Hudson;* and Archdeacon Coxe, by *Sir W. Beechey*. The *Library* contains about 12,000 vols. The books bequeathed to the College by Jacob Bryant (the mythologist), once fellow, are many of them rare (early printed) and curious. Sir Francis Walsingham, educated here, and not the least distinguished of Elizabeth's statesmen, gave some books which are still preserved here. There is also a large collection of Oriental MSS. given by E. E. Pote (fellow, circ. 1798). Beyond the Library is the *Provost's Lodge*, the best of Wilkins' erections. It contains, among other pictures, a curious and well-known portrait of Jane Shore.

The lawn W. of the chapel and court, is bordered on one side by the buildings of Clare Hall, and is very sunny and pleasant. The river runs at its foot, and is crossed at the S. end of the lawn by *King's Bridge*, the view from which is celebrated, and should on no account be missed. Clare, and in the distance the trees of Trinity Hall and College, form the view northward. S. is seen Queen's College, with walks and avenues. The beauty of the scattered trees and avenues, and the perfect order and keeping of the whole scene, make this one of the most striking "stations" in Cambridge. There is no better spot for recalling the lines from Gray's "Installation Ode." Like Wordsworth, he delighted in the College groves:—

"Ye brown o'erarching groves
That contemplation loves,
Where willowy Camus lingers with delight!
Oft at the blush of dawn
I trod your level lawn,
Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright
In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of folly,
With Freedom by my side, and soft-eyed
Melancholy."

Of the illustrious men connected with King's, only a very few can be here mentioned. John Frith, martyred 1553; Sir John Cheke, provost (d. 1557); Phineas Fletcher, the poet (d. 1650); Pearson, Bp. of Chester, fellow (d. 1686); Waller, the poet (d. 1687); Sir Robert Walpole, his brother Horatio, Lord Walpole of Wolterton; and the famous letter writer, Horace Walpole, son of Sir Robert; Archdeacon Coxe, the historian; Charles Simeon, fellow, the great evangelical leader of his day (d. 1836); Lord Grey, of the Reform Bill (d. 1845).

Of the *Old Court* of King's College, on the N. side of the Chapel of C. C. C., only part of the gateway now remains. The court was sold to the University soon after Wilkins had completed his operations for the College, and all was pulled down except what remains of the gateway. (For this see *ante*—the Woodwardian Museum.)

Opposite King's, on the E. side of Trumpington-street, is *St. Edward's Ch.* (see *Churches, post*).

Beyond King's, on the E. side of Trumpington-street, is *Corpus Christi College*. The very interesting *Ch. of St. Benedict* (see *Churches, post*) opens from Benet-street, N. of the College, and adjoining it is an entrance to the *New Museum*, see *post*.

The buildings of *Corpus Christi College* are almost entirely modern. The chief objects of interest here are the remarkable collection of *MSS.* given by Abp. Parker; and the very fine *plate* given to the College by the same Abp. Neither can be seen, however, without special permission.

Corpus Christi College was founded in 1352, by the aldermen and brethren of the united guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin. These guilds, which had long existed separately, were united shortly before the foundation of the College. Many distinguished personages were enrolled among their members, and Henry Duke of Lancaster was alderman of the united guild at the time of the foundation of the College. The house was at first small, but it soon acquired lands and wealth by the benefactions of various persons, chiefly mayors and burgesses of Cambridge, and members of the guild. At the close of the centy. in which it was founded it began to be known as Benet College, from the neighbouring ch. of St. Benedict, and its true name has been generally revived only within the present century. It is the only college founded by such a guild in Oxford or Cambridge. (The college of the same name in Oxford was not founded until 1516, by Bishop Fox; and it does not

appear for what special reason that name was assigned to it.)

The old buildings of Corpus were small and inconvenient. One small court, covered with ivy, and rather picturesque, with its steep roofs, remains. The present great court was begun in 1823. The architect was *William Wilkins*, who in the following year (1824) designed and began the principal buildings of King's College. Corpus has thus the distinction of having begun that series of new and extensive reconstructions which has been in progress, with some intermission, from that time until the present.

The *Hall*, on the N. side of the principal court, is said to have been partly designed after the great hall of Kenilworth. It contains portraits of Abp. Parker (modern); Abp. Herring (of Canterbury, d. 1757), and Abp. Tenison (Canterbury, d. 1715). In the Combination Room are portraits of Erasmus and Colet, and of Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, d. 1770. Here is also a copy of Raffaelle's School of Athens, said to be by N. Poussin, and given to the College by Wilkins the architect. The *Chapel*, at present very indifferent, but which is in course of enlargement and alteration, was built in 1827. It contains nothing of interest. In the *Master's Lodge*, beyond it, are two portraits of Abp. Parker, portraits of Prince Henry and Prince Charles, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Dr. Love and Dr. Spencer, both Masters of the College (the latter Dean of Ely, author of a book 'De Legibus Hebræorum'), and some others. Abp. Parker was Master from 1544 to 1553. In 1559 he became Abp. of Canterbury, and both before and after his elevation to that see he was a most liberal benefactor to Corpus. The *plate* given by him is exceedingly fine. It consists of a very graceful and enriched salt-cellar, deserving special notice; a magnificent ewer and basin; a covered cup; and 13 apostle spoons, for the use of the Master and 12 Fellows. This plate is said to be of German workmanship, and is curiously stamped and enamelled. (It has been figured in Smith's 'Specimens of College Plate,' Camb., 1845.) With it are preserved a cup, called "the cup of the three kings," of dark-brown wood, with silver enrichments. On the lip of the bowl are the names "Jasper, Melchior, Balthazar;" and a drinking-horn, given in 1347, by John Goldcorne, alderman of the guild which founded the College. It is tipped with silver, and is a grand relic, fit for the hall of the King of Thule.

The *Library* is a good and lofty room. The great treasure of the collection, and one of the great treasures of Cambridge, is the MS. library, rescued by Abp. Parker from the stores of the dissolved monasteries. It consists of 400 volumes, all interesting and curious, and very stringent rules for their preservation and safe-keeping were laid down by the Abp., and are still to some extent in force. An excellent catalogue was made (and printed) by Nasmith, a Fellow of Corpus, in 1777. The two most noticeable MSS. are—a famous copy of the four Gospels, which there is every reason to believe one of the books sent by Pope Gregory to St. Augustine, by the hands of Lawrence and Peter, who had gone to Rome to report the success of the English mission, and brought back books and other presents on their return. Another copy of the Gospels, which has the same claim, exists in the Bodleian. They are among "the most ancient books that ever were read in England," and before the Dissolution had belonged to St. Augustine's monastery at Canterbury. Within the cover of the Cambridge MS. Tischendorf has

noted that it closely resembles an Italian MS. of the 6th centy.† The other noticeable volume is Parker's original MS. of the 39 Articles, with autograph signatures of the bishops. Bound up with it is a collection of reformers' letters.

Among the eminent scholars of Corpus are Wishart, the martyr of St. Andrews (d. 1546); Lord Keeper Sir N. Bacon (d. 1579); Marlowe, the dramatist (d. 1593); Fletcher, the dramatist (d. 1625); Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork (d. 1643); Tenison (d. 1715); and Herring (d. 1757), Abp. of Canterbury; Samuel Wesley, father of John and Charles Wesley (d. 1735); Stukeley, the antiquary (d. 1765); Gough, editor of Camden (d. 1809).

Adjoining Corpus S. is *St. Botolph's Ch.* (see *Churches, post*). Opposite Corpus is St. Catharine's College.

St. Catharine's College—of red brick, to be recognised by the iron railing which divides it from Trumpington-street—will not long detain the visitor. It was founded in 1475 by Robert Woodlark, Provost of King's, and Chancellor of the University. The present buildings are not ancient. A rebuilding of the entire College was begun in 1680. Only part of the principal court was then completed, and the E. end of the S. side was not finished until 1755. A fourth side, towards Trumpington-street, was intended; but has never been built. The court is plain, but far from bad in design. The hall, which has been lately Gothicised, has hardly been improved by the operation. At any rate, its exterior is not in keeping with the rest of the court. The *Chapel*, very plain, but containing some good carving, was consecrated by Simon Patrick, Bp. of Ely, in 1704. Sir William Dawes, Master and Abp. of York (d. 1724), is buried here, without a memorial. In the antechapel are memorials for John Addenbrooke (founder of the hospital), fellow (d. 1719); and for the Rev. G. W. Coopland, fellow, killed by the sepoys at Gwalior, 1857. In the *Hall* are portraits of the founder; of Bp. Hoadly; Dr. Lightfoot, Master, the well-known Oriental scholar (d. 1675); Bp. Sherlock, and others. In the Combination Room are portraits of Archdeacon Blackburne (d. 1787); and of Charles II. when a boy; John Bradford (martyred 1555); Ray, the naturalist (d. 1705); Strype, the ecclesiastical historian and compiler (d. 1737); Joseph Milner, the Church historian (d. 1797); and Charles Hardwick, Archdeacon of Ely, were, besides the distinguished men already mentioned, educated and attached to St. Catharine's.

There is a small court, dating 1626, behind the hall. A portal in the centre of the principal court leads into the street at the back of the College, the principal street in Cambridge, until King's College encroached on it, and at last compelled a change of the main highway to Trumpington-street.

Queen's College, at the back of St. Catharine's, is reached either by passing through the court of that College, or by turning down Silver-street, opposite St. Botolph's Ch.

Queen's College, although not one of the most ancient foundations in the University, is perhaps the most picturesque of all the colleges, and retains its antique character more completely than any other. It was here that Erasmus lived during his residence at Cambridge, whither he was invited by Fisher, Bp. of Rochester and President of Queen's, by whose influence he was ap-

† The Cambridge MS. has been most carefully described and illustrated in *Westwood's* 'Palæographia Sacra Pictoria.'

pointed Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and Professor of Greek. Erasmus complained bitterly of the Cambridge beer and of the cost of living. The beer of Queen's has no doubt improved during the last three centuries. In other respects the College has hardly kept the position it held in the days of Erasmus.

The *second* court, and the view in the *garden* court, are very picturesque. The *interior* worth most attention is a gallery in the President's Lodge, which of course is only to be seen by special permission.

Queen's College is so named from its foundress, Margaret of Anjou, who, after her husband Henry VI. had founded King's in 1440, and had also founded in 1446 a College of St. Mary and St. Bernard, prayed the king that the latter foundation might be made over to his "humble wyf," and that it might be called the "Queen's College of St. Margaret and St. Bernard." There was already a Queen's College in Oxford, founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglisfeld, and placed by him under the protection of Queen Philippa of Hainault. But, ran the petition of Queen Margaret to her husband, there was no college in the University of Cambridge founded by any Queen of England. Her petition was of course granted, and the foundation of the College under Queen Margaret dates from 1448. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., became a patroness of the College, gave it, in 1475, a code of statutes, and is regarded as its second foundress. St. Bernard's Hostel, a house founded by Cistercian monks for the accommodation of their scholars in Cambridge, and therefore placed under the protection of their great patron, St. Bernard, had long existed on the site of the new College, and Andrew Doket, the first President of Queen's, had been principal of the hostel.

The *entrance tower* of brick, with turrets at the angles, is part of the original building (completed about 1499), and figures of St. Margaret and St. Bernard appear on the groining of the archway. In the *first* court are the hall and chapel. The *Hall* was entirely modernised in the last century, but the work then done has, so far as possible, been undone within the last few years. The old roof has been restored, and the windows (including the oriel, with shields of arms of founders, benefactors, and presidents) filled with stained glass, by *Hardman*. There are portraits (good copies) of Queen Elizabeth Woodville, Erasmus, and Sir Thomas Smith; Sir Thomas, who had been a fellow, and was one of Elizabeth's Secretaries of State, left all his Latin and Greek books to the library, "and his great globe made by himself;"—and a full-length of Joshua King, President and Lucasian Professor (d. 1857), by *Sir W. Beechey*. The carving of the door is very good, and should be noticed. The lantern on the hall is entirely modern, and does not well harmonise with the rest of the exterior. The large sun-dial in this court is said to have been made by Sir Isaac Newton. In the *Combination Room* is a portrait by *Harlowe*, of Isaac Milner, President and Dean of Carlisle (d. 1820), author of a continuation of his brother's Church History.

The *Library*, on the N. side of this court, contains a great collection of tracts, theological, historical, and mathematical, ranging over more than 3 centuries. There are a few MSS., including a large folio Salisbury missal on vellum. The *Chapel*, part of Queen Margaret's work, was modernised like the hall in 1773. The roof has been restored, and some stained windows inserted.

The *inner* court, surrounded by a

narrow, low cloister, is very quaint and unusual, and recalls the cloister court of some old German monastery. The President's *Lodge* is on the N., and the windows of its gallery look, on one side, into this court. In its arrangements the lodge greatly resembles Haddon Hall in Derbyshire, and was no doubt built about the same time. The long low gallery, with window recesses, its old furniture and pictures, is exceedingly striking. Picturesque rooms open from it at either end. Among other pictures in the lodge should be noticed—a small portrait of Erasmus by *Holbein;* a portrait, on panel, of Queen Elizabeth Woodville; Queen Anne of Denmark; Bp. Fisher; and a full-length of Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and for many years Lord President of the North. He died in 1595.

S. of the Cloister Court is that called *Erasmus Court.* He is said to have lived in rooms at the top of the tower, between this and the first court, "his labour in mounting so many stairs," says Fuller, "being recompensed with a pleasant prospect round about him." Across the river (which runs at the back of the Cloister Court, and is crossed by a curious wooden bridge, rebuilt in 1746) is a terrace overhung by fine elms, and known as *Erasmus' Walk.* It should be visited, as well on its own account as for the sake of the curious view of the college obtained from it. Adjoining is a "grove" of fine old trees, which may possibly be successors of trees planted by the Cistercians before the new foundation. (See *Coggeshall Abbey*, **Essex**, Rte. 2. There is a grove across the river, much in the situation of Queen's Grove. Coggeshall was Cistercian.) A still more picturesque view, embracing the garden front of the President's Lodge, with its quaint Elizabethan oriels, is to be had from the *Garden* or *Walnut-tree* Court, W. of the first court. The E. side of this court dates from 1617. There is here a good distant view of King's College.

The fame of Erasmus overshadows that of other distinguished scholars of Queen's. The list, however, is a goodly one, including Fisher, Bp. of Rochester (beheaded 1535); Middleton, the dramatist (d. 1627); Weever, of the 'Funeral monuments' (d. 1632); Thomas Lord Fairfax (d. 1640); Lord Capel (beheaded 1648); Culpepper, of the 'Herbal' (d. 1653); Sir Henry Slingsby (beheaded 1658); Fuller, of the 'Worthies' (d. 1661); Henry Venn, fellow, author of the 'Complete Duty of Man' (d. 1796); Sir J. Egerton Brydges (d. 1837); William Scoresby, the Arctic explorer (d. 1857); and G. C. Gorham, the famous opponent of Dr. Philpotts, Bp. of Exeter (d. 1857). The number of distinguished royalists educated here, many of whom shed their blood for King Charles in the field or on the scaffold, is very noticeable.

Returning to Trumpington-street, on the rt. (the W. side) is

The *Pitt Press*—the *University Printing Press*, built 1831–3 (*Edward Blore*, architect), from the residue of a subscription fund which had first supplied the means for erecting Westmacott's statue in Westminster Abbey and the bronze statue in Hanover-square of William Pitt. With its lofty tower, facing the street, it is one of the most conspicuous objects in Cambridge. The arrangements for printing are excellent and on a large scale. John Sibereh, a German who settled in Cambridge in 1521, seems to have been the first printer in the town. Much was done for the University Press by Bentley, but the old buildings were poor and inconvenient.

Pembroke College (l. of the street after passing the Pitt Press) contains

in its *chapel* and *hall* something to interest the visitor. In a charter of Hen. VI. it is called "notabile et insigne et quam pretiosum collegium," which throughout the University, "mirabiliter splendet et semper resplenduit." Queen Elizabeth, as she passed it, saluted the building with the exclamation, "O domus antiqua et religiosa!" The College was founded in 1348, by Mary de St. Paul, daughter of Guy, Count of Chatillon and St. Paul, and widow of Aylmer de Valence, the great Earl of Pembroke (the Earl was killed in a tilting match on his wedding day), whose monument is one of the most distinguished in Westminster Abbey. The Countess, thus "maid, wife, and widow all in a day," sought solace in building this College. She also founded Denney Abbey in Cambridgeshire (see Rte. 35). This College was at first called the "hall or house of Valence Mary." It afterwards became Pembroke Hall, and within the present centy. has changed its title to Pembroke College. Hen. VI. was a great benefactor.

The College consists of two courts, the largest of which, and the front toward the street, were faced with stone about 1720. A new master's lodge, a large building, but devoid of architectural interest, has been built. Further alterations have been made in the College, including the rebuilding of the Hall. The *Chapel*, at any rate, is preserved. This was designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and was one of his earliest works. It was built at the cost of Matthew Wren (uncle of Sir Christopher), Bp. of Ely, soon after the Restoration, as a thank-offering for his release from a confinement of 18 years in the Tower, and was consecrated in 1665. Wren, who had been a fellow here, had made himself especially obnoxious in the dioceses over which he successively presided, Norwich and Ely, by his "persecution" of the Puritans. "He was a man," says Clarendon, "of a sour, severe nature;" but all agree that he bore his confinement with great firmness and patience. He died in 1667, and was buried, with great ceremony, at the E. end of this chapel. The chapel is good and characteristic, and, it may be hoped, will remain unaltered. The *Hall*, said to have been built about the year 1360, contained a so-called portrait of the foundress; portraits of the martyrs Ridley and Bradford; and a bust of William Pitt, by *Chantrey* (executed 1835). Pitt was educated here. (This hall witnessed in 1747 the last public dramatic performance in any of the colleges. The play was a comedy called 'A Trip to Cambridge, or the Grateful Fair'—written by Christopher Smart, the poet, then Fellow of Pembroke.) In the *Combination Room* is a small good portrait of Lancelot Andrewes, made furtively (as appears from an inscription at the back) by a painter of the Hague, "tempore prandii." Here are also portraits of Edmund Spenser (copy by *Wilson*); of Bp. Wren, a good picture; of Gray the poet, who lived in this College for 20 years, and died here July 30, 1771; and of his friend Mason (Fellow of Pembroke) by *Sir Joshua*. The portrait of Dr. Long, Master of the College (d. 1770), is by *Wilson*, and the full-length of William Pitt was painted by *Harlow*, after the great minister's death. Dr. Long is memorable as the constructor of a curious *hollow sphere* (at the corner of the inner court) which revolves, and by means of points pierced in the dark hollow, represents the appearance, relative situation, and motions of the stars. 30 persons may be seated in it. The present *Library*, at the N.W. corner of the first court, was the old chapel. The so-called *anathema cup* of Pembroke was the gift of Thomas Langton, Bp. of Winchester, in 1497. On the stem are

the words, "qui alienaverit anathema sit,"—a denunciation which is said to have kept the cup in the college, when the rest of the plate was sent to Charles I. The foundress also left a cup with an inscription exhorting "to be merry and make good cheer." Pembroke has been called "Collegium Episcopale," from the number of bishops it has produced. It deserves also to be called the College of the Poets, since it numbers Spenser, Crashaw, Gray, and Mason among its members. Others to be specially noted are Ridley (Master), Bp. of London (d. 1555); Grindall and Whitgift, Abps. of Canterbury, and both Masters of the College; Lancelot Andrewes (Master), Bp. of Winchester (d. 1626); William Pitt (d. 1805).

Little St. Mary's Ch. (see *Churches, post*) is passed close to the entrance of St. Peter's College.

St. Peter's, better known as *Peterhouse*, although the oldest college in Cambridge, displays in its buildings few marks of antiquity. The *Chapel* and the new *Hall* are its most interesting portions.

Walter de Merton, Bp. of Rochester (1274–1278), founded in 1274 his famous College (Merton College) at Oxford, "the first incorporation of any body of persons for purposes of *study* in this kingdom, and the first effort to raise the condition of the secular clergy, by bringing them into close connection with an academical course of study," the first independent *college*, in fact, "a distinct republic, with its endowments, statutes, and internal government," and these "distinguished from the hall or hostel, where the other scholars dwelt and studied only under the ordinary academic discipline."—*Milman*, 'Lat. Chr.' vi. Bishop Walter's foundation supplied the model after which his contemporary, Hugh de Balsham, Bp. of Ely (1257–1286), established the College of St. Peter at Cambridge. There had been in Cambridge a hospital dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, founded about 1135, and under the patronage of the Bps. of Ely. In 1280 (six years after the Merton foundation) Bp. Hugh obtained letters patent from Edward I. empowering him to place scholars instead of secular brethren in the hospital, with a direct reference to the arrangements of Merton. At first there seem to have been two bodies, the scholars and the secular brethren, in the same hospital; but in 1284 the former were removed to the site of the present College, "near the ch. of St. Peter, without the gate of Trumpeton of Cambridge." Here they soon acquired additional ground, built a hall, and when the order of the "Friars of the Sack" was suppressed, with other of the lesser orders of friars, in 1307, St. Peter's College became possessed of their house, which was close to Bp. Hugh's foundation. The Bps. of Ely were the special patrons of St. Peter's, and many of its masters have been great benefactors to the College.

St. Peter's has 3 courts. The *first* is separated from the street by an iron railing, is of no great antiquity, and is much blocked up by the *Chapel*, which projects into it. This Chapel was consecrated by Francis White, Bp. of Ely, 1633; Crashaw, the poet, then a member of the College, wrote some verses on the occasion, and one of the charges brought by the Parliament against John Cosin, afterwards Bp. of Durham, and then Master of St. Peter's, was that he had made divers innovations in the service here; "that there was a glorious new altar set up, mounted on steps, to which the Master, Fellows, &c., were enjoyned to bow; that there were basons, candlesticks, tapers, standing on it, and a great crucifix hanging over it." For these, and other "superstitious vanities," as Smart called them, here,

at Durham, and at Peterborough (where he was Dean), he was deprived of all his benefices, the first victim of Puritanical vengeance. In 1643 Dowsing visited Cambridge, and speedily "set matters to rights" in St. Peter's Chapel. He pulled down "two mighty angels with wings, Peter on his kneies over the Chapell door, and about a hundred chirubims, . . . and divers superstitious letters on gold." The stained glass of the E. window had happily been taken down and concealed. In its present state the Chapel is not a bad example of Laudian Gothic. The old stained glass (a Crucifixion—the design is nearly identical with that of Rubens' picture in the Antwerp Museum, and is said to have been furnished by Lambert Lombard) now fills the E. window, and contrasts very favourably with the Munich glass inserted in the side windows—in the destruction of which Dowsing would have found much congenial occupation. These windows were executed under the direction of Prof. Aimmüller, at Munich, and are of course pictorial in design, their subjects being from the Old and New Testaments. The two easternmost windows are memorials of W. Smyth, the late Regius Professor of Modern History. The colour is rich, but the effect of such windows is little better than that of well-painted blinds.

Before the building of this Chapel the Church of St. Mary the Less, known as St. Peter's Church, until in 1352 it was reconsecrated, served as the Chapel of the College.

The *Library*, on the S. side of the Chapel, was built by Andrew Perne, Master from 1553 to 1589. It is rich in mediæval theology, but contains few important books. The MS. of Warkworth's Chronicle (extending over the first 13 years of Edw. IV.—it was printed by the Camden Soc. in 1839) is preserved here. Warkworth, who died in 1500, was Master of the College, and the MS. was his own gift to the Library. There are a few portraits here, including that of the builder, Andrew Perne.

The second court was refaced with stone in 1760. On the N. side are the new *Hall* and *Combination Rooms*, completed in 1870. The style is very good, but simple, Perp.; the architect, *G. Scott, jun.*, son of *Sir G. G. Scott*. Some Norm. windows found in the wall of the old half indicate perhaps that it was part of the house of the "Friars of the Sack." Two 13th-centy. doorways, which have been restored, open to the butteries.

The *third* court was built from part of the bequest of the Rev. Francis Gisborne (fellow, d. 1821), who left 20,000*l.* to the College. It is Gothic of that date, hardly yet freed from the thin lines and narrow mouldings of Strawberry Hill. Beyond it is a small park or "grove," with some fine trees, chiefly limes. On the W. side is a portal with the arms of Alcock, Bp. of Ely (1486–1500).

St. Peter's has nurtured some distinguished men. Among them are Cardinal Beaufort, the Bp. of Winchester so maligned by Shakspeare and by Sir Joshua Reynolds (d. 1447). Warkworth, author of the 'Chronicle.' Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely, one of the translators of the Bishops' Bible (d. 1589). Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury (d. 1604). Heywood the dramatist (d. 1648). Crashaw the poet (d. 1652). Brian Walton, Bp. of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible (d. 1661). Bp. Cosin, of Durham (d. 1672). William Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's (d. 1707). Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University from 1768 to 1811;—it was for his installation that Gray, then Professor of Modern History, wrote the ode beginning "Hence, avaunt, 'tis holy ground." Gray the poet (d.

1771), and William Smyth, Professor of Modern History (d. 1849).

Beyond St. Peter's, on the same side of the street, is the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The *Fitzwilliam Museum* (open to all persons from 10 to 4, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—on other days it is necessary to be introduced by a graduate—the library is open only to graduates of the University, who may introduce their friends) is perhaps the finest classical building which has been erected of late years in this country. Its exterior is very imposing, and the breadth of the street allows it to be well seen. The architect was *George Basevi*, unhappily killed by a fall from the western tower of Ely (see Rte. 35, *Ely Cathedral*), and after his death in 1845 he was succeeded by *Mr. C. R. Cockerell.* The work proceeded until 1847, when the available funds were exhausted, and the completion of the interior was temporarily stopped. The site (bought from St. Peter's College) and the buildings had up to that time cost 101,195*l.* The Museum was erected in accordance with the will of Richard Fitzwilliam, Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died in 1816, and left his pictures, library, and works of art to the University, together with a sum of 100,000*l.*, from the interest of which a building was to be erected for their reception. Other works of art have been purchased and have been bequeathed from time to time, and the Museum (besides much that is worthless) contains pictures, statues, books, and engravings of great interest and value. The entrance hall and staircase are exceedingly fine, the decorations, designed by Cockerell, of coloured marbles lining the walls, shafts of marble verde antique, &c., are hardly surpassed in any other interior in England (E. M. Barry). Red granite has been much used. On the *lower* story (to which there is a descent from the main entrance) are the statue galleries, the library, and the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. On the *upper* are the pictures.

The most important pictures here formed part of the Fitzwilliam legacy. Mr. Daniel Mesman, of Knightsbridge, bequeathed a large collection, which came to the University in 1834; and Mrs. Ellison, of Sudbrooke Holme, Lincolnshire, gave 30 modern paintings of great interest. Mr. A. A. Vansittart, late Fellow of Trinity, has also given some very fine pictures of the Dutch school. In each room printed cards will be found, with a catalogue of the pictures. The fine ceiling and lantern of the main gallery deserve attention. In this room the visitor should specially notice:—*Titian*,—the original of the picture called Titian's Venus, in the Dresden Gallery. (From the Orleans Gallery.)—*Paul Veronese;* Mercury transforming Aglauros to stone; inscribed with the artist's name. (From the Orleans Gallery.)—*Annibale Carracci;* St. Roche with the Angel. (Orleans Gallery.)—*Gaspar Poussin;* a small landscape, very excellent. *Rembrandt;* portrait of an officer, inscribed with name and date, 1635, very excellent. *Gerard Dow;* a schoolmaster and scholars, a portrait said to be of himself, both admirable. *Jan Both;* view on the Tiber—a very fine picture. The *South* Room, entered l. of the large gallery, contains (among others) a portrait of Prince Albert in his robes, as Chancellor of the University; and a portrait of William Pitt, by *Gainsborough.* There are also (in cases, only to be seen by special application) 25 drawings by *Turner*, given to the University by Mr. Ruskin. In the room beyond is the Mesman collection, an assemblage of small pictures, few of which are worth much attention. Observe a Venus by *Elzheimer*, two cattle-pieces by

Clomp, a pupil of Paul Potter; and some curious pictures of flowers and insects, by *De Heem* and *Van Kessel*.

In the *North* Room, rt. of the main gallery, is a fine picture of the Salutation, by *Manzuoli di San Frinao*, the gift of H. T. Hope, Esq. Here also are the English pictures presented by Mrs. Ellison, including a beautiful 'Crossing the Ford,' by *Creswick; Danby's* 'Painter's Holiday;' and 'Meadfoot Bay,' by *Collins*. The *North Gallery* contains a very fine picture of the 'Temple of Bassæ,' by *Lear*, an artist too little known. Here also is an early *Murillo*, —'St. John the Baptist interrogated by the Pharisees.' This picture is remarkable,—the landscape especially so. There are some Fitzwilliam portraits in this room, including Wm. Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton and Lord High Admiral, falsely ascribed to *Holbein*. Two portraits of the founder are—one (aged 19) by *Wright* of Derby, another by *Henry Howard, R.A.* A portrait of General Lloyd (d. 1783), a well-known writer on military affairs, deserves attention.

The lower or basement story contains the *Sculpture Gallery*. Here the most important collection is in the central room, and is that given to the University (in 1850) by John Disney, Esq., of the Hyde, Essex. This collection was chiefly formed by Thomas Hollis, Esq. (the donor of the Cromwell portrait to Sidney College), and Thomas Brand, Esq., who took the name of Hollis on succeeding to the property. The estates and collections then came to Mr. Disney, father of John Disney, Esq., who gave the latter to the University. He published an account of them under the name of 'Museum Disneianum' (1846–48). Remark in the central room—a young fawn piping; bust of Octavius Cæsar; two heads of Pan; sarcophagi, with scenes from the life of Achilles and from the story of Bacchus. A circular cinerary urn, with inscription —L. SENTI. LL COCCETI. V. A. I. M. VI. (vixit annum unum, menses sex). 'Nolite dolere parentes. Hoc faciendum fuit.' The greater part of the collection is good. In the room is a bust of John Disney, by *Westmacott*. In the other rooms are many antique fragments, some given to the University by Clarke, the traveller in Greece and Asia Minor, some given by J. Kirkpatrick, Esq., and others. The view looking through the rooms, with their enriched ceilings, is very striking. Cases of antique vases, bought from the executors of Colonel Leake, are placed in each of the end rooms, and are well worth study. In the *West* room is an interesting small model of one of the Etruscan tombs discovered at Nola, in Campania. The skeleton and arrangement of vases are seen within. Here also are *busts* of Dr. E. Clarke, and of Horne Tooke, both by *Chantrey;* the first, especially fine, is that which materially established the sculptor's reputation. Dr. Maltby, Bp. of Durham, and Colonel Leake, by *Behnes*. W. Smyth, for many years Professor of Modern History, by *Baily;* and Professor Henslow, by *Woolner*.

The *Library* (only accessible through a member of the University) is very rich in books on art, and in fine engravings, including a noble series of Albert Durers, and the rare prints of Marc Antonio. There is a portfolio of original drawings, by *Romney;* many mediæval MSS., chiefly service-books—Flemish and German; a curious collection of MS. music, chiefly by Italian masters of the 16th and 17th cents., and a very fine copy of Piranesi's work on Rome.

In the *North* basement room are arranged for the present the collections of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. These include numerous flint and bronze implements and

ornaments found in the fens, chiefly those of Swaffham and Burwell; much glass and pottery, including some fine Roman examples; Saxon relics from cemeteries; iron weapons; a fine mediæval morse, and much which will repay examination. A collection of oriental weapons is also here, and a mummy brought from Egypt by the Prince of Wales. The library of the Antiquarian Society is arranged in cases against the wall.

After the Fitzwilliam Museum is passed the road becomes pleasantly open, and is bordered by fine trees, amongst which are good houses and terraces. l. is *Addenbrooke's Hospital*, founded under the will of John Addenbrooke, Fellow of Catharine College, in the chapel of which he is buried. He died in 1719. Large bequests have since been made to the hospital, which is now able to relieve annually more than 1000 patients. It was refronted, and in part rebuilt, from the designs of *Digby Wyatt*. The open, exterior corridors, and the large, lofty, well-lighted rooms, are excellently fitted to the purposes of the building, the front of which is very pleasing in design. The mixed colour of the brick is especially valuable here, where most of the buildings are dusky and monotonous in tint.

A short distance farther l., at the end of a watercourse formed by the town and University in 1610, is *Hobson's Conduit*. The water is brought from springs (which rise at a place called "Nine Wells," in the parish of Great Shelford, about 3 m. distant), and from this place is carried into the town. (The streams which run on either side of Trumpington and St. Andrew's streets are thus supplied.) The conduit is a picturesque hexagonal structure, with niched recesses and an ornamental capping. On it are the inscriptions —"Thomas Hobson, carrier between Cambridge and London, a great benefactor to this University and town, died 1st January, 1630, in the 86th year of his age." "This structure stood upon the market hill, and served as a conduit from 1614 to 1856, in which year it was re-erected on this spot, by public subscription." The Hobson who helped to erect this conduit in 1614, and bequeathed land for its perpetual maintenance, was, it need hardly be said, the Hobson of "Hobson's choice," and of Milton's famous epitaphs. He became rich by his business as a carrier, himself passing incessantly between London and Cambridge, and his death (in spite of his 86 years) was said to have been caused by his having been obliged to discontinue his journeys whilst the plague was raging in Cambridge—

"Death," writes Milton,

> "was half glad when he had got him down;
> For he had, any time this ten years full,
> Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and 'The Bull.'
> And surely Death could never have prevailed,
> Had not his weekly course of carriage failed."

He was the first person (it is said in the kingdom) who let out saddle-horses for hire, each horse being sent out in due turn, whence the proverb.

About ½ m. farther on, l., is the principal entrance to the *Botanic Garden*, a space of 21 acres, well and pleasantly laid out and planted. It is open daily, with little restriction, but the green-houses can only be entered between 1 and 4, and then in the company of the curator. They contain some good old specimens, but none which call for special notice. The garden is arranged after the natural system of De Candolle. There is a large piece of ornamental water, a fernery, and an artificial morass for bog-plants. The Botanic Garden has only existed on this site since 1844. The older garden

(which was formed in 1761) was on the N. side of Downing-street, and in it stand the Anatomical Schools and Museum. Recently a capacious morphological and physiological laboratory has been built, to which students in biology are admitted, and where demonstrations and lectures are given.

Returning to Downing-terrace, and turning up the Tennis Court Road, *Downing College* is reached rt. Its founder was Sir George Downing, of Gamlingay in Cambridgeshire, b. about 1686, d. 1749. He had been married, after a custom of that time, when only 15, to his cousin Mary Forester, who was 13. They never lived together, and Sir George Downing tried in vain to obtain a dissolution of the marriage. His will provided for the passing of his large estates to certain of his relatives in succession. If they all died without issue, a college, to be called "Downing College," was to be founded in Cambridge. In 1764 all had so died, and the Court of Chancery pronounced the will to be binding. The charter for the College did not pass the great seal until 1800. Statutes were provided in 1805, and the first stone of the new College was laid on its present site in May, 1807. The architect was William Wilkins, whose Gothic may be studied at King's and at Corpus, and who was decidedly more successful in his classical design for Downing. The W. and part of the E. side of the great court were the first to be finished. There is nothing within the College which calls for notice. The grounds (at the back) are extensive and well laid out. From the front, a double avenue runs for a considerable distance into Downing-street. With this College are connected, according to the provision under the royal charter, 2 professorships—one of English law, the other of medicine.

Walking down the long avenue in front of Downing College, the visitor will enter Downing-street, opposite the Museums and Lecture Rooms, forming an extensive block of buildings, on the site of the old Botanic Gardens, formerly occupied by the Augustinian Friars.

The Museum contains lecture-rooms for various professors, and some fine and interesting collections in the several departments of natural history. On the ground-floor is the *Museum of Comparative Anatomy*, arranged by the late Dr. Clark, professor of anatomy from 1814, whose bust is in it. The collection comprises the private museum of Sir Busick Hardwood, professor of anatomy, 1785–1814; part of the museum of Joshua Brooks, Esq.; the collections of Dr. Macartney, professor of anatomy, Trinity College, Dublin; and the osteological collections of Professor Bell, bought by Dr. Clark in 1856. There are fine skeletons of the Cape buffalo, the great ant-eater, elephant, giraffe, ostrich and others, including a perfect skeleton of the narwahl. Here are also a good series of vertebræ of the common fin-whale, and a skeleton of the dodo. In other rooms are the Zoological, Mineralogical, and Botanical Collections. In the *Zoological* the Swainson and Strickland cabinets of birds should be remarked, and there is a good assemblage of the birds of Cambridgeshire. The *Mineralogical* Museum is very rich. It is made up of many collections, the most important being those of Dr. E. D. Clarke (the traveller), bought by the University in 1823; of the late Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity; and of the two fine collections made by Sir Abraham Hume (and given to the University by his grandson, Lord Alford, in 1841) and by the late Henry James Brooke, Esq. (presented in 1857 by his son). The *Botanical* Museum was arranged under the care

of Professor Babington, and is only exceeded in interest and importance by that at Kew. The chief collections were made by the late Professor Henslow, but the museum also contains the herbarium formed by Dr. Lindley, all of which is here except the orchises (these are at Kew). This collection is especially valuable, since the specimens in it are the same as those figured in Dr. Lindley's books. The botany of the British Isles, and particularly of Cambridgeshire, is well represented in the Museum.

The Cambridge Philosophical Society have their rooms, and hold their meetings, here. Within the enclosure remains a series of shallow brick arches, fragments of a priory of Augustinian friars, founded by Sir Geoffry Pitchford about 1290.

Behind the museum, with a frontage in Free School-lane, stands the Cavendish Physical Laboratory, the munificent gift of the Duke of Devonshire, the present Chancellor of the University, who was second wrangler and first Smith's prizeman in 1829. He undertook to defray the entire cost of erecting the Laboratory on the condition that the University provided an endowment for a chair of Physical Science. The building contains a large lecture theatre and a series of well arranged rooms for the promotion of research.

Turning E., through Downing-street, St. Andrew's-street is entered immediately opposite.

Emmanuel College, the last college (except Sidney Sussex) founded in Cambridge before the modern Downing. It was established by Sir Walter Mildmay in 1584. "I have set an acorn,"—he replied to Queen Elizabeth, who told him she heard he had "erected a Puritan foundation"—"which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." Emmanuel did in effect remain strongly Puritan until at least the middle of the next century, but the list of its distinguished members proves that it has since that time been by no means confined to any special school. It was founded on the site of a Dominican convent established in Cambridge in the 13th centy., and of considerable mark, and portions of the ancient buildings, especially the refectory and the chapel, were (it is asserted) worked into those of the new College. Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder, was a son of Thomas Mildmay of Chelmsford, and was actively employed, chiefly on matters connected with the exchequer, during the reigns of Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth. The latter Queen made him Chancellor of the Exchequer and Treasurer of the Household. He died in 1589.

The chief points of interest in Emmanuel are the *Library* and the *Picture Gallery* in the Master's Lodge. The architect of Sir Walter's College was *Ralph Simons*, who also designed the second court of St. John's (see that College). Of his work only a small portion remains, facing the College close. The present chapel and the picture gallery were built in the reign of Charles II. The hall and principal court were modernised, and the front towards St. Andrew's-street was erected by James Essex early in the reign of George III. An additional building, toward Emmanuel-lane of very indifferent Gothic, was constructed in 1824.

The front of the College, by *Essex*, is handsome and substantial; and the modernisation of the first court, by the same architect, is not out of keeping with the earlier chapel and cloister which form the eastern side of it. This *Chapel* was designed by *Sir Christopher Wren*, and consecrated in 1677. It may be compared with Wren's earlier chapel at Pembroke, though hardly perhaps

to its advantage. The altar-piece is by *Amiconi.* Within the cloister, which extends on either side, is the entrance to the *Master's Lodge*, with its Picture Gallery. In the dining-room is a picture by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*—children playing at forfeits. The *gallery* (part of Wren's design) is 100 ft. long, and contains, besides numerous portraits, a great number of scarce and curious historical engravings, many of which are by *Vertue.* At one end are portraits of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder (*Vansomer*); and of his son Sir Anthony (*D. Mytens*). At the other is a full-length of Dr. Holbech, Master of the College in 1677, when the chapel and gallery were completed by his donations. Other noticeable portraits here are—Abp. Sancroft, full-length, seated in a library, by *P. Lens.* This is the best portrait of Sancroft (d. 1693—see Fressingfield, **Suffolk**, Rte. 20), who was 7th Master of the College, and who gave many valuable books to the Library. Dr. Bretton, Master, 1665, with the Chapel (begun in his time) in the background. Chief Justice Sir Francis Pemberton—whose boast was that "he made, rather than declared the law"—one of the council for the 7 Bishops, 1688. Joseph Hall, Bp. of Norwich (d. 1656). (The College possesses the gold medal given to Bp. Hall by the States General on his leaving the Synod of Dort. He used to wear it suspended on his breast, as it appears in this picture.) Sir Percy Cust, 1670; Charles Fane and John Fane, both Earls of Westmoreland; the latter (whose portrait is by *Romney*) Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Dr. Farmer, by *Romney;* Joshua Barnes, Regius Professor of Greek (d. 1712); Sir William Temple, the author and diplomatist, by *Lely;* Jackson, Bp. of Kildare, by *Gainsborough;* Mr. Hubbard, by *Gainsborough;* Ralph Simons, the architect.

In the *Hall*, which has a good ceiling and is handsome, are a very fine portrait of Sir Walter Mildmay the founder, by *Vansomer;* a portrait of Sir Wolstan Dixie, alderman of London, who contributed toward the original fabric, and founded fellowships and scholarships; and a good portrait of Dr. Parr (d. 1825), who was educated here. The hall occupies part of the site of the chapel of the Dominican convent, and it is asserted that Simons, architect of the original College hall, used part of the chapel in his construction. Simon's work was, however, entirely removed when James Essex rebuilt the hall in the latter part of the last centy.

Among other plate, the College possesses a very beautiful founder's cup, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini. The cup displays the founder's arms in enamel, and the letters W. M. joined by a knot. The interior of the bowl has curious devices—sea deities and monsters—with Arion on his dolphin in the midst. Dr. Parr's pipe, tobacco-box, and stopper are also preserved here.

The *Library*, a very plain building in the inner court, stands on the site of the Dominicans' refectory, and was the College chapel until the Restoration. It was never consecrated, and complaints were made to Laud of the irregular manner in which the services were performed here—"they singing nothing but certain riming psalms of their own appointment instead of y^e^ hymnes between y^e^ lessons." There are now here about 20,000 volumes, many of which are rare and curious. Among the MSS. are a collection of letters and papers relating to the early Reformers—Bradford, Coverdale, Ridley, and others — some originals, others copies in contemporary hands. These have been printed by the Parker Society. A Hebrew Bible,

bought at Venice by William Bedel, Bp. of Kilmore, for its weight in silver, given to the College by Bp. Bedel, who was long a fellow. A noble MS. copy of Wicklif's Bible; at the end is written "jhū helpe us for we ben feeble:" the book seems to have belonged to Sancroft. A MS. of part of Chrysostom, from Parr's library, and a great number of Oriental MSS., of which a description, written by Sir William Jones, remains in the library. There is a collection of printed Bibles, many of which were Abp. Sancroft's, who, as has been already said, left a large portion of his library to this College. His bust is placed over the library door.

On the S. side of the principal court, and at right angles with it, is a range of building of brick, with stone dressings, which is the only existing portion of the College built by Ralph Simons. The garden, seen beyond and through the cloister, is large and pleasant.

The "House of pure Emmanuel," as it was scoffingly called, was strongly Puritan for a long period after its foundation. Bp. Hall, who was educated here under the first Master—Dr. Chaderton, one of the translators of James I.'s Bible—declares that for "good order, studious carriage, strict government, austere piety, I dare say that society had none beyond it." Besides Hall, Sancroft and Parr, Emmanuel reckons among its distinguished names those of Sir Roger Twysden, the antiquary (d. 1672); Edmund Castell, Professor of Arabic, and author of the 'Lexicon Heptaglotton' (d. 1685); Sir William Temple (d. 1700); John Wallis, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford (d. 1703); William Law, of the 'Serious Call' (d. 1761); Richard Dawes, the critic (d. 1766); Hurd, Bp. of Worcester (d. 1808); Thomas Percy, Bp. of Dromore, editor of the famous 'Percy Relics' (d. 1811); Sir William Gell, the scholar and antiquary (d. 1836).

A short distance S. of Emmanuel, opening from Regent-street—a continuation of St. Andrew's-street—is *Parker's Piece*, a wide, open green, so called from Edward Parker, cook of Trinity College, who held it on lease in 1613, when it was bought by the town. Cricket matches, football, and sundry athletic sports are held here, but the chief "athletic" quarter is *Fenner's Ground*, on the farther side of Parker's Piece. Whoever desires to witness the most recent developments of academical strength and science, should visit Fenner's Ground, where some athletic contests are going on daily in term time.

On the S. side of Parker's Piece is the County Gaol.

Returning to and passing Emmanuel College, the next reached is *Christ's College*—at the junction of St. Andrew's-street with the Petty Cury, Hobson's-lane, and Sidney-street. The ch. in front of Christ's is St. Andrew's. (See *post*, *Churches*.) (Messrs. Swan, carriers, in Hobson's-lane, possess a curious portrait of the famous carrier Hobson, mounted on a black horse.)

Christ's College—the college of Milton, and of the "Platonists" Henry Moore and Cudworth—is chiefly interesting from its associations with the author of 'Paradise Lost.' His rooms are still pointed out; and a mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by him, is still most carefully preserved in the garden. The buildings of Christ's are of no great interest.

A foundation called "God's House," for a master and "scholars in grammar," was established in 1439 by William Byngham, rector of St. John Zachary in London, on part of the site afterwards appropriated to King's College. In 1446, Byngham,

giving up the first site to King's, removed his foundation to the present site of Christ's College. The house consisted of a master and 4 scholars when Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII., obtained, in 1505, the royal licence for converting God's House into Christ's College. She had established divinity professorships in both Universities in 1497, and had made her arrangements for the new foundation of St. John's College before her death in 1509. (See St. John's.)

The Lady Margaret, who, if somewhat imperious and self-willed, was one of the most truly religious and charitable personages of that or perhaps of any age (see her funeral sermon by Bp. Fisher in Wordsworth's 'Eccles. Biog.'), is thus the real foundress of Christ's College. She enlarged the older house, and settled numerous manors and foundations on the new one. She herself retained rooms in her new College, and, says Fuller, once "coming to behold it when partly built, and looking out of a window, saw the deane call a faulty scholar to correction, to whom she said, '*Lente, lente*'—'Gently, gently,' as accounting it better to mitigate his punishment than procure his pardon."

The arms and supporters of the foundress are displayed above the portal of Christ's as they are above that of St. John's. The gateway itself has flanking turrets, and belongs to the same class with those of St. John's and of Jesus; but portal and W. front were cased with stone in the last centy. at the cost of Dr. Thomas Lynford, Archdeacon of Barnstaple (d. 1724), once a fellow here. Nearly all trace of antiquity was then extinguished, and the interior of the first court was soon afterwards treated in similar fashion. The eastern side of *Tree Court*, beyond it, was built about 1642, and deserves notice. The design is attributed to Inigo Jones; but although it is not unpleasing, it is far exceeded in beauty and dignity by the almost contemporary buildings of Clare. The *Chapel* is ancient, but was much altered in the last centy. The stained glass in the E. window (ancient) has replaced small figures of the foundress, her father and mother, her son Hen. VII., and her 2 husbands, the Earls of Richmond and Derby. Within the altar rails is the *brass* of an ecclesiastic in academical habit, usually assigned to Edward Handford, Master (d. 1583). There is also a slab with inscription for Ralph Cudworth, Master (d. 1681); and, against the wall, an inscription commemorating Cudworth in connection with Joseph Mede (d. 1638), and Henry More (d. 1687), both fellows, and both, like Cudworth, buried in this chapel. "They," runs the inscription, "for the retreat of a college refused considerable preferments, and here led a life of Christian contemplation, charity, and usefulness." At the W. end is an ancient full-length portrait of the foundress.

The *Hall* contains nothing specially noticeable.

In the *Library* is a large blank volume, with gilt clasps and bosses, having the arms of the foundress on the sides. This is coeval with the College, and may have been intended for a register.

In the Master's Lodge is a portrait of Cudworth.

Among the *plate* is a large cup, which from the arms on it seems to have belonged to Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (Shakespeare's Duke Humphrey). It may have descended from him to the foundress, and so have come to the College. The "salts" and Apostle spoons are also fine.

The *Garden*, covering about 3 acres, is well laid out, and some picturesque views are to be obtained from it. (Remark the very effective manner in which the spire of All Saints' Church rises between the trees.) The garden contains a large summer-house, with an open swimming-bath in front of it. Opposite are busts of Milton, Cudworth, and Saunderson (the latter Lucasian Professor, d. 1739); and on one side of the bath is an ornamental urn with an inscription to the memory of Joseph Mede. Mede, a man of great and peculiar learning, is best known by his 'Commentary on the Apocalypse,' and was a predecessor of Cudworth and Henry More—"Platonists," or as they were then called "Latitude-men"—learned and excellent, but "learned rather to profane philosophy than in the Fathers—more full of Plato and Plotinus than Jerome or Chrysostom."

The garden of Christ's is, however, chiefly visited for the sake of the famous *mulberry-tree*. A constant tradition (so far as can be ascertained) maintains that this tree was planted by Milton. However this may be (and Mr. Masson in his Life of the poet refers to it rather slightingly) the tree itself is venerable and picturesque, in spite of the props required for maintaining it in its present position. It stands on a green plot at the end of the garden. Part of the trunk has been covered with sheet lead and banked with earth. The tree bears fruit plentifully, though some of the outer branches show signs of decay.

John Milton (b. Dec. 9, 1608) was admitted a pensioner of Christ's Feb. 12, 162$\frac{4}{5}$, at the age of 16 years and 2 months. *Milton's rooms* are in the older part of the College. They are the first-floor rooms on the first stair on the left side of the main court, entering by the gateway from St. Andrew's-street. They consist of a small study and bedroom, in which of course, as was then the custom, Milton had a "chamber fellow." Wordsworth, in the 'Prelude,' says that the first and only time in his life when he drank too much wine was at a party in these rooms. Milton lived here for 7 years, leaving the University at the age of 23. Here, among other poems, he wrote the 'Hymn on Christ's Nativity' (Christmas Day, 1629), and many 'Vacation Exercises' in English and Latin. The story of his having been publicly whipped whilst at college—supported by Johnson—rests entirely on a passage in Aubrey's MS. Life of Milton, and is at least doubtful. He was called "the lady," from his delicate complexion, beauty of feature, and long brown hair; but the often-told story that a young foreign lady found him asleep under a tree near Cambridge, and was so struck by his beauty that she left some Italian verses by his side, which led him to visit Italy in quest of his fair unknown, is mythical, and has been assigned to more than one great poet. Edward King, drowned on his passage to Ireland (August 10, 1637), was a Fellow of Christ's College. In the following year the University published a collection of Latin and English verses in his memory, and among them first appeared Milton's 'Lycidas.'

The College possesses an original model in clay of the head of Milton, deposited here in 1816 by Mr. Disney of the Hyde in Essex. This model had been in the possession of Vertue, and was sold by him to Mr. Thomas Holles. Vertue held it to be the work of Pierce, a sculptor of some note, who carved the bust of Wren in the Bodleian. Mr. Holles thought it was modelled by Abraham Simon. From the models were composed the engravings by Vertue for Milton's 'Prose Works' (editions 1738–1753); Rysbrach's bust in West-

minster Abbey (1737); and Scheemaker's bust executed for Dr. Mead.

Leland, the antiquary (d. 1552); Latimer, Bp. of Worcester (d. 1557); Quarles of the 'Emblems' (d. 1644); Archdeacon Paley (d. 1805); and the Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool (d. 1828), were, besides those already mentioned, educated at Christ's College.

[The name of the *Petty Cury*, the street which runs westward opposite Christ's College, has given rise to much speculation. It has sometimes been considered to be derived from *petite cure*, "Little Parish." There are some old houses in this street worth notice, especially one on the l. hand (now an inn), which seems Elizabethan.]

[*Christ's Pieces* are open greens at the back of the College. A path leads directly across them, crossing Jesus-lane and skirting Jesus-close, to the *boats* on the river (see *post*).]

In Sidney-street, Holy Trinity Ch. (see *post*, *Churches*) is passed l. Sidney Sussex College is on the rt. side of the street.

Sidney Sussex College—so named by its foundress Frances Sidney, widow of Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex, one of the greatest and worthiest of Elizabeth's nobles—in assuming a false air of Gothic, has almost entirely lost its original and picturesque character, thanks to Sir Jeffry Wyatville, the famous "destructive" of Salisbury and of Durham Cathedrals. The College occupies the site of a house of Franciscans or Grey Friars, established soon after 1224, and of considerable importance. Nearly all the Franciscan convents in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk were subordinate to this at Cambridge, which was an academical as well as religious foundation, the members usually taking degrees in divinity, and one of them (Oliver Stanway) having been Chancellor of the University early in the 14th centy. The house was suppressed in 1538, and in 1546 the site was granted to Trinity College. The Countess of Sussex, to whom the earl at his death in 1583 had left considerable estates and property, herself died in 1589, and provided by her will that 5000*l.* and other sums should be employed for erecting and founding a new college in Cambridge. If the money should not be sufficient for establishing a new college, it was to be used for the enlargement and benefit of Clare Hall. The College was, however, founded by her executors—the Earl of Kent and Sir John Harrington—the Franciscan site being made over to them, under certain conditions, by the master and follows of Trinity. The buildings were finished in 1599, and 11 fellows were then appointed. Successive benefactors did much for the new College, and Sidney Sussex has maintained a by no means unworthy position among the older foundations. *Oliver Cromwell* was admitted a fellow commoner of this College, "under the tuition of Mr. Richard Howlett," April 23, 1616. He took no degree, and soon after July, 1617, became a member of one of the Inns of Court. There are stories of his "misbehaviour" at Cambridge, which seem to have little foundation. Between the entry of his admission at Sidney Sussex and the succeeding entry are these words: "Hic fuit grandis ille impostor, carnifex perditissimus, qui pientissimo rege Carolo primo nefaria cæde sublato, ipsum usurpavit thronum, et tria regna per quinque ferme annorum spatium, sub protectoris nomine, indomita tyrannide vexavit." The writer would hardly have been pleased to see the por-

trait of his "carnifex" in the place of honour it occupies at the lodge.

The architect of the Countess's new college was *Ralph Simons*, builder of the second court of St. John's and of Emmanuel College, founded in 1584 (see that College). His work consisted of a single court, to which Sir Francis Clerke soon afterwards added a second on the S. Both were many-gabled and picturesque, of brick, with stone dressings. There was a lofty ornamented gateway facing the street. All this work was entirely obliterated by Wyatville soon after 1830. The brick was covered with cement, the gables were replaced by eccentric turrets and crowsteps, and the old gateway was swept away altogether. There is consequently little of architectural value or interest here. The present *Chapel*, plain and unimportant, was built in 1776 from the designs of *James Essex*. The altar-piece—a "Repose in Egypt"—is by *Francisco Pittoni*. The *Hall*, wainscoted, and with a modern ceiling, contains at the end a good portrait of the foundress, whose arms, properly emblazoned, are opposite. She was the 4th daughter of Sir William Sidney, chamberlain and steward of the household to Edward VI., and consequently was the aunt of Sir Philip Sydney, who by his will left her a "ring with a diamond." Her portrait (the artist is unknown) is a full-length, standing in front of an embroidered chair. In the *Library* is the sculptured face of Cromwell, executed by Bernini from a cast taken immediately after the Protector's death; there is also, in a cabinet, the skull of a youthful person encrusted with carbonate of lime, and found in 1627 about 10 yards below the surface of the ground in digging a well near Candia in Crete. It was shown by Dr. Harvey (of the "circulation") to Charles I., who "wondered att it, and look'd content to see soe rare a thing." The books and MSS. here are of no special importance. There is another collection in the College, entirely scientific and mathematical, called the Taylor Library, founded in 1726 by Samuel Taylor of Dudley. A mathematical lectureship and scholarships were also founded by him.

The *Master's Lodge* has attached to it a large and pleasant garden with some fine trees; and the garden front, where Wyatville has allowed the old oriels to remain, is perhaps the best portion of the existing College. In the dining-room of the lodge hangs the famous crayon drawing of Cromwell by *Samuel Cooper*, which probably gives a more faithful and complete impression of the great Protector than any other portrait in existence. It is on paper, 14 by 12 inches. The hair is grey, the face much lined. This treasure was given to the College in a somewhat remarkable fashion by Mr. Thomas Holles, of the Hyde in Essex, a well-known lover of art, and founder of the collection which afterwards passed to Mr. Disney, and was transferred in great part to the Fitzwilliam Museum. (See under that head.) Mr. Holles' name did not appear in the first letter to the Master and Fellows, which ran as follows:—"An Englishman, an Assertor of Liberty, citizen of the world, is desirous of having the honour to present an original portrait in crayon of the head of O. Cromwell, Protector, drawn by Cooper, to Sidney Sussex College in Cambridge. London, Jan. 15, 1766.

"I freely declare it I am for old Noll;
Though his government did a Tyrant resemble,
He made England great and his enemies tremble."—*A. Marvell.*

It is requested that the portrait may be placed so as to receive the light

from left to right, and to be free from sunshine. Also that the favor of a line may be written on the arrival of it, directed to Pierce Delver, at Mr. Shoves, Bookbinder, in Madder Lane, Covent Garden, London." The offer was of course accepted, and the second note runs:—"A small case was sent yesterday by the Cambridge waggon from the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate Street, directed to Dr. Elliston, Master of S.S.C., Cambridge, free of carriage. It contains a portrait which the Master and Fellows of the College are *requested* to accept. London, Jan. 18, 1766." It afterwards became known that the portrait came from Mr. Holles. The original letters are preserved at the Lodge.

Besides this portrait there are at the Lodge portraits of the 1st Lord Montagu; of Bishop Montagu; of Archbishop Bramhall; and of many of the Masters. There is also a portrait of the architect, Ralph Simons. The College possesses a very beautiful cup, said to be the work of Cellini—and not unworthy of him—and a large and fine rose-water dish and ewer.

The name of Cromwell overshadows those of other eminent men who have belonged to this College. Among them are Samuel Ward, Master, one of the translators of the Bible (d. 1643); Thomas May, historian of the Long Parliament (d. 1650); Fuller, of the 'Worthies' (d. 1661); Abp. Bramhall (d. 1663); Edward Calamy, the Nonconformist (d. 1685); Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham (d. 1699); Sir Roger L'Estrange (d. 1704); Rymer, of the 'Fœdera' (d. 1713); Thomas Wilson, Bp. of Sodor and Man (d. 1755); Jones, of Nayland (d. 1800); Cecil, the "Evangelical" (d. 1810).

Jesus-lane, between Sidney Sussex College and Bridge-street, leads to

Jesus College, remotely placed, and occupying a somewhat similar position, with respect to the other Colleges, to that of Worcester College at Oxford. It is on the rt. bank of the Cam, which makes a direct bend to the S.E. after passing St. John's; and the broad space between Jesus College and the river is entirely open. King James I. is reported to have said that, were he free to choose, he would pray at King's, dine at Trinity, and study and sleep at Jesus. The principal attraction at Jesus is the Chapel, which is for the most part E. Eng., and is one of the most interesting buildings in Cambridge.

The site of Jesus was that of a Benedictine nunnery, founded (by whom is uncertain) about 1133, and afterwards much benefited by Constance, daughter of Lewis VI. of France, and widow of Eustace, son of King Stephen; and by Malcolm IV. of Scotland, who was regarded as the founder of the house. The convent was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Rhadegunde, and the nuns were known as the "nuns of St. Rhadegunde." The house was never very wealthy, and the neighbourhood of the University did it no good. Toward the end of the 15th centy. it had fallen into such discredit that John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, in 1497 procured letters patent from Henry VII., giving him authority to convert the house into a *College* for a master, and fellows, and scholars, and to transfer to the new College all the property which had belonged to the nuns. The College was at first known as that of St. Mary, St. John, and St. Rhadegunde. At a later period it assumed the name of Jesus College. Bp. Alcock is, of course, regarded as the founder.

The Chapel and some other portions of the College are older than Bp. Alcock's time. The College is entered by a lofty gate tower of

brick, built soon after the foundation in 1497, and very good. The arms over the archway are those of England and France quarterly. On either side are the shield of Ely and that of Bp. Alcock, whose "3 cock's heads erased" frequently occur throughout the College. A small statue of him has been placed (of late years) within the beautiful niche on the gateway, and the niche itself is crowned by his crest and motto. The first court, nearly covered with ivy, is open on one side to the meadow, and was built partly during the mastership of Dr. Sterne, between 1638–1643, and partly in and after 1718. (Dr. Sterne was Laud's chaplain, and attended him on the scaffold. He afterwards became Bp. of Carlisle, and Abp. of York. He was the great-grandfather of Lawrence Sterne, author of 'Tristram Shandy,' who was educated here.) The second court is surrounded by a cloister dating from early in the 16th centy., but occupying the same ground as the earlier cloister of the nunnery. The doorway between the 2 courts should be noticed. In the second court are the entrances to the chapel and hall. Beyond again, and fronting Jesus Close, is a range of buildings which have lately been refronted by Waterhouse, and are very effective. A new block of buildings has recently been built on the side of the College towards the river.

The *Chapel* (to be seen between 12 and 4) was the ancient ch. of the nunnery. It is cruciform, with a tower at the intersection, and is almost entirely E. Eng., though some portions are more ancient. It is recorded that in 1277 the bell-tower (the central tower?) fell, and did much damage to the ch. In 1343 and 1376 the convent was greatly injured by fire, and in 1390 it suffered much from a great storm. It does not appear in what condition the ch. was found by Bp. Alcock, but he altered it greatly. It had a nave and aisles, and its presbytery was flanked by chapels. Bp. Alcock pulled down these chapels, the greater part of the nave, and the aisles of the portion he allowed to remain. The pier arches communicating with the chapels and aisles he filled up, inserting in each a Perp. window. He rebuilt the gable of the S. transept, inserting a Perp. window in that and in the E. end of the presbytery. A Perp. story was raised on the tower, and a new flat ceiling of oak was constructed. The ancient ch. was thus converted into a college chapel. Toward the end of the last centy. it underwent a "beautifying," as the process was then understood. The rich woodwork of the stalls was removed and sold. (It went to Landbeach Ch., where it still remains — see Rte. 35.) The walls were coloured yellow, with a black band at the base, and the ceiling was plastered over. The choir was renewed and refitted in 1849. The ante-chapel—the remaining part of the old nave—has been lately decorated in parts.

The restoration comprised a new high-pitched roof for the choir, the opening of the tower arcades, closed when the plaster ceiling was constructed, a restoration of the E. Eng. triplet and blind arches of the eastern end, and a complete set of wooden fittings—stalls and screen. The effect is unusually good and striking. The graceful piers and arcades of the central tower (E. Eng.), and the very picturesque triforial gallery leading to it in the wall of the N. transept, deserve special notice. The lateral lancets of the choir have admirable shafts and mouldings. The arcade on the S. side forms sedilia and a rich double piscina. The choir screen should be specially noticed. The

stalls, so far as possible, were modelled on those at Landbeach. The glass in the choir is by *Hardman.* The organ is new and fine. Much colour has been introduced in both choir and ante-chapel. At the W. end of the ante-chapel is a tablet with medallion for Tobias Rustat, "yeoman of the robes to King Charles the Second," who founded 16 scholarships here, "and found, the more he bestowed upon churches, hospitalls, universityes and colleges, and upon poore widows of orthodox ministers, the more he had at the year's end." He died "a batchelor" in 1693.

The *Hall*, on the E. side of the cloister, occupies the site of the old refectory. It is Bp. Alcock's work, and has a good roof springing from excellent corbels, and a very elegant oriel. It was wainscoted in 1703. In it are portraits of Abp. Cranmer (a fellow here), a copy by *Sir Joshua Reynolds;* Tobias Rustat, by *Sir Peter Lely;* Abp. Sterne, and Dr. E. D. Clarke.

The *Combination Room* is rich in portraits. The most important are —a full-length of Bp. Alcock, the founder, in episcopal vestments, kneeling before a table on which a book and mitre are placed. He died in 1500, and the College accounts for 1596–7 contain an entry "For drawing our Founder's picture, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*" It is therefore a composition from some earlier portrait. (For a notice of Bp. Alcock, see *Ely Cathedral*, Rte. 3.) Abp. Cranmer, by *Holbein;* to the waist, and on panel. The date 1548 is on the picture, and the words "ætatis suæ 58." It was given to the College by Lord Middleton, whose wife was a kinswoman of Cranmer's. Henry VIII. Mary Queen of Scots, a bust, with flat cap and transparent wimple over black dress. Bancroft, Abp. of Canterbury. William Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood; half-length, in robe furred with sable. There is also a bust of Dr. E. D. Clarke, and portraits of some masters and fellows of the College.

The *Library*, a large low room, contains a good collection of printed books and some MSS. In one of the windows Bp. Alcock's crest or badge is conspicuous. A crowing cock has a label attached with the words Ἐγὼ εἰμὶ ἀλέκτωρ—"I am a cock;" and a cock on the opposite side replies, Οὕτως καὶ ἐγὼ—"And so am I."

Of the eminent men of Jesus College, besides those already mentioned, it may be sufficient to name Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, the poet (d. 1628); Sir Richard Fanshawe, the diplomatist, M.P. for the University (d. 1666); and last, but not least, Samuel Taylor Coleridge (d. 1834).

Opposite Jesus College (in Jesus-lane) is the new *Ch.* of *All Saints* (see *post*, *Churches*), removed to this site from Trinity-street, where it stood nearly facing the lane that divides Trinity College from St. John's. The spire of the new ch. is a fine object in all the distant views of Cambridge, and groups well with the surrounding buildings.

[The Dolphin Inn—once of great celebrity—stood near Jesus College, at the corner of what is now known as All Saints'-passage Abp. Cranmer vacated his fellowship at Jesus by marrying the niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, and after his marriage lived with her at that inn.]

A path across Jesus-green (turn up Park-street in Jesus-lane, between Jesus College and Bridge-street) leads to the *boats* and the

boathouses; institutions the importance of which, both here and at Oxford, has increased to an extravagant extent within the last 40 years. The Cam, it need hardly be said, is very inferior to the Oxford river, although the course has been greatly improved by art. The procession of college boats, which takes place annually at the Commencement (answering to the Oxford Commemoration) is singularly picturesque. It follows the course of the Cam through the grounds of the different colleges.

Returning by Jesus-lane and entering Bridge-street, the very interesting *St. Sepulchre's Ch.* (see *post, Churches*) and *St. Clement's Ch.* (*post*) are passed rt. The Cam is then crossed, and Magdalene College is reached rt.

Adjoining St. Sepulchre's are the new buildings of the *Cambridge Union Society*, a society which in every respect resembles the "Union" at Oxford. Debates are regularly held, as at Oxford. There are good reading-rooms and a good library. The architect of the new building was *Waterhouse* (architect of the new court of Caius), and, in spite of great disadvantages of site, he has been very successful both in design and arrangements.

Magdalene College, across the so-called "Great Bridge" at the end of Bridge-street, is the only College in Cambridge the whole of which is situated on the left bank of the Cam. The river front was laid open to view 1874. The interest here is almost entirely confined to the *Pepysian Library*, left to the College by the famous Samuel Pepys of the 'Diary.'

Magdalene College occupies the site of a house founded about 1428 for the education of young Benedictine monks, sent by their monasteries to Cambridge for education. This house was at first called "Monk's Hostel," but about 1483 it became known as *Buckingham College*, probably in compliment to Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who seems to have been a great benefactor. He was the father of Edward Stafford, the last duke of that family. The College was attached to, and had been founded at the request of, Crowland Abbey; and at the Dissolution it escheated to the Crown as part of the possessions of that abbey. In 1542, however, license was granted to Thomas, Lord Audley—one of Henry's most unhesitating servants, who had been actively concerned in the dissolution of the religious houses—to found a new College on the site of Buckingham College, with the name of the "College of St. Mary Magdalene." (For Lord Audley, see **Essex**, Rte. 11, Audley End and Saffron Walden. However unscrupulous he may have been in the service of Henry, for religion and learning he did more by his Cambridge foundation than was attempted by the greater number of those who enriched themselves from monastic spoils.)

Some portions of the older College remain. But the buildings of Magdalene are not very imposing or interesting, with the exception of the so-called "New Building," or "Bibliotheca Pepysiana," which stretches across the E. end of the second court. This was built about 1688, and is sufficiently picturesque. Over the windows are the arms of Samuel Pepys, Christopher Wray (Lord Chief Justice, who toward the end of the 16th centy. established fellowships and scholarships, and much enlarged the buildings), and Dr. Peckard (Master, and Dean of Peterborough, a great benefactor to the College, circ. 1797). On a scroll is inscribed Pepys' motto—"Mens cujusque is est quisque." The date 1724 marks the time when the College became possessed of Pepys'

valuable legacy, which was not until the death of his nephew John Jackson. The Pepysian Library can only, of course, be seen or consulted by special permission, the rules providing that the presence of the Master and 1 of the 4 fellows of the older foundation is necessary. Among its treasures—besides many early printed books by Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, and Pynson, are —5 vols. of 'Early English Ballads,' well known to all those who, like the Clown in the 'Winter's Tale,' "love a ballad but even too well," and much used by Percy and Evans: 3 vols. of 'State Papers;' the Maitland MSS., consisting of ancient Scottish poems collected by Maitland of Lethington (d. 1586); 4 vols. of Old Plays; 4 vols. of 'Vulgaria,' or Chap books; many ancient Gazettes and News Pamphlets; and Sir Francis Drake's 'Pocket Tables,' with his autograph. Here, too, is preserved Mr. Pepys' famous 'Diary, from Jan. 1, 1659–60, to May 31, 1669,' in 6 vols., written throughout in shorthand. Its interest was unguessed at until the Hon. George Neville, Master of the College, and his brother the late Richard, Lord Braybrooke, laid it before their uncle, Lord Grenville, the scholar and statesman. He had been much accustomed to reading shorthand, and furnished a key to the 'Diary,' both of which were submitted to the Rev. John Smith, who succeeded in deciphering the whole. The book was first edited by Lord Braybrooke (2 vols. 4to.) in 1825. A second edition appeared in 1828, and a third—containing many passages which had been omitted in the former two—in 1848.

The *College Library* is distinct from the Pepysian; and although good, contains nothing of special note.

The *Chapel*, on the N. side of the first court, was restored in 1847. There had been a plaster ceiling, which was then removed. The earlier woodwork was carefully restored, and the old, high-pitched timber roof (temp. Ed. IV.) brought again into view. The E. window and those adjoining are filled with stained glass; the E. and N. by *Hardman;* the S. by the Rev. Vincent Raven and some other amateurs.

The *Hall* has a very picturesque double staircase at the lower end, leading to the Combination Room. In it are portraits of Lord Audley (copy from that at Audley End); Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (copy); copies from portraits of Dr. Rainbow, Bp. of Carlisle; Sir Christopher Wray, and Cumberland, Bp. of Peterborough. The portrait of Pepys is an original by *Lely*, and of course very interesting. Those of Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk, who died at Audley End, in 1745, and of John Lord Braybrooke, mark the connection of the College with Audley End. The terms of the original foundation provide that the Master shall always be appointed by the representatives of Lord Audley.

The Master's *Lodge*, begun in 1835, enjoys large gardens and grounds, and a terrace on the N. side is formed on an outer embankment of Roman Camboritum. In the house are many portraits of the Ferrars; and one of Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham (beheaded 1521). This was given to the College by Browne Willis, and has been engraved by Houbraken.

Samuel Pepys was himself educated at this College. The only notice of him in the Register Book records that Oct. 12, 1653, "Peapys and Hind were solemnly admonished . . . for having been scandalously overserved with drink y^e^ night before." In 1668 Pepys revisited his

former haunts. "I took my boy," he says, "and two brothers, and walked to Magdalene College, and there into the butterys, as a stranger, and there drank of their beer, which pleased me as the best I ever drank; and heare by the buttery man, who was son to Goody Mulliner, over against the College, that we used to buy stewed prunes of, concerning the College and persons in it." Other distinguished students here were—Abp. Cranmer, educated at Buckingham College, before the Dissolution; Abp. Grindal (d. 1583); Brian Walton (of the Polyglot), Bp. of Chester (d. 1661). Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire (d. 1773); William Bell, Canon of Westminster, the founder of "Bell's Schools" (d. 1816).

Magdalene is unique in this respect, that its mastership is in the gift of whoever happens at the time of a vacancy to be the proprietor of "Audley End," an estate now belonging to Lord Braybrooke, who is also visitor of the College.

Cavendish College, on the Hills Road, is a handsome red-brick building. This College was founded in 1876 for the purpose of enabling students to pass through the University course, and to obtain degrees at a moderate course and at the earliest practicable age. Residence may be commenced at 16, and the B.A. degree obtained at 19. The annual fee, including board and lodging during the long vacation, is only 84*l.*

Selwyn College, opened in 1882 in commemoration of the late Bishop Selwyn, is intended solely for members of the Church of England. The College is built of red brick with Ancaster stone dressings, and is in the domestic Tudor-Gothic style. It accommodates 120 students. The inclusive fees come to about 90*l.* a year.

Ayerst Hall, on the south side of Parker's Piece, was opened in 1884 to enable theological students, who might otherwise prepare for holy orders at theological colleges only, to keep terms at Cambridge. The building is in Queen Anne style.

Ridley Hall, at Newnham, was opened in 1881. It is built in the Tudor-Gothic style. The object for which it is intended is to enable students, who have already graduated, to go on studying for the Church.

Beyond Magdalene, passing the churches of St. Giles' (rt.), and St. Peter's (l.) (see *post, Churches*), and proceeding straight onward, the *Castle Hill* is seen rt. The *County Courts* (adjoining the road) were built in 1842. Passing through the iron gate on their lower side, a path will be seen leading to the mound of the Castle. This mound is a natural hill, which has been scraped and cut down probably at more than one period. There was most likely a British town here, and the mound was included within the lines of a Roman station, which lay entirely N. of the Cam, and probably (not quite certainly) was the Camboritum of the Itineraries. Much of 3 sides is still traceable. A terrace walk in the garden of Magdalene College is formed on the vallum—the river face of the fortification. The whole measured about 1650 ft. from N. to S., and 1600 ft. from E. to W. The side toward Chesterton parish is no longer to be traced. Many Roman remains have been found here, and competent antiquaries are disposed to place here, rather than at Granchester (see 'Excursions,' *post*) the Roman Camboritum. (The Roman city of Granta was an invention of the learned and ingenious Stukeley's, who, having "invented" it, declared that it was founded by Carausius.) The Saxon Grantabrigge occupied

probably the same situation as Camboritum, and the town (as at Lincoln) spread S. of the river after the Norm. Castle was built. (If this was the site of the more important Roman station it must have been at this place, and not at Granchester, that the monks of Ely, after St. Etheldreda's death, discovered the marble sarcophagus which served as her coffin. See *Bede*, H. E. iv. 19.) Whether Cambridge or Granchester represents the "Caer Graunt" of Nennius is uncertain. It has been suggested that Granchester may have been the British, and Cambridge the Roman town; and a similar suggestion has been made with regard to the rival claims of Norwich and Caister.

The Norm. Castle was built here by the Conqueror, on his return from York in 1068. 27 houses were destroyed to make room for it (Domesday). It had little subsequent history. In 1293 Edw. I. lodged in it, "where no king had ever been known to lodge before." The Castle Hall was in ruins when Hen. V. gave its timber and stone for the building of King's Hall Chapel, and other ruinous portions were used for building Trinity Chapel. The Gatehouse, a massive building of early character, was only removed in 1842, when the County Courts were built. (For a curious story connected with this Castle see *Vandlebury*—the present Rte. *ante*).

The view from the Castle mound is well worth seeking. The importance of the position overlooking a great extent of fen land and flat country, is at once evident, and explains the foundation of the British and Roman strongholds here. Cambridge itself lies spread out on the S. side of the river, the tower of St. John's, the new spire of All Saints, and the long line of King's Chapel, being conspicuous. The masses of fine trees clustering round the meadows at the back of the colleges are nowhere seen to greater advantage.

The *County Gaol*, at the back of the County Courts, was begun in 1802. Its buildings were arranged after the designs of Howard the philanthropist.

Returning from the Castle, the stranger may visit the so-called *School of Pythagoras;* though unless he be a zealous antiquary it will hardly be worth his while to turn out of his way for that purpose. It is somewhat difficult to find. (After turning down Northampton-st. ask for the Merton Inn, which is close by the "School.") The building seems to have been the house of a manor held by the family of Dunning from a very early period, until it was bought by Walter de Merton in 1270, and settled by him on his new foundation at Oxford. It still belongs to Merton College, and the manor is now known as that of "Merton Hall." The remains of the manor house are Norm.; but they have been much patched and altered, and great part of the house has been removed. The name of "Pythagoras' School" was not given to it until the 16th centy., for what reason does not appear. (It may also be reached from the road at the back of the colleges. See the *plan*.)

It has already been said that the grounds of the different colleges extending along the river are not connected; but there is a continuous road beyond them, into which they all open. Whoever has time should walk along this road from one end to the other. The trees bordering it are fine, and the views gained are sometimes striking. St. Neot's road, at the N. end of this first road, leads toward Madingly, and about 1 m. along it, on an eminence, is the *Observatory*, begun in 1822. The

dome in the centre revolves on wheels, and can be moved by a single hand. A very large and fine telescope was given to the Observatory by the late Duke of Northumberland in 1835.

On the Huntingdon Road, about 1½ mile from the centre of Cambridge, stands *Girton College*, a plain red-brick edifice by Waterhouse. It undertakes to supply to female students a course of collegiate training, similar to that through which undergraduates pass at the University. It has its own staff of teachers, who are all distinguished graduates at Cambridge, and its students at the close of their residence usually pass examinations identical with, or analogous to, those for university honours or degrees. The College is managed by an executive body meeting in London, but the control and discipline of the institution is in the hands of the mistress.

At Newnham, a suburb S.W. of Cambridge, is another *College* for women, consisting of two buildings, the South Hall, erected in 1875, and the North Hall, erected in 1880. Both are in Queen Anne style, built in red brick. It is under the management of Miss A. J. Clough, principal, and Miss Helen Gladstone, vice-principal.

Cambridge is rich in *Churches*, many of which deserve some notice. Three are especially interesting,—*Great St. Mary's*, *St. Benedict's*, and the Church of the *Holy Sepulchre*. The little chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Sturbridge is also important.

Great St. Mary's (in Trumpington-st.) is the ch. of the University, and so far answers to the more beautiful and (externally at least) more imposing St. Mary's of Oxford. It is, with the exception of some slight traces of Dec. work, entirely late Perp., dating between 1478, when the first stone was laid, and 1519. "All church work," says Fuller, "is slow. The mention of St. Mary's mindeth me of church work indeed, so long was it from the founding to the finishing thereof." The tower was not begun until 1528, and was finished about 1608. The W. doorway was constructed in 1850, after a design by *Sir G. G. Scott*. It was intended that the tower should have been capped by a lofty spire, but this part of the original design was never carried out. The outside of the ch. is plainer than the interior, which is a good deal enriched. There is a good oak roof, a fine and lofty clerestory, and the mouldings of the arches deserve notice. Until 1863 this fine ch. was greatly disfigured by a gallery called the "throne," above the entrance to the chancel, used by heads of houses, and by another gallery for undergraduates at the W. end. These have happily been swept away, and the galleries over the aisles (erected 1739) are now assigned to undergraduates. Stalls have been placed in the chancel, and open seats in the nave and aisles,—all from Mr. Scott's designs. The chancel itself was restored in 1857, by *Salvin*. The alabaster reredos, from designs by Scott, was presented by the late Dr. Lightfoot, Bp. of Durham. The organ is by Father Smith. The font dates from 1632. There is a finely-carved ch. chest (Perp.). The University sermons are preached here on Sunday afternoons only. Commencements (answering to the Oxford "commemoration"), now held in the Senate House, were formerly held in this ch.; and in 1606 the heads prohibited the "taking of tobacco" in the ch. at such periods. Martin Bucer, who died in Cambridge, was buried in the chancel of Great St. Mary's, March, 1550–1. His body was disinterred after the accession of Mary, and burnt in the market-place (1556). The ch. was

for a time placed under an interdict.

St. Benedict's Church (in Benet-st., turning E. out of Trumpington-st.) is of very great interest. The tower, which has long and short work at its angles, and remarkable windows divided by balusters in its upper story, has very fine specimens of Saxon work. There is long and short work also at the N.E. angle of the nave. The most striking feature of this ch., however, is the interior Saxon tower arch, opening to the nave. This has been cleared from galleries and other encumbrances, and is one of the most noticeable Romanesque arches in the country. It is lofty, with engaged piers, and at the spring of the arch a kind of abacus band, above which are rude and grotesque animals. The work is altogether rude, and gives an impression of great antiquity. The rest of the ch. contains some E.E. portions, but is of little interest.

The *Ch.* of the *Holy Sepulchre* (in Bridge-st., opposite the opening of St. John-st.) is the oldest of 4 English round churches (see *Little Maplestead*, **Essex**, Rte. 9). Besides that church the others are, the Temple, London, and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton). Such churches are usually assigned, and with reason, to the Templars; but there is no evidence whatever that this Cambridge ch. was built by them, or at any time belonged to them. It certainly belonged from an early period to the convent of Barnwell, and remained attached to that house until the Dissolution. The circular portion of the ch. is Norm., the new chancel of Perp. character. Part of the circular aisle became ruinous in 1841, and a repair was begun by the parishioners. An entire restoration of the ch. was, however, undertaken by the Cambridge Camden Society; *A. Salvin*, architect. Much was done, the cost exceeding 4000*l*. The new work embraced,—a new stone vault, with conical roof to round ch.; thorough repair of that portion, and the rebuilding of the chancel with aisles, the old roofs being preserved, lengthened, and repaired. This restoration is noticeable as having given occasion for the decision of Sir H. J. Fust (1845) against the legality of a stone altar. The W. doorway of the round ch. was carefully restored during the alterations. It admits to a circular nave, separated from the round aisle which encircles it by 8 massive round piers, the caps of which are slightly ornamented. The arches are plain, with a cable moulding, and squared soffetes. Above the main arcade is a triforium (extending over the aisle) with 2 arches, enclosed by a larger, in each bay; and above again, in each bay, a small window filled with stained glass. The vaulting is modern. The windows in the aisle are filled with stained glass, chiefly by *Wailes*. The whole is grand and solemn, and the effect on entering from the dim light and unusual form, is very striking. The chancel was entirely rebuilt after 1842. The roofs alone are old, and are very good. The glass of the E. window is by *Willement*.

These three churches should be visited, the others are less noticeable. *St. Mary the Less* (adjoining St. Peter's College) occupies the site of a ch. dedicated to St. Peter, which gave name to the College, and was used as its chapel. This ch. had become ruinous in 1350, when the present ch. was erected, and dedicated (1352) in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It was used, like the former, as the chapel of Peterhouse; until, in 1632, the existing chapel in the first court of the college was built. In the N.W. corner of the present church is a Saxon or early Norman arch, which belonged to the tower of the old ch.

St. Mary's is very good Dec., the E. window being especially graceful. Some of the restorations are in the Perp. style. Alan of Walsingham, the sacrist of Ely, who designed the famous octagon there, is said (but without any authority) to have been the architect of this ch., which has been restored under the direction of *Sir G. G. Scott.*

St. Botolph's (adjoining Corpus) belonged to the Priory of Barnwell from the first years of the 13th centy. until the Dissolution. It is Dec. and Perp., with a good rood screen. The ch. has been recently restored.

St. Edward's Ch. (on Peas-hill, E. of Trumpington-st.), has an E. E. tower, Dec. nave (circ. 1350), with very lofty piers and acute arches. There are some Perp. insertions and additions. The font is modern, and was presented by the Cambridge Camden Society. The whole interior has been restored. Bilney, the reformer (burnt at Norwich in 1531); Dr. Barnes, Prior of the Augustinians, also a reformer, and burnt in Smithfield 1540; and Latimer, burnt at Oxford, 1555, preached frequently in this ch.

St. Michael's (in Trinity-st., opposite Caius College) is throughout Dec. It was much injured by fire in 1849, and has been carefully restored by *Sir G. G. Scott.* The ch. was founded by Hervey de Stanton, who died 1337. (He was founder of Michael House, afterwards absorbed n Trinity. See that College.) The tower is square and massive; the piers octagonal, with moulded caps; the arches equilateral. The chancel is much longer than the nave, and in the S. wall, besides sedilia and piscina, is an arch which formed part of the monument of Harvey de Stanton. The stalls are said to have been brought from Trinity College Chapel. The plain high pitched roof is an exact reproduction of the original. The N. porch and doorway were designed by Sir G. G. Scott. The stone coffin of Harvey de Stanton was found during the restoration, and replaced with an inscription on it. The body of Paul Fagius, which had been buried here in 1549, was disinterred after Mary's accession, and burnt with that of Bucer in the market-place. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a picture of Charles I., similar to the well-known frontispiece to "Eikon Basilike." It was presented to the ch. in 1660.

St. Clement's (in Bridge-street) is E. E., but much altered and added to. The tower and spire were built in 1822, the means having been bequeathed by Cole the antiquary (Walpole's correspondent) and his punning motto, "Deum Cole," appears over the W. door.

St. Giles's (in Castle-st., E. side) has some early Norm. portions (chancel arch curious), and an E. Eng. S. door. It was founded after 1092, for Augustinian canons, whose priory was afterwards removed to Barnwell.

St. Peter's (nearly opposite St. Giles's) has also Norm. portions, and Roman tiles occur on its walls. The font is rude Norm., with very grotesque figures.

St. Andrew the Great (opposite Christ College) is modern. An old ch. on this site had become so ruinous in 1650 that it was then rebuilt; and this (an indifferent structure) was replaced in 1843 by the present building, of Perp. character (*A. Poynter*, architect). This ch. contains (in the chancel—it was removed from the older ch. a tablet of Captain Cook, the famous navigator. There is another me-

morial to the same distinguished sailor at Crisborough, in Yorkshire, in the practical shape of a lofty pillar which acts as a sea-mark. His widow, who died at Clapham, in 1835, aged 94, was buried here, together with two of her sons. The tablet commemorates six children of Captain James Cook and his wife Elizabeth.

Holy Trinity Church (in Sidney-st., W. side) is chiefly Perp., with some very good portions. The chancel is modern. The tower and porch, Dec. The great rise of the transepts, with two tiers of windows, is noticeable. This was the ch. served by the Rev. Charles Simeon for nearly 60 years, during which he was one of the most influential "powers" in Cambridge. There is a tablet to his memory in the chancel and another to Henry Martyn, the missionary. A short time ago, when one of the galleries was removed, a stone figure, representing a bishop, with portions of a richly sculptured and painted canopy, was found. "It seems probable that it represents one of the abbots of the Monastery of West Dereham, in Norfolk, to whom the church formerly belonged." —(*Spalding's Guide to Cambridge.*)

All Saints formerly stood nearly opposite St. John's College. It belonged to the convent of St. Rhadegund, and with the rest of their possessions passed to Jesus College. This old ch., which was indifferent Perp., has been removed, and a new church of All Saints has been (1869) built in Jesus-lane, nearly fronting Jesus College. It was rebuilt by private subscription (George Bodley archt.), and possesses a spire 185 ft. high. In the old ch. was buried Henry Kirke White, d. 1806. There was a tablet to his memory, with a medallion by Chantrey, and verses by William Smythe, Professor of Modern History, which is now placed in the new chapel of St. John's College. The "wanderer" who, according to the verses on the tablet, came "far o'er the Atlantic wave," and finding only a plain stone inscribed with Kirke White's name, "raised the fond memorial" which now exists, was a Mr. Boott, an American. A magnificent *Roman Catholic Cathedral*, erected almost entirely at the expense of a devout lady, is in course of erection, and is nearly completed (1891).

The churches of Christchurch, St. Paul, St. Matthew, St. John Evangelist, St. Giles, and St. Barnabas are all modern structures, having been built in the present century.

The village of *Barnwell*, ½ m. by train from Cambridge Stat. (really the parish of St. Andrew's the Less), extending S. of Jesus College, along the l. bank of the Cam, contains 3 modern churches of no great interest. St. Andrew's Ch., once attached to Barnwell Priory, is plain E. E., and good. Of the *Priory* there are very scanty remains, and those not intelligible. No satisfactory ground-plan can be made out. A small foundation for six Augustinian canons was established before 1092, by Hugolina Picot and her husband, sheriff of Cambridge. This was St. Giles' Ch., near the Castle. In 1122 the canons removed to Barnwell, where a monastery had been built for them by Pain Peverell, standard-bearer to Robert of Normandy, and the possessor of Picot's estates. Peverell's Ch. was replaced in 1191 by a larger one, which may possibly be that still existing, although it has been suggested, and with much probability, that this was only one of the attendant chapels, and that the great Priory Ch. has entirely disappeared. The Priory suffered much in 1266, during the war of the Barons; and in 1381,

in the "Wat Tyler" insurrection, the Priory was attacked, and the prior's trees cut down. At the Dissolution the annual value, according to Speed, was 351*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The existing ch., *St. Andrew the Less*, otherwise called the Abbey Ch., on account of its once forming part of Barnwell Abbey, is a small E. E. building, with lance-shaped windows at the side. At the E. is a fine triplet window with slender banded shafts, and deeply moulded arches. One of the S. windows has lately been filled with stained glass, by Constable, representing the Good Shepherd. The ch. was restored in 1854 by the Cambridge Architectural Society.

A short distance beyond Barnwell Priory (between it and the rly. stat.) is *Sturbridge Chapel* (long disused), well worth a visit. It was the chapel of a hospital for lepers, founded some time before 1199; and is Norm. with some later additions. It consists of a small nave and chancel. The chancel windows, with rich jamb-shafts and zigzag mouldings, the string-courses, exterior and interior, with saw-tooth ornaments; the chancel arch, rich Norm. with much ornament; and the N. and S. portals, all deserve attention. The roofs are plain Perp., and the square E. window seems of that period.

Near this chapel is still held *Sturbridge Fair*, supposed to have originated in the grant of a fair to the Hospital by King John. It was, during the mediæval period, one of the largest and most important fairs in the kingdom, and was always opened by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The fair has long been the property of the Corporation. It begins Sept. 18, and continues till Oct. 10. The modern business is small, except on September 25, known as "Horse Fair Day." For its former splendours and "humours" see Cooper's 'Annals of Cambridge,' *passim*. The fair was still of great importance when De Foe wrote his 'Tour through Great Britain' (1724). "It is," he says, "not only the greatest in the whole nation, but in the world; nor, if I may believe those who have seen them all, is the fair at Leipsic in Saxony, the mart at Frankfort on the Maine, or the fairs at Nuremberg or Augsberg, any way to compare to this fair at Sturbridge." The booths were placed in rows like streets. It was then the great cloth mart of England. Clothiers from all parts of the country attended it. "As for hops, there is scarce any price fixed for hops in England till they know how they sell at Sturbridge fair." Wool was sold here in great quantities,—besides every kind of English manufacture,—Birmingham and Sheffield wares, and all others. Heavy goods (including hops) were brought by water to the port of Lynn, and thence conveyed in barges up the rivers Ouse and Cam. They were dispersed in the same manner. "In a word," adds Defoe, "the fair is like a well-fortify'd city, and there is the least disorder and confusion (I believe) that can be seen anywhere, with so great a concourse of people." It was the latest which lingered of those great mediæval fairs which were anciently held in different English cities (Winchester was the most famous), and which are now only represented in Europe by the fair of Novogorod.

Excursions from Cambridge. All the places mentioned in the Cambridgeshire routes may be visited in excursions from Cambridge. For the remoter, and more interesting, a long summer's day is of course desirable. To *Ely* (Rte. 35) there are many trains daily. The distance is traversed in half an hour. To *Newmarket* (Rte. 34) there are also

many trains—the time of passage about 40 min. *Bury St. Edmund's* (**Suffolk**, Rte. 14) is reached from Cambridge in rather over 1 hr. *Audley End* and *Saffron Walden* (**Essex**, Rte. 11) may easily be visited. The time from Cambridge to the Audley End Station is about half an hour.

Walks may be taken to Trumpington and Granchester; to Madingley; to Chesterton, Milton, and Horningsea; to Cherry Hinton; and to the Vandlebury Camp on the Gogmagog Hills.

(*a*) *Trumpington* is 2 m. from Cambridge. The road is perfectly level, but there is some wood, and l. in the distance is the low line of the Gogmagogs. The village of Trumpington, large and scattered, is pleasantly tree-shaded, and is not unworthy of its association with Chaucer :—

"At Trompynton, not far fro Cambrigge
There goth a broke, and over that a brigge
Upon the wyche broke ther stant a mell;
And this is very soth as I you tell."
Reve's Tale.

Unfortunately, the mill in which Johan and Alayn played their pranks exists no longer; and although its ruins remained in 1819, when Carter wrote his history of Cambridgeshire, even the site is not at present known with certainty. The *Church* (which has been well and carefully restored) is fine, and well worth a visit. It is almost throughout early Dec., though the plinths of the tower arch, and the western responds of the nave, seem to be E. Eng. The nave is of 5 bays, with lofty arches on clustered pillars; the capitals and bases richly moulded. The windows are geometrical; and some remains of stained glass have been gathered into the E. window. The chancel is large, and a string-course with scroll moulding is carried along the walls, under the windows. A doorway on the N. side opened to a vestry or chapel now destroyed. Each nave aisle has at its eastern end a chapel opening to it with two arches. There is a fine tower arch. The tower itself has tall buttresses, with lancet lights, foliated; and above, in the belfry stage, windows of two lights, not foliated. On the S. side of the chancel is an external sepulchral arch. Trumpington Ch. is well known to ecclesiologists, not only for its fine Dec. architecture, but for the *brass* of Sir Roger de Trumpington, on its high tomb, under the easternmost of the two arches which open to the N. nave aisle from the chapel beyond it. The tomb itself is surmounted by an ogee Dec. arch, richly moulded—"evidently an insertion, and not part of the original design, though not much later."—*J. H. P.* The date of the brass itself in 1289 (temp. Ed. I.) marks it as one of the earliest military brasses extant—indeed the only earlier knightly brass in England is that of Sir John d'Aubernon (1277) at Stoke d'Aubernon, in Surrey. The Trumpington brass (which has often been engraved—in Lysons; in Waller's 'Brasses'; in Boutell's 'Mon. Brasses,' and elsewhere) is in excellent preservation. The knight is cross-legged, and wears the long surcoat over his chain-mail. In front hangs his sword. His shield, with the Trumpington bearings (semée of crosslets; two trumpets), is on his left arm. At his shoulders are square aillettes, having the same coat. His hands are raised in prayer. The dog at his feet bites the end of his sword (so in the D'Aubernon brass, the dog or lion bites the end of the knight's spear). The family of Trumpington was resident here for nearly two centuries. Sir Roger, who died 17th Ed. I., may have been one of the knights who followed that king (when Prince Edward) to the Holy Land after the defeat of the Barons at Evesham.

Cole the antiquary (Walpole's correspondent) says that two lines

were commonly known at Trumpington, and were attributed to Chaucer—

"Trompington, Trompington, God be thee with,
Thy steeple looks like a knife in a sheath,"

a comparison of which the justice is by no means evident.

Matthew Paris ('Hist. Major,' p. 985) tells a story of a youth who (A.D. 1259), passing through Trumpington, threw a stone at a dog, and killed an old woman's hen. She refused all compensation, and complained to William de Bussey, Seneschal of William de Valence, uterine brother of Hen. III. He threw the youth into prison, where he died. The priest of Trumpington, having found the body thrown on a dunghill, gave it Christian burial. William de Bussey had it disinterred, and hung on a gibbet. Such was justice in the evil days of Hen. III.

Trumpington Hall, adjoining the ch., is the residence of H. W. Pemberton, Esq.

From Trumpington the return to Cambridge may be made by *Granchester*—crossing the Cam a little below the ch. Granchester, whose name sufficiently indicates its Roman origin, lies not far from the "Via Devana"—the road from Cambridge to Chester, and was connected with that road by a short "vicinal way." Whether Granchester or the site of Cambridge Castle was the place of the chief Roman station here has been much disputed, and still remains uncertain, although the probabilities are much in favour of Cambridge. The fort at Granchester is about 200 yards from the river; and so raised above it as to command the ford. It can never have been very strong; and at present only a small part of the enclosure is to be traced —the whole of two sides, and part of each of the others being obliterated by roads, and by the buildings of the village. Roman coins have been found here. *Granchester Church* has a Perp. nave, and a fine Dec. chancel, the east window of which, with its flowing tracery, deserves notice.

(*b*) The St. Neot's Road, turning off at rt. angles from the road which borders the College grounds, on the l. bank of the Cam, leads to a lane which about 3½ m. from Cambridge turns rt. to *Madingley*. The whole of this country extending from Cambridge toward Coton and Madingley was unenclosed until within the last half-century; and before the enclosures were made, it was possible to ride, without encountering hedges or fences, for a distance of 20 or 30 miles from Cambridge. Much of this country is now rich corn land; and the view from the rising ground between Cambridge and Madingley, before the harvest has been gathered in, is of great and striking beauty. Wide levels of "golden grain," divided here and there by lines and patches of dark trees, extend far toward the N. and E.; and on clear evenings the great towers of Ely are visible on the far horizon. The *Ch.* of *Coton*, l. of the road, has some Norm. portions. *Madingley Hall* (Lady King) was originally built by Justice Hinde in the reign of Hen. VIII. About 1600, Sir Francis Hinde pulled down the ch. of Histon St. Etheldreda, and used the materials for rebuilding part of Madingley. The house is picturesque. From the Hindes it passed to the Cottons; and it contains some fine armorial glass from the windows of Landwade Hall, a former residence of that family. There are a few good pictures; and in the park, which is well wooded, some large old cedars. Madingley was the residence of the Prince of Wales while keeping his terms at Cambridge. The parish ch. stands within the park, and is chiefly Perp.

(*c*) *Chesterton* is on the l. bank of the Cam, rather more than 1 m. N. of Cambridge. The *Ch.* is Dec. (tower and spire, and nave arcade; the tower arch opening to the nave is fine). The chancel is Perp. with rich sedilia. There are some good old seats. The rectory was given by Edw. I. to the Abbey of St. Andrew at Vercelli; and on the resumption of alien grants, to King's Hall by Hen. VI. Thus it became the property of Trinity College. At *King's Hedges*, in this parish, is a large oblong camp, on the S. side of a Roman road which crosses Chesterton Field. The camp is possibly Roman, or, as has been suggested, a work of the Normans during the siege of Ely. On the other side is a semicircular entrenchment called Arbury. The road itself (Roman) ran to Ely by Landbeach, thence to Littleport and Downham Market—whence it proceeded to Castle Rising and Brancaster. The line of road is carried along high land, and avoids the fens wherever possible.

From Chesterton the Ely Road may be gained, and the walk may be continued to *Milton* (3½ m. from Cambridge). Here the *Ch.* has a Norm. chancel arch, an early Dec. nave, and Dec. chancel. It contains a good late *brass* on an altar-tomb for William Coke, Justice of the C. Pleas, 1553, and his wife. There is also a monument by *Flaxman* for Mrs. Knight (d. 1800); and another by *Chantrey* for members of her family. Cole the antiquary lived and died (1782) at Milton. His collections relating to the county, town, and university of Cambridge were bequeathed to the British Museum, and are among the "Additional MSS."

Across the Cam, opposite Milton, is *Horningsea*, where was an ancient "monasterium" possessed by a body of secular clergy, and destroyed by the Danes. It afterwards belonged to Ely. The *Ch.* has some late Norm. work (lower stages of the tower, S. arcade of nave). The chancel is E. Eng., as is the font. The N. arcade of the nave, the upper stage of the tower, and the aisles and porch, are late Dec.

The return to Cambridge may be made by *Fen Ditton*, where is a ch. with some E. Eng. work of interest. *Bigging Abbey*, between Horningsea and Fen Ditton, is said to have been a seat of the Bishops of Ely. The name *Ditton* may be, as has been suggested, "Ditch-town," with a reference to the Fleam or Balsham Dyke (see Rte. 34) which terminated here, at the river.

(*d*) For *Cherry Hinton*, see Rte. 2; and for

(*e*) the *Vandlebury Camp*, the present route, *ante*.

A long but interesting walk, tracing the boundary of the Isle of Ely, may be thus taken. From Cambridge to Cottenham (6 m.). Thence to Haddenham (5 m.), crossing the river by the ferry. From Haddenham through Wilburton to Ely (5 m.) along the edge of the high ground, here rising like a low cliff above the fen. The whole distance will be about 16 m. Return by rail to Cambridge.

A good view is obtained from a hill between Haslingfield and Barrington. Drive from Cambridge through Haslingfield on the Barrington road. Leave the road just before gaining the top of the hill, and turn into a field on the l., where is an old chalk-pit. The view is unusually extensive and pleasing for Cambridgeshire. The hill itself is a "habitat" well known to botanists.

ROUTE 34.

CAMBRIDGE TO NEWMARKET.

(Great Eastern Railway.)

(From Cambridge a branch line runs by Newmarket and Bury St. Edmund's to Haughley Junction, where it meets the lines which proceed to Norwich (N.) and to Ipswich (S.E.). The distance from Cambridge to Newmarket by this line is 15 m. There are 3 stations between the two places. The old turnpike road (12 m.) runs some distance N. of the railway. The sole objects of interest between Cambridge and Newmarket are the *churches*, some of which deserve especial notice.)

Leaving Cambridge, the rail bends S., and passes l. the *Ch.* of *Teversham*—of no very great interest; and rt. that of *Cherry Hinton*, ded. to St. Andrew, "a beautiful E. Eng. structure (chancel and nave) with late insertions and alterations. The richest portions of detail are found in the chancel, which has internally an exquisite arcade of cinquefoiled arches, pierced at intervals, with unusually large couplets, N. and S. . . . The nave has on either side a fine series of arches richly moulded and supported. . . . In the N. aisle are some highly interesting seats (wooden) of earlier date than commonly found, richly and peculiarly ornamented, and probably the original ones. . . . The tower is very late Perp."—*Arch. Topog. of Cambridgeshire.* (Views and details of this ch., with a full account of it, have been published by the Cambridge Camden Soc.) The ch. was possibly built by the Hintons, who until 1286 possessed the advowson. In that year John de Hinton sold it to Hugh of Balsham. Among the vicars was Ralph de Walpole, Bp. of Ely; Braybrooke, Bp. of London (d. 1409); and Isaac Barrow, afterwards Bp. of Sodor and Man, and of St. Asaph, and uncle of the more celebrated Barrow, Master of Trinity.

The parish was formerly famous for its cherries. In Butt's 'Diets Dry Dinner,' 1599, we are told that "Cantabrigian Ackademicks may very fitly interpret Cerisunte, Cherry Hinton; their neighbour cherry town; where many Athenian Squires are so overcome by cherryes . . . that they are constrained to implore the ayde of Mithridate and his cosin Triacle, in regaining the Castle of Health."

4½ m. *Fulbourne* Stat. Here is a *Ch.* well worth a visit, of various dates, chiefly Dec. and E. Eng. "In the chancel are singular E. Eng. sedilia, a septfoiled recess with irregular cusps terminating in fleur-de-lys. . . . The roofs of chancel and nave are coved, and have been finely painted." The poppy-heads of the seats, and the carved pulpit should be noticed. Under a monumental arch in the chancel lies the effigy (an emaciated figure) of John Careway, rector of the ch. in 1443. In the chancel is also the very fine *brass* of William de Fulburne, Canon of St. Paul's, London, and Baron of the Exchequer, 1391. He wears a cope. In the S. transept is a tomb with effigies belonging to the Wood family; date 1633. This ch. of Fulbourne All Saints belonged to Sawtrey Abbey, in Huntingdonshire, until the Dissolution. In the same ch.-yard stood the parish ch. of Fulbourne St. Vigor's, pulled down as ruinous in 1776. Close to Fulbourne stands the County Lunatic Asylum.

(The *Fleam* or *Balsham Dyke*, one of the 4 entrenchments which defended the E. Anglian country from

the dwellers of the interior (see *post*, Newmarket, the Devil's Dyke), is most perfect at Shardelow's Well, a little S. of Fulbourne. This Dyke began at Fen Ditton, close to the Cam, and ran by Great Wilbraham and Fulbourne to the neighbourhood of Balsham. It is not straight, but is much curved in parts, so as to meet the requirements of the ground.)

[At *Great Wilbraham*, 3 m. N.E. of Fulbourne, and about the same distance S. of Bottisham, on the turnpike-road from Cambridge to Newmarket, is a fine E. Eng. *Ch.* worth notice. The chancel has side arcades and banded shafts. The font, Trans. Norm., is very good. "The inner doorway of the S. porch is very fine and rich E. Eng., with triple jamb-shafts and a double row of dog-tooth." The manor and ch. here belonged to the Knights Templars, who seem to have had a preceptory on the site of the manor-house, still called "the Temple." The *Ch.* of *Little Wilbraham* is late Dec. and Perp., but of no great importance.]

Passing the stat. at
8 m. *Six Mile Bottom*, we reach

11 m. *Dullingham* Stat. The porch and roofs of the ch. here are good Perp. and deserve notice.

[*Stetchworth Ch.*, 1 m. N.W., is of no great interest. In that of *Wood Ditton*, chiefly Dec., is a good *brass* for Henry Englissh (1393) and wife. The *brasses* of Sir John de Creke (1325) and his wife remain in *Westley Waterless Ch.*, chiefly Dec., 2 m. S.E. of Dullingham. The tower of this ch. is round, and apparently of Norm. date. Sir John de Creke's brass is figured in Waller's 'Brasses.' The Crekes were lords of Westley from an early period until the first half of the 14th centy.

At *Borough Green*, 2 m. beyond Westley, is a Dec. *Ch.*, in the chancel of which are 3 fine Dec. high tombs with recumbent effigies richly canopied. They represent members of the De Burgh family, which long possessed the manor (Sir Thomas and Sir John de Burgh, Sir Thomas Ingoldesthorpe, who married the heiress of De Burgh, and Sir Edmund Ingoldesthorpe, whose effigy is on the floor.)

The *Ch.* of *Kirtling*, 4 m. due E. of Dullingham, has some good Norm. and E. Eng. portions. The E. window, and Norm. doorway of S. porch, should be noticed. Of *Kirtling Hall*, the ancient residence of the Norths, built temp. Hen. VII., nothing remains but a fine gateway tower.]

From Dullingham the line turns northward, and, passing l. the famous race-course, and reaches

15 m. *Newmarket.*

(The *Newmarket race-course* extends W. of the town over Newmarket Heath, for about 4 m., and is divided into different distances suited to the ages and strength of the horses. This very much facilitates match-making; the shortest course being 2 furlongs 47 yds., the longest the "4-m. course" or "Beacon"—but this is seldom used, being too severe for the horses. The judges' box is on wheels, so as to be moved from one winning-post to another, according to the length of the race. Better turf is nowhere found, or ground more elastic—never hard, though sometimes deep. At times, chiefly in the morning, soon after daybreak, more than 200 horses may be seen exercising at once on these Downs in their gay hoods and body clothes.

Across Newmarket Heath, and crossing the Four-mile Course, in a direction from N.W. to S.E., extends the great earthwork called the *Devil's Ditch*. It is traceable from

the fens at Reach or Reche, bordering on the Cam, to the woodlands at Camois Hall near Wood Ditton, and is nearly straight throughout. The most perfect parts are nearest Reach, and in the neighbourhood of Stetchworth Park. Some gaps in it permitted ancient roads (the Ickneild Way and others) to pass; and through one of these the 4-mile course is carried. The ditch is 20 ft. wide, the bank 18 ft. above the level of the country, 30 ft. above the bottom of the ditch. At the top it is 12 ft. wide. The Devil's Ditch is the most easterly and the largest of 4 important dykes or entrenchments which marked, at different periods, the western limit of races and tribes inhabiting the East Anglian country. The elevated rampart is on the W. side of 3 of these dykes, proving that they were made by the inhabitants of what is now Norfolk and Suffolk as a defence against people of the interior. Their age is uncertain, and although the Devil's Dyke formed the boundary between E. Anglia and Mercia, it may well be of far earlier date. (It is sometimes called "St. Edmund's Dyke," since it marked the limit of St. Edmund's halidome from the time of Cnut.) Each dyke, extending from the fenland to the wooded country, and quite crossing the narrow open district between, must have been a formidable obstacle to invaders from the W.

At Stetchworth is a large square camp, close to the W. side of the Devil's Dyke.

The Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*) was formerly (1656–1667) "chased and taken by greyhounds" on Newmarket Heath.

(*Inns* at Newmarket:—Rutland Arms; White Hart: both in the main street; and 4 others.)

This town, of 5160 inhab., the cradle of horse-racing in England, is situated partly in Suffolk, partly in Cambridgeshire, the boundary line running along the High-street. (An angle of Suffolk is curiously projected into Cambridgeshire, N.W. of Newmarket.) It has been called the "Metropolis of the Turf," and is the only place in Britain where more than 2 race-meetings take place in the year. There are 7 meetings:—1. The "Craven," named after a late Earl of that name, commences on Easter Monday; 2. "1st Spring," on the Monday fortnight following; 3. "2nd Spring," a fortnight later; 4. "The July," early in that month; 5. "1st October;" 6. "2nd October;" 7. "3rd October," or "Haughton" meeting. Of these the first and last are the most celebrated.

In High-street on the l. are the *New Rooms* of the Jockey Club, in front of which a sort of sporting "high change" is held during race-time.

Many patrons of the turf have houses here; the Duke of Rutland occupies a part of the mansion once the *Royal Palace*, in High-street, in which some curious tapestry still adorns the dining-room. It was built by Charles II., on the site of the lodge built by his grandfather, King James I., and sold pursuant to 57 George III. cap. 97. The greater part of the palace has, however, been pulled down, and on the site has risen an "Independent" chapel. The house occupied by Nell Gwynn, and one built by "Old Q."—the famous Duke of Queensberry—are still pointed out.

Charles I., on his visits to Newmarket, occupied the "lodge" or palace which had been built by James I. He was brought to the same house as a prisoner in 1647, having been removed hither from the house of Lady Cutts at Childerley. Sanderson says that flowers were strewed before him as he passed, and he was brought through

Trumpington, so as to avoid Cambridge, where the townspeople were disposed to show him some respect. Charles remained for 10 days at Newmarket, the head-quarters of the army being in the neighbouring village of Kennet.

There are numerous stables belonging to trainers in the town. On an average there are 400 horses in Newmarket the greater part of the year.

Newmarket sprang into celebrity in the time of James I. There was racing here in his day, but more of coursing, hawking, &c. It was from Newmarket that James issued the proclamation against the use of pistols. At that time the Heath was used by highwaymen, most of them being youths who had been ruined through gambling.

The first races were held at Newmarket in the reign of Charles I.; "Bay Tarrall" being a celebrated horse that "won the cup" in that reign. Charles II. became a decided patron of racing, and entered horses in his own name:—

"In days of ease, when now the weary sword
Was sheathed, and luxury with Charles restored,
In every taste of foreign courts improved,
All, by the king's example, lived and loved.
Then peers grew proud in horsemanship t' excell—
Newmarket's glory rose, as Britain's fell."
Pope, Imit. of Hor.

In 1671 (Oct. 21) Evelyn "lodged at Newmarket," "where I found the jolly blades racing, dancing, feasting and revelling, more resembling a luxurious and abandoned rout than a Christian court. The Duke of Buckingham was now in mighty favour, and had with him that impudent woman the Countess of Shrewsbury, with his band of fiddlers." (The "fiddlers of Thetford" were in favour with the court at Newmarket—not for their edifying songs or behaviour.)

A fire which destroyed the town in 1683 during the presence of Charles and his brother drove them up to London some days sooner than was intended, and thus defeated the aims of the conspirators of the Rye House plot, who had planned to waylay and assassinate them. Lord Godolphin, in the reign of Queen Anne, gave a fresh reputation to Newmarket; and Pope, under the character of Patritio, has satirised his "Newmarket fame and judgment at a bet." But the best satire on Newmarket is Dr. Johnson's lively paper in 'The Idler,' in which he laughs with exquisite humour at the wonderful feat performed at Newmarket by a lady in 1758, who rode 1000 miles in 1000 hours. The great Lord Chesterfield, in his will, has called Newmarket "that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill manners." For all this Newmarket yet preserves its supremacy. "Perhaps the finest trial ground in the world is Newmarket. It has none of the bustle of our great race-meetings. It is the private property of the Jockey Club, who are omnipotent on its precincts, which they rent of the Duke of Portland. Gentlemen and blacklegs can be equally warned off the course if they do not conduct themselves and their transactions in a satisfactory manner, and instances have been known of even our sporting writers being made amenable to Newmarket laws.

"The town of Newmarket is picturesquely situate under the Cambridgeshire hills, on the verge of a vast area of down or heath land, dotted with fir plantations or emaciated oaken strips struggling for existence from the flinty, chalky soil." A narrow line of chalk road is seen for miles running over the hills, hedged in by a vast Roman ditch, or Devil's Dyke, and ornamented with rustic signposts, directing the wayfarer to its purlieus on market days. The whole town is interspersed with racing stables, from one end to the other, with their yards, paddocks,

and double gates. Over a vast expanse of fen country, from the Bury and Limekiln Hills, beaming out in the horizon stands Ely Cathedral, with its venerable towers, a landmark for miles around. Dreary and bleak as the heath is, it gladdens the heart of the courser and the racing man. The whistle of the plover is heard, and the cry of the curlew, as she sweeps over the plain, heightens the solitude of the place. You can see from one mile-stone to another with the naked eye, and a long line of telegraph-wires and posts extending from Cambridge to Newmarket.

"*It is the July meeting.* The July and the Chesterfield Stakes are run off on the last half of the Bunbury Mile. It is the prettiest summer racecourse in the kingdom. It is on the extreme side of the heath from Newmarket, verging on the London and Cambridge turnpike roads, on the other side of the ditch which stretches away three miles or more towards the Beacon Course, which is four miles in length, but seldom used now, as men like short and more decisive spins. Old-fashioned saddling-stables and battered Stewards' Stands dating from the time of Queen Anne are visible on the different courses—about a dozen in number. The Beacon Course extends from the four-mile stables, through the ditch, and over the flat by the bushes, to the New Stand and the Duke's Stand at the top of the town. The Cesarewitch is run over the Swaffham Course, through the ditch, over the flat, to the Grand Stand; while the Cambridgeshire begins at the Newmarket end of the ditch and ends at the Duke's Stand, and the Two Thousand Course is the greater part of the Cambridgeshire; so that there are all sorts of courses, to suit the different ages of the racehorse, which dates from the 1st of June in each year.

"The Newmarket *Houghton Meeting* brings what is generally called the legitimate racing of the year to a close. At this meeting all sorts of handicaps and sweepstakes are run for, and all sorts of conditions imposed. On a fine July morning during the meeting large sales take place opposite the Rooms, or in the paddocks adjoining the town; hosts of sportsmen and sporting men attend them. 'The Rutland Arms' asserts its aristocratic influence, whilst the 'White Hart,' with its regilded emblem, puts in its claims for this eventful week. Landlords become more obsequious, landladies more obliging; chambermaids wear new caps, and shops are newly painted and decked out with the latest London fashions; and everything betokens a new existence in this otherwise dull town. The railway is laden with fish from Grimsby, the Rooms are lighted up in the evening, dinners arranged. Babel-like is the clamour of the betting-ring; race-horses are out on the hills. The favourites are walking about the ditch; a phalanx of sportsmen ride up the hill towards the heath. The scene thickens about one o'clock; flys and carriages laden to the roof take their stands; ladies on horseback, attended by their husbands and cavaliers, are cantering in the distance. There is not the dash and danger of Epsom or Hampton. Presently there is a move of horsemen from the Hare Park Plantation towards the ditch, and the July horses are off in a cluster down the descent. They rush by like meteors, past the old saddling stable, and up the gentle incline. Crack! go the whips—they conquer or die."

St. Mary's, chiefly Perp., the handsomer of the 2 churches, is in Suffolk. *All Saints'* (modern) was a chapel attached to the Palace precinct. In it is the tomb of Tregonwell Frampton (d. 1728), keeper of

the running horses to William III., Anne, Georges I. and II., and "the Father of the Turf."

The high road to Bury and Norwich is a continuation of the High-street of Newmarket to the rt. l. on the outskirts of the town is the *Fairstead*, or exercising ground. There is a good deal of open heath in this direction, well suited for exercising horses. The rising ground to the rt. is the well-known *Warren Hill.*

The most interesting *Churches* near Newmarket are Burwell and Swaffham Prior (N.W., see *ante*); Westley Waterless and Borough Green (due S., see *ante*); Kirtling (S.E., *ante*); and Cheveley (S.E., see *post*).

[3 m. S.E. of the town is *Cheveley Park* (Duke of Rutland); formerly the seat of Harry Jermyn, Earl of Dover, and of the Dukes of Rutland. The house (built 1632) stands in a park surrounded by a lofty brick wall 3 m. long.

Cheveley Church (dedicated to St. Mary and the Holy Host) is large and fine, ranging from E. Eng. to Perp. The nave and N. porch are Perp.; the S. transept Dec.; the N., E. Eng. with Dec. insertions; the chancel E. Eng., with some alterations in the Dec. period. The tower has an external bartizan or "watching turret," on the top of which is a low parapet; and it has, no doubt, been used as a fire beacon. In the ch. is a coffer of cypress wood of Dec. character.]

[The *Churches* of Exning, Snailwell, and Chippenham, N. of Newmarket, are of some little interest, but will hardly attract the tourist. *Exning* is E. Eng. (chancel) and Dec.: the tower Dec. of 3 stages. On the N. side of the chancel is a large Perp. altar-tomb of Purbeck, the brasses gone. *Snailwell* is chiefly Dec. The tower is round and Norm. (one of the two Cambridgeshire round towers). *Chippenham* is late Dec. and Perp., with a late Dec. rood-screen. *Chippenham Hall* was the seat of the Russells, allied to the Protector (Sir John Russell married Cromwell's youngest daughter, and Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector, married a daughter of Sir Francis Russell). Charles I., when at Newmarket, visited Chippenham, and played at bowls there. Admiral Russell, created Earl of Orford after his victory of La Hogue, built a house at Chippenham, in which in 1717 he entertained George I. This house was pulled down before 1790.]

(For the line of rly. from Newmarket to Bury St. Edmund's, see **Suffolk**, Rte. 17. From Warren Stat., at Newmarket, a line runs to Ely, passing, 4 m., Fordham (see Rte. 34A), and 7 m. Soham (see Rte. 35).)

ROUTE 34A.

CAMBRIDGE TO MILDENHALL.

(*Great Eastern Railway.* 20¾ m.)

The first station from Cambridge is Barnwell, 1½ m., an outskirt of Cambridge.

4 m. *Iny*, the station for the village of Stow-cum-Iny. The ch. is Dec., E. E., and Perp. There is a good rood-screen, Perp. in style, which has been restored. There is a fine brass to the memory of John

Ansty and Joanna his wife, and their 12 sons and 4 daughters. The man is in armour; the lady's figure has been stolen, and the inscription mutilated.

6 m. *Bottisham.* Here is a remarkable "flint and stone" *Ch.*, the finest specimen of pure Dec. in the county. The chancel walls are early Dec. with Perp. windows inserted. Piscina and sedilia original Dec., stone rood-screen Perp., and the rest of the ch., except the W. porch, very fine early Dec. throughout. The nave is of 5 bays, with lofty and richly moulded arches; the clerestory lighted by a single lancet. An arcade is carried the whole length of the S. aisle under the windows, inside and out, and is richly moulded.

"The E. end of the aisles have Dec. parcloses of richly carved oak. In the N. one is a high tomb (Perp.) of dark marble; the S. one has a large piscina and sedilia: both are encumbered by very ugly modern monuments, one representing a couple of stark infants, behind cherub-drawn bed-curtains; the other of a lady and gentleman in nocturnal attire. The S. aisle is arcaded both within and without with low arches, finely moulded. Under each of these rests a stone coffin, probably of a founder or nameless benefactor. Date of ch. is probably about 1320. The cost of its erection at the present day would be at least 10,000*l.*"—*Paley's Guide.*

In the nave is a Lombardic inscription for Elias de Bekingham, Justiciar of England temp. Edw. I., whose integrity and uprightness, according to the contemporary chroniclers, strongly contrasted with the corruption of his brother judges. There is also a monument with full-length figures of Sir Roger Jenyns (d. 1740); and a monument by *Bacon* for his only son, Soane Jenyns, author of a once celebrated 'View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion.' Sir Roger and his son lived in a house which occupied the site of the present Bottisham Hall.

1½ m. N.W. of Bottisham Ch. are some remains of *Anglesea Abbey* (so called), a small priory of Augustinian canons, founded by Hen. I. An E. Eng. vaulted room is part of the original building, but the priory, temp. Elizabeth, was converted into a dwelling-house. The manor and the great tithes of Bottisham belonged to this priory.

8 m. *Swaffham Prior* Stat. Here are remains of two very fine churches in one churchyard. The *towers* of both are the portions to be noticed. That of *St. Mary's* is Perp., square below and octagonal above; each face of the octagon has a belfry window. "The parapet of this very beautiful composition is ornamented with piercings in the free-stone, which, according to the Norfolk and Suffolk custom, are filled with black flint." The rest of this ch. has been rebuilt in very bad taste. *St. Cyriac's* is now a ruin, but its western tower, which is Trans.-Norm., is nearly perfect, and a very good example. A small and beautiful Galilee porch, of Perp. character, remains on its W. side. The manor of Swaffham Prior belonged to the convent of Ely.

[At *Swaffham Bulbeck*, 1¼ m. S. of Swaffham Prior, is a Dec. and Perp. ch. of some interest.]

[10 m. *Burwell* Stat. Here is a fine Perp. ch. The woodwork and roof-bosses deserve notice. In the chancel are some very rich Perp. niches, and the much mutilated *brass* of John Lawrence, the last abbot of Ramsey, 1542.

A little W. of the ch. are the moat and earthworks of *Burwell Castle*,

before which Geoffry de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, lost his life by an arrow in 1144. He was one of Matilda's adherents, and was besieging Burwell Castle, which, according to Gervase of Canterbury, King Stephen had built.]

13½ m. *Fordham* Stat. The *Ch.* has a curious chapel of 2 stories attached to it. The ch. is chiefly E. Eng. with numerous later additions. Chancel and chancel arch are E. Eng., nave piers E. Eng. and plain Dec., clerestory and roof Perp. The N. doorway is E. Eng., "opening into the lower storey of the chapel, which consists of 6 bays, vaulted with stone ribs springing from late Dec. responds, and carried on 2 central detached piers; the windows are single lights, cinquefoiled. Over this is a good chapel of late Dec. character, called the Lady Chapel. There was a doorway, now blocked, into the ch.; and the upper chapel is at present entered by an external staircase turret at the N.W. angle." The ch. of Fordham was given by Hen. III. to the great Gilbertine monastery at Sempringham. A small priory of Gilbertines, a cell to Sempringham, was founded here by Sir Robert de Fordham in the same reign. There are no remains. Fordham has been honoured by the presence of royalty in its day; and the parish register contains the following entry:—"1604. Upon Wednesday, the 27th February, the high and mighty Prince James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., did hunt the hare with his own hounds in our fields of Fordham, and did kill six near a place called Blackland, and did afterwards take his repast in the fields, at a bush near the King's Park."

16¾ m. *Isleham.* The ch. contains some fine *brasses*, and will repay a visit. The ch. itself is cruciform, with a W. tower; and is chiefly Trans. from Dec. to Perp. The chancel arch is of this character, and is unusually wide and lofty. The spandrels of the nave arches are deeply panelled, and contain shields with the arms of Peyton and Bernard. The clerestory and roof are later, and are Perp. of the Suffolk type—very fine. The roof has carved angels for hammer-beams; and an inscription recording that Crystofer Peyton "dyd mak thys rofe in the yere of oure Lord MCCCCLXXXXV. beyng the x year of Kynge Hery the VII." The font is Perp., deeply carved; there is a brass eagle, and a wall-painting of the Virgin and Child on the N. wall of the chancel. In both transepts are sepulchral recesses, and effigies in plate-armour. These are probably Bernards, who held a manor of that name in the parish, which passed by marriage, after 1451, to the Peytons. In the S. transept are also high tombs with *brasses* for Sir John Bernard (1451) and wife; and for "Sir Richard Peyton," student and reader at Gray's Inn, and wife (d. 1574). The finest *brass*, however, is in the chancel. This is for Thomas Peyton (d. 1484) and his two wives, Margaret Bernard and Margaret Francis. The rich "branched" pattern, covering the dress of one of the ladies, is unusual, and should be remarked. The sacred monogram, IHC, occurs on her head-dress. The hands of both wives are raised, and held apart on each side of the breast. The large and curious elbow-pieces of Thomas Peyton's armour are also noticeable. The figures are under a triple canopy.

The chief manor of Isleham was held under the Earl of Arundel, by a special service. Whenever the earl, "in going to the wars," passed Haringsmere (an old mere in Isleham, now drained, and in tillage—an ancient raised road runs by it),

the lord of the manor met him, and presented a gammon of bacon on the point of his lance. There was a small alien priory at Isleham, a cell to the monastery of "St. Jacutus de Insula" in Brittany. (This convent had another cell at Linton—Rte. 41.) Of its foundation nothing is known; and although it was certainly in existence in 1254, its history cannot be traced afterwards. The land now belongs to Pembroke College. The small *Church* of the priory remains, near the parish ch. It is late Norm. with an apsidal E. end, and small, narrow buttresses—diminishing in stages. Within are 2 round arches, one across the chancel, and another at the spring of the apse. The windows are narrow and deeply splayed. This interesting chapel is now used as a barn.

20¾ m. is *Mildenhall* (Pop. 1381). The *Church*, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is large, and of considerable interest; the chancel principally E. Eng., the nave Perp. The E. window, of 7 lights, with singular tracery, has E. Eng. banded shafts, of Purbeck marble. The chancel arch is fine and lofty E. Eng., with good mouldings and tooth ornament. On the N. side of the chancel is a small chapel or sacristy (?) of E. Eng. date, with an eastern triplet, 2 lancets, N., and a stone roof of 2 bays. The *roofs* of nave and aisles deserve especial notice. They "are richly and elaborately carved, angels with outspread wings forming the hammer-beams. There are various Scripture subjects in the spandrels, and figures of saints for the pendent posts. The S. aisle roof has the swan and antelope, the badges of Henry V." In the N. aisle is a tomb to Sir Henry North and lady, 1620. The font is Perp., with a shield of arms, and on the same plinth is a large plain altar-tomb, with the same coat. "There is an original ringer's loft, supported by a fan-tracery vault. . . . The N. porch is very fine and large, with a groined roof of stone, and a room over it, the doorway of which has the Annunciation carved in the spandrels; the exterior of this, and of the N. aisle, is good and highly enriched Perp., with flint and stone panelling, and niches in the buttresses. . . . The Market Cross is a good Perp. structure, entirely of wood.'—*Archit. Topog. of Suffolk.*

Close to the church of Mildenhall is the *Manor House*, a seat of Lady Bunbury. It was built in the beginning of the 17th centy. by the Norths, a younger branch of the Guildford Norths, from whom the present proprietor is lineally descended. It is a picturesque, venerable-looking mansion, with many quaint gables surmounted by balls. Its appearance is a good deal marred by a square brick building which was added for a library by Sir Thomas Hanmer, the editor of a famous edition of Shakespeare. The old dining-hall is the handsomest part of the house with its deep mullioned windows. There is a tapestry chamber, in which is a picture of Catherine of Braganza, said to be the original sent to Charles II. from Portugal "for the approbation of the person." A long gallery stretches under the roof the whole length of the house.

From the Norths the house descended through his mother to Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, and Sir Thomas left it to his nephew, Sir William Bunbury.

Sir Thomas Hanmer founded an almshouse here for 4 widows.

ROUTE 35.

CAMBRIDGE TO ELY. (THE ISLE OF ELY.)

(*Great Eastern Railway.* 14 m.)

The rly. runs between the old turnpike-road and the river Cam, which is navigable from Cambridge to the sea by means of locks. The Cam changes its name to "Ouse" at about 3 m. of Ely, where it joins the old bed of the "West river" Ouse. But this "West river" is now carried by the Bedford rivers direct from Earith to Denver, and, except in cases of very great floods, not a drop of Ouse water enters the Cam till it joins the Little Ouse shortly before reaching Denver. The Cam thus extends beyond Ely and Prickwillow.

A line of Roman road, much of which has sunk beneath the fen, ran from Cambridge toward Ely, falling into the present high-road near the sixth milestone. The distance from Cambridge to Ely by road, river, and rail, is nearly the same.

For the whole distance the line passes through the fen country, for a general description of which see *Introduction*, 'Cambridgeshire.' "It has all a clammy look, clayey and boggy; the produce of it, whether bushes and trees, or grass and crops, gives you the notion of something lazy, dropsical, gross."—*Carlyle.* Trees, however, except "Nature's signals of distress"—stunted willows—are rare, and the scene is one wide level, intersected by deep drains and "droves." (In wet or wintry weather these levels are dreary in the extreme. They should be seen on a bright day in harvest time, when, as far as the eye can reach, the country is golden with corn. The views at that season from the tower of Ely, or from any of the neighbouring church towers, are well worth seeking.) A few church towers rise on either side of the rly., and some of the churches are interesting. The only one of much importance, however, is that of Landbeach, about 2 m. W. of the Waterbeach Stat.

The *Churches* of *Chesterton*, *Milton*, *Fen Ditton*, and *Horningsea*, seen rt. of the rail (the two latter across the river), have been already noticed (Rte. 1, Excur. from Cambridge). At

5½ m. is *Waterbeach* Stat. (The termination "beach," as in Landbeach and Waterbeach, seems to mean "bank." Waterbeach is much affected by overflowings — Landbeach, on higher ground, is less so. Exhaustive histories of Landbeach, Waterbeach, and Horningsea, by the Rev. W. Keatinge Clay, Vicar of Waterbeach, have been published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.) Here is an E. Eng. ch., the chancel of which has been indifferently rebuilt.

About 1 m. N.W., and near the old turnpike-road, are the remains of *Denney Abbey*, a house of nuns of St. Clare, founded in 1342. The remains, which are rather extensive, but very fragmentary, consisting chiefly of early Norm. and Dec. work, have been converted into a large farmhouse. "A massive and perfect Norm. archway now forms the entrance to a modern staircase, and what was probably the refectory is now a large barn, with a good deal of Dec. work about it. Several carved fragments are built into the present house; and the ground-plan, which is given in Lysons, may still be made out rather imperfectly."—*Arch. Topog. of Cambridge-*

shire. Denney has had various proprietors and occupants. A small establishment of Benedictine monks from Ely was founded in the middle of the 12th centy. at Elmeney, on the borders of Waterbeach. This was a bad situation, and Aubrey Picot soon gave them land at Denny, to which they removed. They were afterwards supplanted by the Knights Templars, who obtained the Benedictine property, and settled a preceptory here. After the Dissolution of the Templars' order, Denney became the property of Mary de St. Paul, 2nd wife of Aylmer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, the foundress of Pembroke College in Cambridge. She established the nuns of St. Clare here, joining to them a small house of the same order founded at Waterbeach by Dionysia de Anesty in 1294. The foundress, Mary de St. Paul, was buried here, in a tomb which had been prepared during her lifetime. She ordered that the fellows of Pembroke should act as confessors to the nuns of Denney. The Abbey has little history. Erasmus wrote from Queen's College a consolatory letter to the nuns, then under some difficulties; and the house seems to have been in no bad condition at the Dissolution, when the annual value was, according to Speed, 218*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*

The remains of the Abbey, as has been already said, are of two periods. The 4 arches of the tower, one arch of the nave, the W. door of the nave, and some portions of the transepts, belong to the Norm. ch. built by the Benedictines from Elmeney. The choir (which has quite disappeared) was built by Mary de St. Paul. What is now the barn was the ancient refectory—also the work of Mary de St. Paul.

[1½ m. due W. of Waterbeach, and across the turnpike-road, is *Landbeach*, where the *Ch.* will well repay a visit. It is chiefly Perp., but has a late, though poor, Dec. chancel. The tower is late Dec. The woodwork throughout should be noticed. Much of it was brought from Jesus College Chapel, whence it was removed in 1787 (the authorities of Jesus Coll. had sold it) by Mr. Masters, then Rector of Landbeach. A door from this ch. was sent to Ely Cathedral in 1821 (see *Ely, post*). Several well-carved standards of stalls bear the mitre, cock, and globe, the badge of Bishop Alcock, the founder of Jesus. The pulpit also is very fine. The E. window retains much original stained glass, and over the altar is an ancient painting on panel. "The north aisle has a very fine Dec. canopied monument inserted in the wall, with crockets and double-feathered cusps." The rectory-house retains many portions of 14th-centy. work. In the ch. is a gravestone for William Rawley, chaplain to Lord Chancellor Bacon. He wrote Bacon's life, and published his works.

3 m. N.W. is *Cottenham*, the birthplace, 1636, of Archbp. Tenison (his father was curate here), and the ancient seat of the Pepys family, giving his title to the Lord Chancellor of that name. Pepys mentions with pride that there were 26 housekeepers of his name living at Cottenham in the time of Queen Elizabeth. It is particularly famous for its cheese, of two sorts—a very excellent cream cheese, and one which, when in perfection, is not to be distinguished from the best Stilton. The *Ch.* is chiefly Perp. but is of no great interest.]

At 11 m. *Stretham Bridge*, the line crosses the old channel of the Ouse or West river, once the main outlet of the Fen waters, but now of less importance since the construction of the *Washes* (or the

Bedford rivers), two large cuts along which the waters are conveyed by a shorter route to the sea (see *ante*). The rly. now enters the great drainage called *Bedford Level* (see Rte. 37, and *Introd.*, 'Cambridgeshire'), and is carried on a raised embankment, flanked by wide ditches of drainage on either hand. The district towards Ely is called the *Middle Fen*. On all sides are seen ditches, and wind and steam mills, which latter are gradually coming into exclusive use, both for draining the fens and grinding corn.

A remarkable bow of horn, said to have been found in the fens between Waterbeach and Ely, was exhibited in 1856 at a meeting of the Archæological Institute. Its length, when complete, was 42½ inches. It was formed of a single horn; and one end, being the part where the horn had joined the skull, had been broken off. The "hornboga," or bow of horn, is mentioned in Beowulf; and it is still in use among some eastern tribes.

No object of interest occurs until the great towers of the Cathedral are seen towering above the marshes, and we reach

Ely Stat. (The Stat. is distant ½ m. from the Cathedral. An omnibus meets the trains. *Inns:* Lamb, very good and comfortable. Bell; White Hart. Pop. 10,171.)

After leaving the stat., the visitor finds himself gradually ascending until he reaches the Cathedral. This ascent marks the highest ground in the Isle of Ely—the great "fortress of the fens," and the guardian, through many centuries, of the "most stately and varied" cathedral church in England.

Ely, so named from the eels which abounded there—"nomen accepit a copia anguillarum" (*Bede*, 'H. E.' iv. 19)—although the old chronicler of the Abbey thought that, from its shrines and its sanctity, it might well be interpreted "terra dei," since "Hebraicè, El, Deus, ge, terra sonat"—is the largest of the "islands" (ea, ig = island) which at intervals rise above the level of the fens, and which, before the great draining operations of the 17th century, were, in winter, surrounded by water, and were at all times inaccessible unless by certain "gates" or passes across the fen. The high ground of Ely is a mass of lower greensand resting on Kimmeridge clay. The boundaries of the true Isle (which Bede describes as a land of 600 families), beginning at Earith bridge, run by Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, and Downham, to Littleport. Thence, returning to Ely, they proceed by Stretham and Aldreth to Earith. These limits embrace the old high ground which rose above the marshes, and to which the only entrances were at Earith, at Aldreth, at Stuntney bridge, close to Ely, and at Littleport. To this true "Isle" the hundreds comprising the northern part of Cambridgeshire were attached; so that all this part of the country is now known as the Isle of Ely. The "liberties of Thorney and Whittlesea" formed anciently a distinct portion. All the rest was a County Palatine (it was so in effect, although it does not seem to have been so called; it was known as the "Royal Franchise," or Liberty of the Bishops of Ely), subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely, just as the "Bishoprick" of Durham was under the rule of the bishop of that see. The power of the bishops was greatly lessened in the reign of Hen. VIII., but their temporal jurisdiction remained throughout the diocese until the year 1837.

The history of the Isle of Ely is identified with that of its great Benedictine monastery, the church of which afterwards became the Cathedral of Ely. Round the convent

grew up the little "bourg," the present city of 8166 inhabitants, which alone among English "cities" sends no member to Parliament; indeed, the streets of low houses, and the open spaces between them, give to the place almost the character of a village.

The monastery was founded by St. Etheldreda (her true name is Ætheldrythe) in the year 673. Ely did not become the seat of a bishopric until 1109, when a new diocese was erected, embracing the whole of Cambridgeshire, and taken out of the then vast diocese of Lincoln. In 1837 the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford (up to that time in Lincoln) were added to the diocese of Ely; together with the archdeaconry of Sudbury, in Suffolk, which had hitherto belonged to the diocese of Norwich.

Until the Dissolution the great glory of Ely Cathedral was the shrine of St. Etheldreda, and those of her sister saints. It was to these shrines (but chiefly to that of St. Etheldreda), to the pilgrimages made to them, and to the wealth offered at them, that the church was indebted for its magnificence, and for its architectural splendour. Etheldreda—one of the most celebrated of English saints—was the daughter of Anna, King of the East Anglians, who fell in battle with Penda of Mercia, in the year 654. After his death, his wife Hereswytha took refuge in the convent of Chelle, near Paris, and his four daughters, Sexburga, Ethelburga, Etheldreda, and Withburga, all, at different periods, retired from the world, and became distinguished patronesses of the monastic life. Two years before her father's death, Etheldreda had become the wife of Tondbercht, "King" of the South Gyrvians (fen-men, *gyr*, A.-S. = a fen), whose country was the border district between Mercia and East Anglia. Within it lay the Isle of Ely, which Etheldreda received as her dower; and on her husband's death, three years after her marriage, she retired thither, induced as much by the solitude as by the protection afforded by the surrounding marshes. Her widowhood continued for five years, when she was again sought in marriage by Egfrid of Northumbria. Etheldreda is said to have made a vow of perpetual virginity, which was respected by both her husbands; and in the twelfth year of her marriage with Egfrid she obtained his leave to put into execution a long-formed project, and received the veil from the hands of Bishop Wilfrid, at Coldinghame, in the modern Berwickshire, where St. Ebba, aunt of King Egfrid, had founded a monastery. But Egfrid soon repented of his permission, and set out for Coldingham with a band of followers, intending to take his queen from the monastery by violence. By the advice of the Abbess, Etheldreda fled, to find refuge in her old home at Ely. There she arrived after encountering many perils, and after, according to her legend, many miracles had been wrought in her favour. At Ely she at once began (A.D. 673) the foundation of a monastery for both sexes, after the fashion of the time. The site of this she fixed at a place called Cratendune, about a mile S. of the existing Cathedral, where, according to a later tradition, a church had been founded by St. Augustine (see the 'Liber Eliensis;' the tradition seems to have arisen from a feeling that so sacred a spot as Ely must necessarily have been Christianised at the earliest possible period). From Cratendune, however, the building was almost at once removed to the high ground where the Cathedral now stands, from which this first church of St. Etheldreda was placed a short distance westward. St. Wilfrid, the

famous bishop of Northumbria, installed Etheldreda as Abbess of the new community, which, with the exception of Peterborough (founded 664), and perhaps of Thorney (662? see Rte. 36), was the earliest of the great monasteries of the fens. Etheldreda ruled it till 679, when her deathbed was attended by her "priest," Huna, who buried her in the churchyard of her monastery, and himself spent the rest of his life as a hermit on one of the islands of the marshes (*Honey*, Huna's Island, not far from March; see Rte. 36). Sexburga, sister of St. Etheldreda, who had married Erconbert of Kent, and on his death had founded a monastery in the Isle of Sheppey, had withdrawn to Ely during Etheldreda's lifetime, and became Abbess on her death. Sixteen years later she determined to translate the body of her sister into the church, and for this purpose sent out certain of the brethren to seek a block of stone from which a fitting coffin (*locellus*) might be made. They discovered a sarcophagus of white marble among the ruins of Roman Granchester (close to Cambridge, see Rte. 33); and in this the body of the saint, which, says the legend, was found entire and incorrupt, was duly laid, and removed into the church. (See *Bede*, 'H. E.' iv. ch. 19.) Bede is the earliest and best authority for the life of St. Etheldreda. (A life compiled in the 12th centy. by Thomas of Ely is printed in the 2nd vol. of Mabillon's 'Acta Sanct. Ord. Benedict.') Sexburga was afterwards herself interred near it, as was her daughter Ermenilda, the third Abbess. The three Abbesses—together with St. Withburga, another sister of St. Etheldreda, who founded a monastery at Dereham in Norfolk (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 26), but whose relics were afterwards removed to Ely—were regarded as the special patronesses of the Isle of Ely. The translation (into the later—existing—church, see *post*) of St. Etheldreda, or St. Awdrey, as she was generally called, was celebrated on the 17th of October, when pilgrims flocked to her shrine from all quarters. A great fair was then held adjoining the monastery, at which silken chains, or laces, called "Etheldred's chains," were sold, and displayed as "signs" of pilgrimage. The word "tawdrey" (*St. Audrey*; so 'TAnn for St. Anne) is said to be derived from these chains, and from similar "flimsy and trivial objects" sold at this fair.

St. Werburga, the fourth Abbess, daughter of St. Ermenilda by King Wulfere of Mercia, is the last whose name is recorded. The monastery was destroyed during the terrible Danish invasion of the year 870, when Crowland and Peterborough also perished, and when St. Edmund, king of East Anglia, was killed (see **Suffolk**, Rte. 14—*Bury St. Edmund's*); and although a body of secular clergy was soon afterwards established on its site, Ely had entirely lost its ancient importance when the monastery was refounded in 970 by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester—the great patron of the monks—who was also the restorer of Peterborough. Ethelwold purchased the whole district of the Isle of Ely from King Edgar, and settled it on his monastery, which he filled with Benedictines, over whom he placed Brithnoth, Prior of Winchester, as abbot. Among the king's gifts to the monastery were a golden cross filled with relics, which had been part of the bishop's "purchase money," and his own royal mantle, of purple, embroidered with gold.

From the time of this second foundation until the Conquest, Ely continued to increase in wealth and importance, and its abbots were among the most powerful Churchmen of their time. From the reign

of Ethelred to the Conquest they were chancellors of the King's Court alternately with the Abbots of Glastonbury, and of St. Augustine's, Canterbury—each holding the office for four months. Among other great personages buried in their church was Brithnoth, the Ealdorman of the East Saxons, who fell so nobly at Maldon (A.D. 991; see **Essex**, Rte. 4). He had been a great benefactor to Ely, and although the Danes carried off from the battle-field his head (the place of which the abbot supplied with a lump of wax), his body was conveyed in safety to Ely, and his widow gave to the ch. a rich curtain, wrought with the "gests" and warlike deeds of her husband, "in memoriam probitatis ejus"—an English rival of the Bayeux tapestry.

Many traditions have connected the great Cnut with Ely, where his memory was in after times greatly cherished; and he seems to have often kept the feast of the Purification here—at which period the abbot entered on his office as chancellor. On one occasion the king found the surrounding fen-lands overflowed and frozen. A "ceorl" named Brithmer, and called "Budde = the Stout," "vir magnus et incompositus," led the way for Cnut's sledge over the ice of Soham Mere, proving the thickness of the ice by a dangerous service, for which Brithmer and his lands were enfranchised. The king's traditional song, too, is said to have been composed when approaching Ely on another festival—

"Merie sungen the muneches binnen Ely
Tha Cnut ching reu ther by;
Roweth, cnihtes, noer the land
And here we thes muneches sæng."

(According to the 'Liber Eliensis' this verse was only the beginning of Cnut's song. The writer gives it and adds, "et cætera quæ sequuntur, quæ usque hodie in choris publice cantantur et in proverbiis memorantur."—*L.* ii. c. 85.) His queen, Emma, gave a magnificent covering for the shrine of St. Etheldreda—as Cnut himself gave one, woven with figures of peacocks, for the tomb of Eadmund Ironside at Glastonbury.

Thurstan, abbot of the monastery at the time of the Conquest, was born at Wichford, near Ely, and had been brought up in the convent from a child. He was a true Englishman, and seems to have received cordially the scattered and broken English—among whom were the great Earls Eadwin and Morkere, and Egelwin, Bishop of Durham,—who took refuge in Ely, and held the Isle for a considerable time against the Conqueror and his forces. The year in which Ely was first made an English "fastness" is uncertain. In 1071 King William brought out "his land force and ship force, and beset the land all about, and wrought a bridge, and went in, and the ship force on the water side. And then all the outlaws went and surrendered to the king; there were bishop Ægelwine, and earl Morkere, and all who were with them, except Hereward only, and all who could flee away with him. And he boldly let them out, and the king took their ships and weapons and many treasures; and all the men he took, and did with them what he would." This is the brief statement of the English Chronicles. Thomas of Ely ('Hist. Eliensis,' ap. Wharton, 'Ang.-Sax.' i. 610) says that William ravaged the lands of the monastery which lay without the Isle, and gave them to his soldiers. The monks, greatly troubled, sought the king at Warwick, in the seventh year of their "sedition," gave him a thousand marks, recovered their lands, and were received into the Conqueror's favour. Wharton, under the title of

'Historia Eliensis,' printed portions of the book known as 'Liber Eliensis,' written by Thomas, a monk of Ely, who was living about the year 1153. The first two books of the 'Liber Eliensis' were edited in 1848 by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, for the Society called 'Anglia Christiana.' The 'Liber Eliensis,' and the very doubtful 'Continuator' of Crowland, contain long accounts of the struggle, and it is from them we learn the attempt of William to gain access to the Isle at Aldreth, and the failure of the bridge there (*post*, Exc. from Ely). The facts, with the exception of what is stated in the English Chronicle, are very uncertain, although there is no reason why the accounts in the 'Liber Eliensis' should be set aside as entirely fictitious; and with respect to the famous Hereward—whose reputation was so great in Ely—all that is really known concerning him is to be found in the passage quoted above, in another describing the plunder of Peterborough (see *post*), and in a corresponding passage in Florence of Worcester. That much more was told about him in legend and tradition need hardly be said. The poem of Gaimar, and the Crowland 'Continuator,' contain much; but the great magazine of Hereward stories is the book 'De Gestis Herwardi Saxonis,' said to be of the 12th centy., and containing, it may be, a few grains of truth, concealed beneath vast heaps of impossible fiction. This book was published in Michel's 'Chroniques anglo-normandes' (1836); and much will be found concerning it in Wright's 'Essays on the Literature, &c., of England,' (1846). Mr. Kingsley's story of Hereward is founded almost entirely on the 'De Gestis.' The connection of the Ely hero with the family of Wake is, at best, uncertain, and it does not seem to have been asserted before the 14th centy., when John of Peterborough gives Hereward the name of "le Wake."

Norman abbots succeeded Thurstan at Ely, two of whom, Simeon and Richard, built the great Norman church (see *post*). Abbot Richard, who died in 1107, had suggested the erection of an episcopal see at Ely. His death prevented him from becoming himself the first bishop. The monks approved the change; and, in 1108, the Council of London, presided over by Abp. Anselm, consented to the creation of the new see. In 1109 Hervé le Breton was translated from Bangor, and became the first bishop of Ely. Constant disputes with the Bishop of Lincoln, concerning his rights over the monastery, were perhaps the earliest inducements to the creation of the new see; but the great size of the diocese of Lincoln is expressly mentioned in the letters of the king and of Anselm to the Pope, Paschal II.; and it is also said that the king (Henry I.), aware how strongly the Isle of Ely was fortified by nature, was anxious (by placing a bishop at its head) to divide the great revenues of the abbey, and thereby to render it less powerful in case of insurrection.

The constitution of Ely, after its erection into a bishopric, resembled that of the other conventual cathedrals of England—Canterbury, Winchester, Worcester, Bath, Rochester, Norwich, and Durham; in all which sees the bishops were regarded as, in effect, abbots of the conventual establishments attached to them. The first bishop, Hervé le Breton, divided the lands and revenues of the convent between himself and the monks—by no means to the satisfaction of the latter. Indeed, as in other sees of the same constitution, there were constant disputes between the bishops and the monks. The second bishop, Nigel, nephew of the powerful bishop Roger of Salisbury,

and brother of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, was active on the side of the Empress Matilda, while the monks adhered to Stephen. Accordingly, he is described as "sævus semper monachis et infestus;" and even portions of the silver plating were removed by him from the shrine of St. Etheldreda for payment of fines to the king. Bp. Nigel built a castle at Ely, of which no traces remain; and there was much fighting in and round the Isle between the parties of Stephen and Matilda. At a later period, during the Barons' War, Ely became the stronghold of certain followers of the Barons, who made thence forays on Cambridge and the neighbouring towns, doing much mischief at Barnwell Abbey (see **Cambridge**, Rte. 33).

The history and associations of Ely, however, are best read in the architecture and monuments of its Cathedral, the first, and, incomparably, the most important object of interest in the place. Besides the Cathedral, the visitor to Ely should observe the remains of the monastic buildings; the *Church of St. Mary;* and near it the *house occupied once by Cromwell.*

The foundations of the existing *Cathedral of Ely* were laid by *Simeon* the first Norm. abbot (1082–1094). Simeon, who was of noble birth, and related to the Conqueror, was the brother of Walkelin, first Norman bishop of Winchester, who also rebuilt his cathedral. The church thus commenced by Simeon was so far completed by his successor, Abbot *Richard* (1100–1107), that he was able to translate into it from the Saxon church the body of St. Etheldreda, the great patroness of the monastery, to whom, conjointly with St. Peter, the building was dedicated. No further record exists of the progress of the work until Bishop *Geoffry Ridel* (1174-1189) is mentioned as having "completed the new work to its western end (*usque occidentem*), together with the tower, nearly to the summit." Bishop *Eustace* (1198-1214) built the *Galilee*, or *Western Porch*. Bishop *Hugh of Northwold* (1229–1254) pulled down the Norman choir, and rebuilt it in 17 years—from 1235 to 1252. In the year 1322, during the episcopate of *John Hotham* (1316–1336), Abbot Simeon's central tower fell, as his brother Walkelin's, at Winchester, had fallen in 1107. The *octagon* by which the tower was replaced was begun in the same year (1322), and finished in 1328. The *lantern* above it was begun in 1328. The western portion of Bishop Northworld's Choir, which had been ruined by the fall of the tower, was rebuilt, chiefly at the expense of Bp. Hotham, who at his death left money for the purpose. The work was begun in 1338. The *Lady Chapel*, the erection of which was mainly due to John of Wisbech, a brother of the monastery, was begun under the direction of Alan de Walsingham in 1321, and completed in 1349. *Chantries* at the eastern ends of the choir aisles were built by Bp. *Alcock* (1486–1500), and Bp. *West* (1515–1533).

From these dates it will be seen that the Cathedral contains examples of the different periods of Gothic architecture, from early Norm. to late Perp. The chroniclers of the Abbey have recorded the exact date of nearly every portion of the building, which thus acquires the highest possible value and interest for the student of architecture. Nor are the examples which it affords anywhere exceeded in beauty or importance. The Galilee and eastern portion of the choir take rank among the very best works of the E. Eng. period; whilst the Octagon, the western choir, and the Lady Chapel are probably the finest examples of pure Dec. to be found in England.

The Cathedral was in a sad and degraded condition when its *restoration* was set on foot by the late Dean Peacock, who himself superintended much of the work. In 1847 *Sir G. G. Scott* was appointed architect of the works, and all that has since been done has been under his direction or with his approval. The restoration is no doubt one of the most perfect and elaborate that has anywhere been attempted; and although objections may fairly be made to the varied (and in some cases indifferent) character of the stained glass, and perhaps to some other parts of the decoration, the ch. in its present condition is one which it is impossible to enter without gratitude for the reverence which has brought back so much of its ancient glory, and admiration of the skill which has been employed on it. The various points of restoration will be pointed out as we proceed.

The ch. is built of stone from Barnack, in Northamptonshire. Purbeck marble is used extensively for interior shafts and capitals, and some of the interior mouldings and ornaments are worked in a soft white stone called "clunch," found in the neighbourhood of Ely.

Ely Cathedral, which measures 537 ft. from the exterior of the W. porch to the exterior eastern buttresses, is, except Winchester (the exterior length of which is 555 ft. 8 in.), the longest Gothic ch. not only in England but in Europe; although others (as, for example, Milan) cover much more ground. (Winchester is, no doubt, the longest ch. in the world, but its retrochoir and Lady Chapel are not visible from the W. portal, whereas at Ely the whole length, unbroken by any solid screen or wall, is commanded from the W. porch.)

Leaving the exterior for the present, we enter the Cathedral by the *Galilee* or western porch, the recorded work of Bp. Eustace (1198–1214).

"Ipse contruxit a fundamento novam Galileam ecclesiæ Eliensis versus occidentem sumptibus suis."—Brit. Mus. Harl. 258; Ang. Sax. i. 634.

This is perhaps the most beautiful E. Eng. porch which exists anywhere. The main arch of entrance circumscribes two smaller ones, which spring from a central group of shafts. These subordinate arches are foliated. The space between them and the enclosing arch is filled with tracery. Above the entrance is a triplet window. The angles are supported by groups of clustered shafts, which terminate above the roof in slender turrets. The sides of the porch, N. and S., are lined by four tiers of arcades, the two uppermost of which have foliated arches.

Within, the porch, which is 40 ft. in length, consists of two bays simply vaulted. The wall of each bay is divided into two stories by blind arcades, very gracefully disposed. Remark especially the excellent effect given to the lower arcade by its divisions of outer and inner arches, and by the manner in which the lines of the front shafts, which reach nearly to the ground, intersect the vaulting of the arcade against the wall behind them. The outer arches are enriched with the dog-tooth moulding. The arch through which the Cathedral is entered is divided, like the arch of entrance to the porch, into two, by central shafts. The rich exterior mouldings, and the leafage on the capitals of the shafts, should all be noticed. The porch, including the beautiful arch of entrance to the nave, has been thoroughly restored. The old doors have been repaired, and covered with very rich iron work, gilt and coloured.

Bp. Eustace, the builder of the porch, was Cœur de Lion's chancellor, and one of the three bishops

who in the following reign (March 24, 1208) published the famous Interdict of Innocent III. The name *Galilæa*, "Galilee," is expressly applied to this W. porch by the chroniclers of Ely. It is used elsewhere, as at Lincoln and Durham, to denote similar additions, of somewhat less sacred character than the rest of the building, no doubt in allusion to "Galilee of the Gentiles." The Galilee at Durham forms a large chapel at the W. end of the nave.

Entering the Cathedral, the visitor finds himself within the great W. tower, through the eastern arch of which a superb view is commanded up the nave with its painted ceiling, beyond the arches and graceful tracery of the lantern, and beyond the rich screen, to the coloured roof of the choir, and the stained glass of the distant eastern windows. The view from this point is only exceeded in interest (if indeed it be so) by that (see *post*) from the S.W. angle of the octagon. The eye is well led onward to the farther end, the work gradually increasing in richness as it advances eastward; but, owing to the white light at present admitted through the clerestory and triforium windows of the nave, the choir and presbytery are darker than the western portion of the ch., and the great length of the building is made to seem less than it really is. The nave from this W. door appears narrow, and the aisles are altogether unseen.

The *Western Tower*, begun by Bp. Geoffry Ridel (1174–1189), and perhaps carried on by his successor, William Longchamp (1189–1198), was much altered and strengthened during the Perp. period, when the Transition Norm. arches were contracted by those which now exist. The zigzag moulding above marks the extent of the original arches. The work, after the erection of the uppermost or Dec. story of the tower (see *post*, Exterior), had probably shown signs of weakness, and the fall of the central tower in the preceding centy. no doubt led the monks to apply a remedy to this one in due time. Two tiers of arcaded galleries, the arches of which have trefoiled headings, but are massive and Norm. in character, run round above the pier arches, and above again are three pointed windows in each side. On the W. side the lower arcade is pierced for light, as well as the upper. The window over the entrance, filled with stained glass, is modern. The glass in the upper part dates from 1807; that of the lower lights has recently been added.

The interior of the tower has been restored since 1845, when a floor above the lower arches was removed, and the present painted roof inserted. This was designed and executed by the late *H. L. Styleman le Strange*, Esq., of Hunstanton Hall (see **Norfolk**, Rte. 29). The style of decoration is that which prevailed in England about the close of the 12th centy., when this part of the tower was completed. The subject, placed appropriately at the entrance to the ch., is the Creation of the Universe. Stems and branches of foliage embrace and sustain five circles placed crosswise. In the upper circle toward the E. is depicted the *Dextra Domini*, the "Right Hand of the Lord," as the emblem of the Almighty Father. The central circle contains our Saviour in an aureole, in the act of exercising creative power. In His left hand He holds the globe of the world, and He is surrounded by the sun, moon, and stars. About Him is written the text, "I am before all things, and by Me all things exist." In the circle beneath is the Holy Dove, brooding over the waters of the newly created earth. Rays of light proceed from the Dextra Domini in a threefold manner, and embrace within their

influence the other two Persons of the Godhead. In the other two circles are figures of cherubim and seraphim, holding scrolls, on which are the words, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth." Round the whole is a text from Revelation, ch. iv. 11 — "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for Thou hast created all things, and for Thy pleasure they are and were created."

It was while this tower was in course of restoration, in 1845, that Mr. Basevi, the architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, fell from the upper roof and was killed on the spot. He was buried in the N. choir aisle, where a brass commemorates him.

Bp. Ridel's original plan embraced a *western transept* opening from the tower, and flanked by octagonal turrets at the angles. The N.W. transept fell, at what time is uncertain, and remains in a ruined condition, having perhaps been weakened either by the erection of the upper story of the tower or by the subsequent insertion of the Perp. arches. It was proposed to rebuild this transept, and Sir G. G. Scott estimated that 25,000*l.* would be required, for which an appeal to the county was made. The *S. W. transept* has been restored. Bp. Ridel's work extends apparently as high as the clerestory, where the Transition Norm. arches and arcades are replaced by E. Eng. The upper portions of the W. tower, and of the transepts, were probably built during the episcopate of Bp. Ridel's successor William Longchamp (1189–1197). The lower stories of the S. and W. sides are covered with blind arcades, of which that in the centre has interlaced arches. On the E. side are two circular arches, much enriched with zigzag, one of which opens to the nave aisle, the other to the *Chapel of St. Catherine*, which, long in ruins, was rebuilt under the personal direction of Dean Peacock and of Professor Willis, an example of what a restoration should be, and is now used as the baptistery chapel. This is semicircular, and of two bays. The walls are lined with a double arcade. The stained glass of the windows is by *Wilmshurst*,—the Baptism of Our Lord, after a picture by Bassano; the Saviour with little children, from a well-known Overbeck. The deep colours of the Bassano have a striking effect, although the design is scarcely in keeping with the massive architecture of the chapel.

The floors of transept and chapel have been laid with alternating squares of stone and Purbeck marble, and the border of that of the chapel has been further enriched by an incised pattern filled with coloured cement. In the transept is a modern font of Norm. character.

The *Nave*, which we now enter, is throughout late Norm., and may be compared with the neighbouring Norm. nave of Peterborough, which must have been in building at the same time. The building of the nave of Ely is not recorded by the chroniclers of the Abbey. It is certainly of much later date than the time of Abbot Richard (see *ante*), who is said to have continued the work begun by Simeon. It was probably for some time in building, but must have been completed before 1174, the date of the accession of Bp. Ridel. The work is plain throughout, and differs in this respect from Peterborough; but the height of the arches, which are slightly stilted, as well as the slender shafts of the triforium and clerestory, sufficiently indicate its late character. It consists of twelve bays, alternating in design, as at Norwich; the early Norm. nave of which cathe-

dral should be compared with the late Norm. of Ely and Peterborough. The arrangement of the piers at Norwich is much simpler and ruder than at Ely, where the semi-attached shafts of the more complex piers already approach the Trans. The arches are recessed in three orders of plain mouldings. In the *triforium* above, a wide and lofty circular arch, of precisely the same character and nearly the same height as that immediately below it, comprises two smaller arches, carried by a central shaft. The triforium extends over the aisles, the walls of which have been raised, and Perp. windows inserted. The clerestory in each bay is formed by an arcade of three semicircular arches, that in the centre being a little higher than the two others. At the back is a round-headed window. A string-course, with the billet moulding, passes along at the base of the triforium, and a plain roll above and below the clerestory. Vaulting shafts, in groups of three, rise between each bay on the S. side. On the N. side a single circular shaft is set on a square pilaster. The string-courses band these shafts.

The dimensions of this nave are, *length*, 208 ft.; *breadth*, with aisles, 77 ft. 3 in.; *height* (to top of walls), 72 ft. 9 in. The nave of Peterborough is 211 ft. in length, and 81 ft. high. That of Norwich is 200 ft. long, and 69 ft. 6 in. high. (But this measurement only extends to the screen.) Three bays of the true nave at Norwich, from the screen to the transept crossing, are included in the choir. The full length, from the W. door to the transept, is 250 ft.

The *roof* of the nave, as originally constructed, was probably finished internally with a horizontal ceiling of wood stretched across from wall to wall, as is the case at Peterborough and St. Alban's. This was the most usual mode in Norman times, where no stone vault existed. The external form, as well as that of the transept roof, appears, from the weatherings still existing, to have been truncated. In consequence, however, of the deviation from the original plans made by Alan of Walsingham when he erected the central lantern, it became necessary to reconstruct the roof over this portion of the building, and the result was the high-pitched form which exists at the present day, internally braced with a series of interlacing timbers, in such a manner as to form an irregular polygonal roof, sufficiently high to surmount the newly-inserted lantern arch. This roof seems to have received no kind of finish until, after the painting of the tower ceiling, it was determined to extend the decoration to that of the nave, the roof of which was accordingly coated internally with boards. Mr. le Strange, after painting the tower roof, undertook the painting of that of the nave. He had completed the six westernmost bays when the work was interrupted by his death, in 1862. The painting of the remaining half of the ceiling was then undertaken by *Mr. Gambier Parry*, of Highnam, in Gloucestershire. The general design of Mr. le Strange's work was cast upon the model of the Jesse tree, which was itself to be incorporated into the work as the latter part of the history. But as the painting advanced, the introduction of large sacred subjects seemed far more desirable on so enormous a surface, and the change was accordingly made, in accordance with Mr. le Strange's own judgment.

The subjects of these paintings are the principal incidents of reference to Our Lord, from the Creation of Man by the "Word of God" to His final coming in glory. The six completed by Mr. le Strange, beginning at the W. end of the nave, are in the 1st bay, Creation of

Adam; 2nd, The Fall of Man; 3rd, The Sacrifice of Noah; 4th, Abraham and Isaac; 5th, The Vision of Jacob's Ladder; 6th, The Marriage of Boaz and Ruth, from whom springs Obed, the father of Jesse. The succeeding bays are by Mr. Gambier Parry:—7th, Jesse; 8th, David; 9th, The Annunciation; 10th, The Nativity; 11th, The Adoration of the Shepherds and of the Magi; 12th, The Lord in Glory. The figure of Our Lord is connected with the tree of Jesse by its last branches, which break into scrolls and golden fruit at his feet.

Each subject is surrounded by a border, varying in form, and containing a legend. These subjects occupy the central line of the roof. At the sides are figures of patriarchs and prophets, holding scrolls inscribed with their respective prophecies of the coming of Our Lord. The central line is 86 ft. from the floor. The figures are for the most part 9 ft. in size.

The nave flooring is inlaid in patterns with marble and various-coloured stone. This was laid down in 1869.

The vaulting of the *nave aisles* is carried, as at Norwich and Peterborough, from wall shafts between the windows, and semicircular shafts at the back of the piers. A wall arcade runs beneath the windows of both aisles. In the *S.* aisle the door, in the fifth bay, counting from the W., marks the termination of the cloisters; and the wall arcade W. of this door is lower than that E. of it. The door itself was the prior's entrance, and is much enriched on the exterior (see *post*). At the eastern end of this aisle is the monks' entrance (see *post*). The view from this point down the aisle into the W. transept, the wall arcades of which are alone visible, is a singular one.

The *windows* of the N. aisle are Perp. insertions. Those in the S. aisle have nearly all been restored to their original Norman form. Almost all the windows in both aisles are filled with modern stained glass, by different artists, and of various degrees of merit. The effect of so many and of such various styles is by no means agreeable. In the *S.* aisle, beginning at the W. end, the subjects and artists are as follows:—1. The Creation; the Expulsion from Eden; the Offerings of Cain and Abel, *Henri* and *Alfred Gerente*. 2. The Ark; the Flood; Noah's Sacrifice; *Alfred Gerente*. 3. The Annunciation; the Salutation; the Nativity, *Warrington*. 4. Babel and the Confusion of Tongues, *Howes*. 5. Abraham with the Angels; Expulsion of Hagar; Blessing of Jacob, *Gibbs*. 6. Passover; Death of Firstborn; Departure of Israelites, *Howes*. 7. Fall of Jericho; Passage of Jordan; Return of Spies, *Wailes*. 8. The Story of Samson, *Alfred Gerente*. 9. The Story of Venerable Bede, *Wailes*. 10. David anointed; Playing before Saul; Reproved by Nathan, *Hardman*. 11. Judgment of Solomon; Building of Temple; Visit of Queen of Sheba, *Moore*.

In the *N.* aisle the subjects are (beginning W.):—1. History of Adam and Eve, *Cottingham*. 2. Lot, *Preedy*. 3. History of Abraham, *Preedy*. 4. Gideon; Flight of the Midianites, *Ward*. 5. Story of Samuel, *Ward* and *Nixon*. 6. David and the Minstrels. *Oliphant*, from designs by *Dyce*, *R.A.* 7. History of Elijah, *Wailes*. 8. Also History of Elijah, *Wailes*. 9. History of Elisha, *Wailes*. 10. History of Hezekiah, *Wailes*. 11. History of Jonah, *Hedgeland*. 12. History of Daniel, *Lusson*, of Paris.

Many of these windows were gifts of the artists; others—also gifts—are memorials of different persons connected with Ely and the Cathedral.

The last bay of the N. aisle was altered apparently when the tower piers were strengthened, a pointed arch of Perp. character having been built within the original Norm. arch of the nave. In the S. aisle is a pedestal supporting the fragment of a stone cross, which in all probability is a relic of the age of St. Etheldreda. It long served as a horse block at Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely (see *post*, Excurs.), and was removed to its present position by the care of Bentham, the historian of the monastery. On the pedestal is the inscription in Roman capitals, "Lucem tuam Ovino da Deus, et requiem. Amen." "Ovini," or "Wini" (Owen), was, as Bede tells us (*H. E.*, iv. 3), the name of the steward and principal "house-thegn" of Etheldreda, whom he had accompanied from E. Anglia about the year 652, on her first marriage with Tondberct, "prince" of the S. Gyrvians. Winford, a manor near Haddenham, may not impossibly retain the name of Wini, who embraced the monastic life under St. Chad, at Lichfield. The cross may perhaps have been erected by Wini himself, on land granted him by Etheldreda, or by Tondberct. At any rate, the almost pure Roman lettering may very well be of his time.

The *great* or principal *transepts* are the only portions of the ch. which (certainly) contain any remains of the original Norm. work of Abbot Simeon and his successor. Both transepts, which are three bays deep, have E. and W. aisles, and the lower story in both is early Norm. (1082–1107). The arches of this story differ from those of the nave in having plain square-edged soffetes, without mouldings. In both transepts the capitals of the piers on the E. side are somewhat more enriched than those opposite. The bays in this eastern aisle of the *N.* transept have been divided by walls into separate chapels, which now serve as vestries. On the walls of the central chapel considerable remains of Norm. painting may still be seen. At the N.E. angle is the entrance to the Lady Chapel (see *post*). The triforium and clerestory on the E. and W. sides are late Norm., and precisely resemble those of the nave.

The N. and S. ends of the two transepts differ. Both have an arcade of circular arches, slightly projecting from the wall, and forming a kind of gallery or terminal aisle, which resembles, though on a different scale, the N. and S. aisles of the Winchester transepts, the work of Bp. Walkelin, brother of Simeon. These arcades, as has been proved by foundations discovered beneath the present floor, once projected as far as the first pier arch; and the change seems to have been made in the Perp. period, when the transept walls were raised, and the present wooden roof added. In the *S.* transept the arcade is more regular and open, and the wall above it is lined with a blank arcade of intersecting arches. Above again are the round-headed windows of the Norm. triforium and clerestory, surmounted by a late Perp. window of seven lights, inserted when the wall was raised. In the *N.* transept the Norm. triforium remains, but the clerestory above it was removed, and two large Perp. windows were inserted.

Both aisles of the *S.* transept are enclosed. The arches of the E. aisle are entirely walled up, and it now serves as the Chapter Library. On these arches the Norm. scroll-work has been painted in modern colours. The W. aisle, which serves as a vestry, is divided halfway up by a low wall, lined with an intersecting Norm. arcade, in which is a carved oak door, with Bp. Alcock's devices, brought to Ely from Landbeach, and no doubt part of the

woodwork removed from the Chapel of Jesus College, Cambridge, at the close of the last century. The greater part of this woodwork found its way from Cambridge to Landbeach, and this door was given to the Cathedral by the Rev. H. Fardell.

The transept *roofs* (Perp.) are of wood, and somewhat plain examples of the hammer-beam. The projecting brackets have figures of angels, with opened wings. The whole of the roofs have been repainted, the angel brackets, the main beams, and the bosses, in red, gold, and green; the boarding of the roof itself in a very effective pattern of black and white.

The *windows* of the transepts have been filled with stained glass, by various artists, the want of uniformity in which is here specially unpleasant. In the *N. transept* the subjects are:—N. end, the two lower tiers, the History of St. Paul; the two lower, and the western in the second tier, by *Wailes;* the eastern, in second tier, by the *Rev. A. Moore.* The windows above, containing figures from the New Testament History, are by *Ward* and *Hughes.* In the *W. aisle:*—the Parables of Our Lord; the Good Samaritan, *Lusson;* the Prodigal Son, *A. Moore.* In the *E. aisle*—two very excellent windows—subjects from the History of Our Lord, by *Clayton* and *Bell.* In the *S. transept* the subjects are:—S. end, windows of lower tier, History of Joseph, History of Moses, by *Henry Gerente.* Second tier—E. window—History of Abraham, *Henri* and *Alfred Gerente.* W. window:—History of Jacob, *Alfred Gerente.* The Perp. window above has six figures of Patriarchs, with Our Lord in the centre, by *Howe*, from designs by *Preedy.* *W. aisle* (middle window):—subject from the book of Jeremiah, *Lusson;* N. window by a French artist.

The attention of the visitor will, from the first, have been withdrawn with difficulty from the *Central Octagon*, "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture."

The first impression here is almost bewildering, so great is the mass of details pressing for notice, so varied and unusual the many lines and levels of piers, windows, and roofs, all glowing with colour, and intersected by the most graceful and delicate tracery. There is, perhaps, no architectural view in Europe more striking—when seen under a good effect of light, on which all such views so greatly depend—as that across the octagon of Ely, from the angle of the nave aisles.

The Norm. tower, erected by Abbot Simeon, had long been threatening ruin, and the monks had not ventured for some time to sing their offices in the choir, when, on the eve of St. Ermenild (Feb. 12, 1321, O.S.), as the brethren were returning to their dormitory after attending matins in St. Catharine's chapel, the tower fell, "with such a shock, and so great a tumult that it was thought an earthquake had taken place." No one was hurt, however, and the chronicler of Ely remarks, as an especial proof of the divine protection, that the shrines of the three sainted abbesses, Etheldreda, Sexburga, and Withburga, which stood at the eastern end of the choir, escaped without the slightest injury. Under the care of the sacrist, Alan of Walsingham, the ruins were cleared away, and the work of the octagon begun. This was completed, as high as the vaulting, in 1328. The vault and lantern were then commenced; but these are entirely of wood, and as it was difficult to find timber of sufficient strength, the work advanced more slowly. It was finished in 1342. The cost of the entire structure was 2400*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

—a sum of which it is difficult to estimate the proportional value, but which was perhaps equal to about 60,000*l.* of our money.

Alan of Walsingham alone, "of all the architects of Northern Europe, seems to have conceived the idea of getting rid of what, in fact, was the bathos of the style—the narrow, tall opening of the central tower, which, though possessing exaggerated height, gave neither space nor dignity to the principal feature. Accordingly, he took for his base the whole breadth of the church, N. and S., including the aisles, by that of the transepts, with their aisles, in the opposite direction. Then, cutting off the angles of this large square, he obtained an octagon more than three times as large as the square upon which the central tower would have stood by the usual English arrangement."—*Fergusson.* The octagon is thus formed by four larger and four smaller arches; the larger open to the nave, choir, and transepts; the smaller to the aisles of all three. At the pier angles are groups of slender shafts, from which springs a ribbed vaulting of wood. This supports the lantern, likewise octagonal in shape, but set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below; and consisting of a light, open arcade (now again filled with panels), with 8 windows above, small shafts at the angles of which support a richly groined and bossed roof. The Lantern and Octagon have been richly painted and gilded, under the direction of Mr. Gambier Parry (see *post*). The entire roof, above the piers of the octagon, forms "the only Gothic dome in existence, though Italian architects had done the same thing, and the method was in common use with the Byzantines." — *Fergusson.* (The exact place of Alan of Walsingham's interment is unknown; but great builders were generally buried in the portion of the church which they had themselves constructed; and it would seem, from his epitaph, that Alan was buried beneath the lantern, "ante chorum." His epitaph ran partly:—

"Flos operatorum, dum vixit corpore sanus,
Hic jacet ante chorum Prior en tumulatus, Alanus.
* * * * * *
Pro veteri turre, quæ quadam nocte cadebat,
Hanc turrim proprie quam cernitis hic faciebat;
Et plures ædes quia fecerat ipse Prioris,
Detur ei sedes cœli, pro fine laboris."

He died, apparently, in the year 1364.)

The great eastern arch of the octagon rises above the vault of the choir, the space between which and the arch is filled with open painted tracery, and a representation of the Crucifixion with attendant angels. Above the crown of each of the great arches, between it and the vaulting, is a trefoil, containing the seated figures of the four Evangelists, that of St. Mark being over the great eastern arch.

The details of the four smaller sides of the octagon are admirable, and demand especial notice. The hood-mouldings of the principal arches rest on sculptured heads—of which those N.E. probably represent Edward III. and his queen Philippa, during whose reign the work was completed; those S.E., Bishop Hotham and Prior Craudene, who presided over the see and the monastery at the time; and those N.W., Alan of Walsingham, the sacrist and architect, and his master of the works. The heads on the S.W. arch are too much shattered to be identified. In the angle of each pier is a projecting niche. These niches rise from large brackets, supported by a group of slender shafts, the capitals of which are sculptured with the story of St. Etheldreda (see *post*). The wall above contains

three shallow but very graceful niches, trefoil-headed; each niche having in it a bracket enriched with foliage. On these brackets modern (seated) figures of nine of the Twelve Apostles have been placed, three niches still awaiting some future donor's liberality. Some ancient carved heads in the niches, and in the corbel table above, should be noticed. Above, again, is a window of four lights, the arrangement of which is especially beautiful and ingenious. The window itself fills the whole bay of the vault, and is, necessarily, sharp-pointed and narrowed toward the top. At the height of the four great octagon arches, however, an inner arch is thrown across, the space between which and the crown of the vault is filled with open tracery, corresponding to the blind tracery which covers the wall above the greater arches. A passage along the base of these windows communicates with the clerestories of nave and choir.

These four windows are filled with stained glass by *Wailes*. Those S.E. and N.E. represent the principal persons connected with the histories of St. Etheldreda and St. Withburga. That S.W. displays Edward III., Queen Philippa, Bishop Hotham, and Prior Craudene—in whose time the octagon was constructed; and Queen Victoria, the Prince Consort (in his robes as chancellor of the University of Cambridge), Dr. Turton, the late bishop, and Dr. Peacock, the late dean of Ely, who represent its modern restoration. The N.W. window contains William I., Henry I., Henry III., Edward II., Abbot Simeon, Harvey the first bishop of Ely, Bishop Northwold, and Alan de Walsingham, the architect of the Octagon.

The story of St. Etheldreda has already been briefly told. The subjects of the sculptures below the niches in the octagon, beginning from the N.W. arch, are as follows:—1. The marriage of Etheldreda with Egfrid of Northumbria. The figures supporting Etheldreda are apparently those of her uncle, Ethelwold, king of East Anglia, and her elder sister, Sexburga, afterwards abbess of Ely. Her father and mother were dead at the time of this second marriage. Wilfrid, the famous bishop of Northumbria, is celebrating the marriage. The bishop's cross and aspersorium, or holy water sprinkler, are borne by attendant monks. 2. The dedication of Etheldreda in the convent at Coldinghame. The abbess, St. Ebba, aunt of King Egfrid, is supporting her veil. Bishop Wilfrid is blessing Etheldreda, who kneels before an altar, on which is her crown. At the back of the abbess are attendant nuns, one of which carries her pastoral staff. 3. The miracle at Coldeburch's Head. When Etheldreda fled from Coldinghame, she took with her two nuns—Sevenna and Severa—and on her way climbed a hill, named Coldeburch's Head, on which she was seen by Egbert, who was pursuing her. A miracle, says the legend, was wrought in her favour. The sea swept inland, and surrounded the hill, on which the three remained for seven days, until Egbert, in despair, left them. The three are here seen on the hill: Egbert and his men are riding round it in amazement. 4. St. Etheldreda's staff bursts into leaf. This also occurred during her flight. She one day slept by the wayside, having fixed her staff in the ground at her head. On waking she found it had burst into branches and leaves; and it became an ash, the "greatest tree in all that country." The sculptor has represented a medlar rather than an ash, the mystic tree of the old Saxons. 5. The installation of Etheldreda by St. Wilfrid as Abbess of Ely. Remark the distinction

between the crozier and the pastoral staff, one turned towards the bearer, the other outward. 6. The death and "chesting" of St. Etheldreda. The first division represents the last moments of the saint, who supports her pastoral staff in one hand, whilst Huna, her priest, lifts the consecrated host at her side. In the second division she is placed in her coffin, which Bishop Wilfrid is blessing. Weeping nuns fill the background. 7. Ymma, a youth, who had been one of Etheldreda's house thegns, having been desperately wounded in a battle, and imprisoned, is loosed from his fetters by the masses of his brother Tunna, and by the intercession of St. Etheldreda. The abbesses Sexburga and Withburga also appear, and two agents attend them. 8. The translation of St. Etheldreda. Her sister, the abbess Sexburga, is lifting the body, which it found uncorrupted and flexible. Bishop Wilfrid and Kinifrid, the physician, are describing the event to three royal personages.

The costume of all these figures, it need hardly be said, is that of the reign of Edward III. The expressions and attitudes are good and characteristic; but the work is scarcely so refined or so imaginative as that of the earlier sculptures at Wells and Salisbury.

The whole of the lantern (see *post*, Exterior), has been restored, as a memorial of Dean Peacock, to whom is mainly owing the restoration of the Cathedral from a condition of comparative neglect, to much of its ancient splendour. In spite of some defects, the renovation of the octagon is very satisfactory. The eye rests contentedly on the rich glass of the windows, and on the golden diapers of roof and corbels, set forth and relieved as they are by the neutral tints of the oak choir-screen and stalls, the grey stone of the walls, and the dark marble of the Purbeck shafts and capitals.

The internal repair of the lantern and octagon, begun Feb. 1874, required a year for its completion. The ornamentation is in the style of the 14th century, and has been carried out with loving care and artistic skill by Mr. Gambier Parry. The central boss of the lantern groining is a half-length figure of Christ in glory, considerably above life size, and with conventional clouding around it. It is boldly carried out in oak. The right hand is raised in the attitude of blessing, with the left the inner garment is drawn open to exhibit the wound in the right side. Around this figure is painted a host of seraphim on a grey-blue ground. The panels of the window hoods are painted red, marking the distinction already made by the architectural construction, and on them are painted cherubim and golden stars. The windows of the lantern were filled some years ago with coloured glass in memory of the late Dean Peacock. The colouring of these windows is harsh, and, contrasting strongly with the rich painting of the woodwork, is very injurious to the general effect. Below the windows are 32 openings surmounted with rich tracery. They are filled with panels on which is painted an angel choir. The figures are composed in groups of 4 under each window, and are represented playing mediæval musical instruments. The two eastern and two western bays are intended to be severally grouped, forming distinct series of eight figures grouped together. The instruments in the hands of the figures over the transepts are the psaltery and cithern, the regale, tabret, lute, violin, bagpipe and trumpets. Below this range of figures are smaller panels simply ornamented with the sacred monogram, the cross and the crown, resting on a fine and richly carved

cornice which forms the base of the lantern. The groining of the octagon forms eight hoods, four above the windows and four above the great arches of the choir, nave, and transepts. Beneath these last are life-size statues of the 4 Evangelists, seated in the attitude of writing. The space between the great arch and the groining of the choir is filled with rich tracery, on the central panel of which is painted the Crucifixion, with angels holding the chalice and palm branch. The long spandrels of the groining are painted with conventional scroll-work, leaves and flowers. The monogram and crown of St. Etheldreda are found in several parts of the ornamental design.

There were little or no available precedents for colouring found to guide the present work when the woodwork of the lantern and octagon was cleared of whitewash. Some remnants of red and blue were found in the hollows of mouldings, but not sufficient to be any guide. An account of the painting of the whole of the woodwork, the colours used and their prices, the name and wages of the chief workman—"Walter Pictor"—is found among the archives of the cathedral. (To judge by the colours, the work must have been very rich. They were vermilion or pimento, azure, verdigris, cynoper or dragon's blood, red-lead, white-lead, gold colour, and silver and gold leaf.) His work was executed between the years 1335 and 1346. His wages were 8 pence per week "præter mensam et robam." Oil is mentioned as specially purchased "pro color, temperand;" and solution of parchment was used as size, "pro dictis voltis depingend; cum le chapital and le bosciz (bosses) deaurand, ex conventione £10."

The architectural views from the octagon are superb. That down the nave should be especially noticed, for the grandeur produced by its great length, extending beyond the tower into the W. porch.

As in Norwich Cathedral, and in many other conventual churches, the *choir* of the monks at Ely extended beyond the central tower, and, after that had fallen, beyond the octagon, to the second pier of the nave. So it continued until 1770, when it was removed to the six eastern bays of the cathedral. At the commencement of the present restoration the arrangement of the choir was again altered; and it now begins at the eastern arch of the octagon, and embraces seven bays; the two easternmost, beyond them, forming the retro-choir.

The choir is divided from the octagon by a very beautiful oaken *screen*, with gates of brass. This is entirely modern, and designed by *Sir G. G. Scott.* An excellent effect is produced by the double planes of tracery in the upper divisions of the screen; the cresting of which, with its coronals of leafage, should be especially remarked. Lofty pinnacles of tabernacle work rise on either side, above the stalls of the bishop and dean. The screen, notwithstanding its great elaboration, is sufficiently light and open to permit the use of the octagon as well as of the choir during service. The *pulpit*—modern, and designed by Scott—is placed in the octagon, on the N. side of the screen. It is of Lincolnshire stone and Purbeck marble. The figures are those of St. Peter and St. Paul. The pulpit itself is an open arcade, a stair leading to it of marble, with a wrought-iron hand-rail, gilt and coloured.

The restoration of the *Choir* is now complete; and the first impression on entering it will not readily be forgotten. Of the seven bays of which it consists, the four easternmost (as well as the two beyond, which form the retro-choir) are the work of Bishop Hugh de

Northwold (1229–1254). His work embraced the whole of the choir, including the three western bays destroyed by the fall of the tower. (It was seventeen years in building, and cost, according to the *Historia Eliensis* (Ang. Sac. i. p. 636), 5040*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, a sum equalling about 120,000*l.* at present.) The three western bays, in which the stalls are placed, were commenced in 1338, the year after the death of Bishop Hotham, who left money towards the work; and were completed during the episcopate of Thomas de Lisle (1345–1362). The division between the two portions is very sharply marked, not only by the difference of style, but by an ascent of two steps, and by broad shafts of stone which rise to the roof, and are, in fact, the original Norman shafts which stood at the turn of the apse, terminating the choir before it was rebuilt by Bishop Northwold. (The foundations of this apse remain, and have been traced close below the pavement of the present choir opposite to the W. end of Bp. Redman's tomb. The outer corners of the semicircular apse and the middle of its internal curvature were filled up with solid work, so as to form a straight wall of the same thickness as the circular wall.) It was found possible to retain them in the walls of the new choir; and their capitals, which are E. Eng., were added at the same time.

The unbroken roof, extending quite to the eastern end, resulted from the unusual position of the Lady Chapel (see *post*). The height (70 ft.) and the width (35 ft. within the piers) of the choir are also somewhat unusual.

The eastern portion of the choir —the E. Eng. work of Bishop Northwold — should be first examined. The piers are of Purbeck marble, octangular, with attached ringed shafts, the capitals of which are enriched with leafage of late E. Eng. character. Knots of similar foliage are placed between the bases of the shafts. The arch mouldings have the dog-tooth ornament. At the intersections are bosses of foliage, and there are large open trefoils in the spandrels. Long corbels of leafage, extending to the bosses at the intersections of the arches, carry the vaulting shafts, which are in groups of three, ringed at the springing of the triforium arches (in a line with the capitals of the triforium shafts), and rising to the level of the clerestory, where they terminate in rich capitals of leafage. Corbels, shafts, and capitals are of Purbeck marble.

The *triforium* arches, above the piers, greatly resemble those below in mouldings and ornaments; and are subdivided by a central group of shafts. In the tympanum above is an open quatrefoil, with bunches of leafage on either side. Pointed quatrefoils also appear in the spandrels. The triforium extends backwards over the choir aisles. Early in the 14th centy.—to all appearance shortly before the fall of the tower —the exterior walls were raised, and large windows inserted with decorated tracery. In the two westernmost bays of Bishop Northwold's work, however, the triforium was removed altogether, and the inner arches transformed into windows, of the same character as those of the triforium eastward. It is probable that the original arrangement (which may still be seen outside the Cathedral, S., where Bishop Northwold's exterior walls and window openings remain—see *post*) was found to admit too little light upon St. Etheldreda's shrine, which stood immediately between these two bays.

The *clerestory* windows are triplets, set flush with the outer wall. An inner, open, arcade rises above

the triforium, thus forming a gallery. The arches towards the choir are supported by shafts of Purbeck. The *roof* of this E. Eng. portion of the cathedral is simply groined. The vaulting ribs are arranged in groups of seven. The bosses at the intersections are carved in foliage, with the exception of two towards the W., which represent a bishop seated, with crozier and mitre, and the coronation of the Virgin.

The foliage of all Bishop Northwold's work deserves careful examination. The arrangement in the corbels of the vaulting shafts varies, and should be remarked. The bunches in the tympana of the triforium approach to a decided imitation of nature, and should be compared with the foliage in Walsingham's work below, where the naturalism is fully developed. The juxtaposition of the two works is throughout very instructive, and the visitor should proceed at once to examine the three western bays of the choir, before turning to the modern reredos, or to the various monuments, which will be afterwards noticed.

The *three western bays* were completed, as has been already mentioned, between the years 1345 and 1362. The arrangement on either side is precisely that of Bishop Northwold's work; but the superior beauty will at once be recognised. The lower arches, and those of the triforium, have square bosses of foliage attached to their mouldings in a very striking manner. (Compare these with the dog-tooth used in the earlier work.) The trefoils in the spandrels differ in form from Bishop Northwold's; and the long corbels are carved with natural oak leaves. A low open parapet runs along at the base of the triforium and clerestory; which latter is set back within an inner arch opening to the choir, as in Bishop Northwold's work; but this arch is foiled, and extends over the whole space. The tracery of the triforium, and of the clerestory windows, is exquisitely rich and graceful. The lierne vaulting of the roof should be compared with the earlier and simpler vault E. of it. Its bosses have been gilt, and the ribs coloured red and green. The corbels of the vaulting shafts, which are of "clunch" stone, are blue, with white and gold tipped leafage; the trefoils in the spandrels deep blue, powdered with golden stars. The roofs of the triforium, seen through its arches, are coloured in patterns of black, white, and red. All the windows in the clerestory, on either side, have been filled with stained glass, by *Wailes*, illustrating (on the N. side) the "Noble Army of Martyrs," and (on the S.) the "Holy Church throughout the World," figures of great Doctors and Teachers.

The arms of the see (gules, 3 ducal coronets, or) and of Bishop Hotham, the principal contributor toward the work, are placed on the spandrels of the first bay, on the S. side.

It is probable that these three western bays form the best example of the pure Dec. period to be found in England; and we may safely adopt Mr. Fergusson's assertion, that their details "are equal to anything in Europe for elegance and appropriateness."

The *organ*, which has been entirely rebuilt by *Hill*, occupies a position differing from that of any other in England, and projects from the triforium of the third bay on the N. side. Its hanging case—a superb mass of carving, coloured and gilt, but with much of the oak work judiciously left in its natural tint, is entirely modern, and deserves especial notice.

The *stalls* extend throughout this

portion of the choir. All those at the back formed part of the original fittings, and have been carefully restored. They are constructed in two stages, the lower of which is recessed; and from the front rises a series of panels, with overhanging canopies. These panels are filled with modern sculpture in wood; the S. side with subjects from the Old Testament, the N. side from the New. The subjects are:—(*S.*) The Creation of Man; the Creation of Woman; Adam and Eve in Paradise; the Fall of Man; the Expulsion from Paradise; Adam and Eve at work; Cain killing Abel; Noah building the Ark; the Deluge; the Sacrifice of Noah; Promise to Abraham; Isaac carrying the Wood; Abraham's Sacrifice; Isaac blessing Jacob; Jacob's Dream; Joseph sold by his Brethren; the Burning Bush; the Passover; Moses striking the Rock; Moses lifting the Serpent; Return of the Spies; David anointed by Samuel; Queen of Sheba visiting Solomon; Jonah; Elijah's ascent to Heaven. (*N.* side):—the Annunciation; the Salutation; the Nativity; Presentation in Temple; Adoration of Magi; Murder of Innocents; Flight into Egypt; Jesus disputing with the Doctors; the Baptism; the Temptation; Miracle at Cana; Transfiguration; Mary Anointing the feet of Our Lord; the Betrayal; Our Lord before Caiaphas; Jesus Mocked; Pilate Washing his Hands; Jesus Scourged; "Behold the Man;" Crucifixion; Entombment; Resurrection; Our Lord at Emmaus; the Incredulity of St. Thomas; the Ascension. With the exception of the Nativity, which is by *Philip*, all these sculptures are the work of *M. Abeloos*, of Louvain. All, but especially those on the S. side, are excellent in expression and design. The details in other portions of these upper stalls, the exquisite leafage, the designs in the spandrels, and the figures at the foils of the canopies, deserve the most careful notice. The colour of the whole is unusually pleasing.

The sub-stalls are new. Their finials display angels holding musical instruments; and at their ends, in the upper range, is a series of small figures, representing the builders of the various portions of the Cathedral, from St. Etheldreda, who holds the model of a Saxon church, to Bishop Alcock, who exhibits his chapel. All were designed by *Mr. J. Philip*, and are not unworthy of the ancient work with which they are associated.

On the floor is a memorial *brass* for Bishop Hotham, entirely new; and that of Prior Craudene (or Crowden; died 1341), which has been restored. This brass has a floriated cross, with a small figure of the prior at the foot. The inscription runs:—

"Hanc aram decorat de Craudene tumba Johannis
Qui fuit hic Prior, ad bona pluria, pluribus annis,
Presulis hunc sedes elegit pontificari,
Presulis ante pedes ideo meruit tumulari."

On the death of Bishop Hotham, Prior Craudene was unanimously elected by the monks as his successor. But his election was annulled by the Pope, who appointed Simon de Montacute. Prior Craudene was buried at the feet of Bishop Hotham.

We may now return to the eastern portion of the choir, where the *altar* and its *reredos* first claim attention. The altar is raised on five low steps, the tiles and inlaid marble of which deserve notice. The cloth in which the altar is vested, embroidered by the Misses Blencowe, is one of the best modern works of the kind. In the centre is a figure of the Saviour. The inscription runs,—"Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi dona nobis pacem. Agnus Dei miserere nobis."

The *altar-screen*, or *reredos*, de-

signed by *Sir G. G. Scott*, was the gift of John Dunn Gardner, Esq., of Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire, as a memorial to his first wife. Immediately over the altar are five compartments filled with sculpture, above which rises a mass of rich tabernacle work. The sculptures, which are in alabaster, represent—Christ's Entry into Jerusalem; Washing the Disciples' Feet; the Last Supper; the Agony in the Garden; Bearing the Cross. Shafts of alabaster, round which a spiral belt is twisted, inlaid with agates and crystals on a gold ground, divide these compartments, and support the arches above. The tabernacle work is crowded with figures of angels, bearing the instruments of the Passion, and with medallion heads in relief. Those on the *N.* represent Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; those *S.* the four Doctors of the Latin Church—Jerome, Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory. Each compartment terminates in a gable, of which that in the centre is highest. In this gable is the Saviour, with Moses and Elias on either side. Above is a medallion of the Annunciation; and, on the highest point, a figure of Our Lord in Majesty. On the side gables are figures of the four Evangelists, with their emblems on the crockets. In trefoils, set in the gables, are projecting busts; those *N.* representing Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James; those *S.*, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Divine. On spiral pillars, between the gables, are figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, *N.*; and of Justice, Prudence, and Fortitude, *S.* All the details of this very important work of modern art—in which the spirit, rather than the letter, of ancient examples has been followed—deserve the most careful observation. Much gold and colour have been applied to the figures, and to other portions of the sculpture, under the direction of Mr. Hudson.

Two very handsome and lofty stands, supporting coronals for gas, are placed in the eastern portion of the choir, and were presented by Dean Goodwin, before his elevation to the see of Carlisle. They are by *Skidmore*. The brass lectern in the choir is a memorial of the late Mr. le Strange, by Canon E. B. Sparke.

Beginning on the *S.* side of the choir, the first *monument* westward is that of *Bishop William of Louth.* (De Luda; 1290–1298. He was treasurer of Edward I.'s wardrobe; and is called, by T. Wikes, a contemporary historian, "vir magnificus et eminentis scientiæ." In 1296 he was one of the commissioners appointed to settle the conditions of a truce between France and England.) The design is fine and unusual. It consists of a lofty central arch, with smaller openings at the sides. The arches are crowned with gables, much enriched, and terminating in pinnacles and finials of leafage. On the floor, beneath the central canopy, is a slab, with the figure of a bishop, from which the brass has disappeared. In the bases of the E. and W. arches are figures of the four Evangelists; in the tympanum of the central gable is the Saviour in Majesty. This monument, on the N. side, has been restored in colour.

The adjoining monument, *E.*, is that of *Bishop Barnet* (1366-1373; translated, by papal provision, from Bath to Ely, when very old and infirm). There are good quatrefoils at the sides. The brass has been destroyed. The next tomb is that of *John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester*, the most accomplished nobleman of his time, and one of the five Englishmen mentioned by Leland (another was William Gray, Bishop of Ely) who travelled to Italy in order to become disciples of the younger Guarini, at Ferrara. The earl, who had been Edward IV.'s Constable of England, was an

ardent Yorkist; and, after the success of Warwick's expedition in 1470, he was found concealed in a tree in the forest of Weybridge, was tried before the Earl of Oxford, beheaded, and buried in the Tower. His two wives, whose effigies rest on either side of the earl's, were alone buried at Ely. The monument is a fine example of late Perp. The pendants between the arches are noticeable; as are the patterns of leafage, for the most part ivy and oak. The earl is in armour, but wears a coronet.

In the last bay on this side has been placed the tomb of *Bishop Hotham.* (1316–1337. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time of his election; afterwards became Lord Chancellor; was present at the fight of Myton-upon-Swale, Oct. 1319; afterwards arranged a truce with the Scots; and, in 1323, was Edward II.'s commissioner for settling the affairs of Gascony. He joined Queen Isabella on her landing at Orwell, in 1326. Bishop Hotham was one of the most distinguished benefactors of his church. He bought much land for the see, and left money for the rebuilding of the three western bays of the choir, which had been ruined by the fall of the tower. The Lady Chapel was begun, and the lower part of the octagon finished, during his episcopate.) Bishop Hotham was buried behind the altar of the choir ("ad partem orientalem altaris in choro, versus magnum altare"), between that and the high altar, at the E. end of the cathedral. His *tomb* has, in front, a graceful arcade. The six iron rings inserted in the upper slab of Purbeck possibly supported the canopy of an effigy.

On the *N.* side, the monument opposite Bishop Hotham's tomb is that of *Bishop Hugh Northwold* (1229–1254), much dilapidated, but of high interest. The base is modern. On it rests the effigy of the bishop, fully vested, with smaller figures and sculptures at the sides and foot. At the foot is represented the story of St. Edmund, of whose great monastery, at Bury, Bishop Northwold had been abbot. On one side of the principal effigy are the figures of a king (St. Edmund), and of Bishop Northwold as abbot and monk; on the other, three representations of St. Etheldreda, as queen, abbess, and nun. The two great monasteries over which Bishop Northwold had presided were thus commemorated. The shafts supporting the canopy are curiously enriched with foliage. The piety, hospitality, and liberality to the poor, of Bishop Northwold, are especially praised by Matt. Paris. He built the eastern portion of the Cathedral (see *ante*), and translated into it, with great pomp, the shrines and relics of the abbesses.

In the bay next to Bishop Northwold's monument is the shrine believed to have been part of the sub-structure of the shrine of St. Etheldreda. The *shrine* consists of two stories, the lower of which has open arches; the upper is enclosed. At the intersections of the upper arches are monastic heads; and, in front, those of a king and queen. The work is very good, and should be remarked. The N. side still retains some of its original colour and gilding. The upper arches were originally filled with sculpture, and on the top was a lofty "branch" for seven great tapers. The upper portion of this tomb may have served as a watching-chamber for the shrine of St. Etheldreda. It resembles, in its arrangements, the watching-chamber of St. Frideswide's shrine at Oxford. The shrines of the three sainted abbesses, Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ermenilda, with the shrine of St. Withburga, whose remains were brought from Dereham, stood between the high altar and the altar of the choir. A small figure of

St. Etheldreda, in one of the roof bosses, indicates perhaps the exact position of her shrine. A figure of the Saviour, in a boss more westward, may mark the ancient position of the high altar.

Below, again, is the effigy of *Bishop William of Kilkenny* (1255–1256), who died at Segovia, where he had been sent to negotiate a treaty between Henry III. and Alfonso of Castile. His heart was brought to Ely for interment. The effigy is a very fine and perfect specimen of E. Eng. The morse, or clasp of the cope, should be remarked.

A fragment, said to be one arm of Bishop Northwold's chair (representing the wolf carrying St. Edmund's head back to the convent) has been placed near his tomb.

The last monument is that of *Bishop Redman* (1501–1505), with a very elaborate Perp. canopy. The arms of the bishop and see, and the emblems of the Passion, are placed on shields in the upper spandrels of the canopy, on the tomb itself, and on brackets at the head of it. Redman had been Bishop of St. Asaph (1472), where he nearly rebuilt the Cathedral, burnt by Owen Glendower about 1404. In 1495 he was translated to Exeter. Through whatever towns Bishop Redman passed on his journeys, if he remained so long as an hour, he caused a bell to be rung, that the poor might come and partake of his charity, which he distributed largely. This is one of the few monuments in the Cathedral in its original position.

We now pass into the *N. choir aisle;* the first three bays of which, westward, are Dec., and of the same period as the western choir; the remaining portion is E. Eng., and part of Bishop Hugh's work. The distinction between the two portions is evident in the roof, which is rich lierne in the Dec. work, and plainly vaulted, with bosses, in the E. Eng.; and in the Purbeck capitals of the shafts, of which the E. Eng. are enriched with leafage; the Dec. are plain.

The aisle windows are late E. Eng. The screen-work at the back of the stalls, and the staircase to the organ loft, are modern. Against the screen-work have been placed the monuments of *Bishop Fleetwood* (1714–1723), and of his son, *Dr. Charles Fleetwood.* Opposite the staircase is a very rich Dec. doorway, much mutilated, through which the Lady Chapel was approached (see *post*).

On the floor of this aisle is the *brass* of *Mr. Basevi* the architect, who was killed by a fall from the western tower in 1845. Against the wall are the monuments of *Bishop Simon Patrick* (1691–1707), one of the most distinguished bishops who has filled the see of Ely since the Reformation: — his 'Paraphrase,' and 'Commentaries,' sermons, and lesser tracts, are still read and valued; of *Bishop Mawson* (1754–1770); and of *Bishop Laney* (1667–1675) — "facundia amabilis; acumine terribilis; eruditione auctissimus. . . . . Hunc monarchiæ et hierarchiæ ruinæ feriebant impavidum; hunc eorundem instauratio ad thronum Petroburgensem, Lincolniensem, Eliensem, extulit horrentem." He had been one of Charles I.'s chaplains.

The window above Bp. Laney's monument is filled with stained glass by *Ward*, in memory of Canon Fardell (d. 1854). The glass in the adjoining window is by *Hughes*, and is a memorial of Mrs. Fardell.

At the W. end of this aisle, between it and the eastern aisle of the transept, is the monument of Dean *Cæsar* (d. 1636). It has been restored, and is a good example of the time.

The *retro-choir*, behind the present altar-screen, is part of Bp. Hugh's work, as has already been mentioned. The eastern end is filled with two tiers of windows, the lower consisting of three very long lancets, with groups of Purbeck shafts at the angles, very rich mouldings, and elongated quatrefoils in the spandrels; the upper, of five lancets, diminishing from the centre, and set back, as in the clerestory, within an arcade supported by shafts. The manner in which this arcade is made to fill the eastern end, and the consequent form of its arches, are especially noticeable. The gold and colour of the roof bosses have been carried into it with excellent effect. The windows are filled with stained glass, by *Wailes*, representing, in the lower lights, the history of Our Lord, in a series of medallions, commencing from the figure of Jesse, at the bottom of the S. lancet. The upper windows contain figures of the Apostles, with the Saviour in Majesty at the top of the central light, and beneath, four events which occurred after the Crucifixion. These fine windows were the gift of Bp. Sparke (d. 1836), whose kneeling figure is seen at the bottom of the N. lancet.

The monument in the eastern bay on the S. side is that of Cardinal de Luxembourg, Abp. of Rouen, who had long supported the English interests in France, and at the recommendation of Henry VI. was appointed to the see of Ely (1438–1443) by the Pope. On the decline of English influence in France, he withdrew from that country, and established himself in England, but seldom visited his diocese. He died at Hatfield. His bowels were interred in the ch. there, his heart at Rouen, and his body at Ely.

Immediately at the back of the altar-screen is a slab of rich Alexandrine mosaic, a memorial of Bp. *Allen* (d. 1845). Here is also a monument, designed by Scott and executed by Philip, to the memory of Dr. Mill (d. 1853), Canon of Ely, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Regius Professor of Hebrew in that University, and President of the Episcopal College, Calcutta. The recumbent figure of Dr. Mill is in copper, and was formed by the electrotype process. At the feet are two kneeling figures —one an Oriental, the other a Cambridge student.

Between the retro-choir and the N. aisle is the tombstone of Bp. *Gray* (1454–1478), stripped of its brasses. He had been the King's Procurator at Rome, and was afterwards actively employed as a Royal Commissioner in the affairs of Spain and of Scotland.

At the end of the N. aisle is the chapel of Bp. *Alcock* (1486–1500), and designed in all probability by himself, since he was "controller of the royal works and buildings" under Henry VII. The walls are fretted with a superb mass of tabernacle work, which must have been wonderfully rich when crowded with figures, all of which have now disappeared. The details, however, hardly bear comparison with the better Dec. work of the choir. The roof is richly groined, with a central dependent boss. The windows, which are early Dec., seem to have been retained from the original termination of the aisle. The chapel is entered by doors W. and S. An original figure of Henry VII. stands over the N. door; formerly it stood in a glass case in the dining-room of the Deanery, till Dean Peacock restored it to its proper position. On the N. side is the Bishop's tomb, with a window at the back, containing some remains of ancient stained glass. A door opens to the small space behind the tomb, probably the Bp.'s chantry, an arrangement very beautiful and unusual. Upon the

tomb itself, and in the glass of the E. window, is Alcock's device—a cock on a globe. His shield of arms (three cocks' heads) is over the S. door. The original stone altar remains at the E. end, but raised on modern supports. Remark the curious bosses under the brackets on either side, representing ammonites projecting from their shells, and biting each other. Above is placed a stone found in opening a grave near the chapel, and bearing the inscription, "Johannes Alcock Eps. Elien. hanc fabricam fieri fecit 1488." The chapel has been partly restored, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles, at the cost of the Master and Fellows of Jesus College.

Opposite, at the end of the *South Choir aisle*, is the chapel of Bp. *West* (1515–1533), the walls of which are panelled with tabernacle work, and crowded with figures, though not to such an extent as Bp. Alcock's. In this chapel the influence of the Renaissance is at once evident. Italian ornamentation is especially noticeable in the brackets of the lower tier of niches, and in the lower part of that over the door, which displays a figure in the costume of Francis I. The ceiling, too, is a good example of the conversion of Gothic fan-tracery to the later panelled roof, having deeply moulded ribs with pendent bosses, and panels painted with arabesques and figures of cherubs. Round the lower brackets runs the Bp.'s motto, "Gratia Dei sum quod sum," which also appears over the door on the exterior. The ornament round this door should be noticed, as well as the remains of colour. The ornaments have been white, on a blue ground. The original iron-work of the doors should also be noticed. The tomb of Bp. West is on the S. side of the chapel, under a window which contains some fragments of old glass. The sculptured figures and ornaments have been terribly shattered, possibly in obedience to the injunctions of the Protector Somerset, in 1547, for "the general purification of the churches." These injunctions were no doubt imperfectly obeyed; but works so recently completed as this chapel, still fresh in colour and gilding, would at once attract attention, and were perhaps the first to suffer. Bp. West, the son of a baker at Putney, was throughout his life much employed on public affairs, and in embassies under Henry VII. and Henry VIII. He attended the latter to the "Camp Drap d'Or." He built a chapel in the parish ch. at Putney, which may be compared with his chantry here. A small kneeling figure of Prior Crowden, discovered in excavating the sewers, has been placed in the chapel.

Over Bp. West's tomb is an inscription recording the removal to this chapel, in 1771, of the bones of seven benefactors to the ch. of Ely, whose names are inscribed in small arches beneath. The Swedishbishop, Osmund, came to England when a very aged man, remained for some time attached to the household of Edward the Confessor, and then ended his days at Ely. Brithnoth, here called "Duke of Northumbria," killed by the Danes in 991, seems in truth to have been Ealdorman (Dux) of the E. Saxons, though the 'Hist. Eliensis' makes him Earl of the Northumbrians. He fell at Maldon (see **Essex**, Rte. 4). These benefactors were first interred in the Saxon ch., and were removed to the Norm. cathedral in 1154; afterwards the small coffins which contained their remains were placed in the N. wall of the choir, where they were found when the choir was altered in 1770. They were then re-interred in this chapel.

At the E. end of the chapel, under a window filled with stained glass

by *Evans*, is a high tomb for Bp. *Sparke* (d. 1836), with a brass to his memory on the floor.

In its architecture the *S. choir aisle* precisely resembles the N. Many of the windows are filled with stained glass. The first, eastward, a memorial for Ashley Sparke—"qui obiit in armis Balaclavæ, Oct. 25, 1854"—is by *Clayton* and *Bell*. The next window was designed by *Cottingham*. The third is by *Lusson*, of Paris, and the fourth by *Clayton* and *Bell*.

Near the first window is a remarkable fragment of a monument (a coffin-lid?) found in 1829, in St. Mary's Ch., Ely, beneath the flooring of the nave. An angel, with wings raised above the head, bears in the folding of his robe a small naked figure (the soul), apparently of a bishop or abbot, since a crozier projects at the side. The wings of the angel are thrown up grandly at the back, filling nearly all the upper part of the arch under the canopy. This is raised on long shafts, and shows a mass of buildings with circular arches above the head. On the inside rim is the inscription, "· Sc S. Michael oret p' me." The slab is of Purbeck marble. The work is early Norm.

The monuments of bishops in this aisle are of no great interest. They are those of Bp. *Gunning* (1675–1684); Bp. *Moore* (1707–1714), whose library, after his death, was bought by George I., and given to the University of Cambridge,—a gift recorded in the well-known epigram (see *Cambridge*, Univ. Library); Bp. *Heaton* (1600–1609), in a richly figured cope, of which vestment this is a fine post-Reformation example; Bp. *Butts* (1738–1748); Bp. *Greene* (1723–1738); and Bp. *Allen* (1836–1845). There are also monuments for Robert Steward (d. 1570); and Sir Mark Steward (d. 1603). Two *brasses* on the floor should be noticed. The first is for Dean *Tyndall* (d. 1614); the other for Bp. *Goodrich* (1534–1554), very interesting as an example of the episcopal vestments worn after the early Reformation. In his right hand he holds the Bible, and the great seal of England hangs below. He was made Lord Chancellor in 1551. In 1540 he was appointed one of the revisers of the New Testament; and in 1548 was one of the "notable learned men" associated with Cranmer about the "Order of Communion," the first form of the English office in the Book of Common Prayer. Observe the Renaissance character of the ornaments on the chasuble and other vestments.

It is somewhat curious that Bp. Andrewes (author of the 'Book of Devotions'), who, while Bp. of Ely (1609–1619), was engaged in revising the Eng. version of the Scriptures, was translated to Winchester—the only instance of a Bp. of Ely being translated except to an Archbp. till the instance of Bp. Harold Browne, also engaged in the similar work of revision, and who was translated to Winchester, 1873.

The *Chapter Library* is arranged in the E. aisle of the S. transept, which was long since enclosed for the purpose. The collection is principally historical and theological. It contains the original MS. of the 'Liber Eliensis' the work of Thomas, a monk of Ely, c. 1153.

The *iron gates* of the choir aisles are modern; very rich, and excellent in design.

Through a passage opening from the N.E. corner of the North transept, we enter the *Lady Chapel*, which since the Reformation has served as a parish church. When perfect, it was one of the most beautiful and elaborate examples of the Dec. period to be found in England; and it will still amply repay the most careful study.

The first stone of the Lady Chapel was laid on the Festival of the Annunciation, 1321, by Alan of Walsingham, architect of the octagon, who was at the time sub-prior of the monastery. The work was continued for 28 years, under the superintendence of John of Wisbech, one of the monks, who, whilst digging the foundations, found a brazen vessel full of money, with which he paid the workmen as long as it lasted. He received contributions also from different quarters; and the Bishop, Simon de Montacute, gave largely toward the work—"like Simon the high priest, the son of Onias," says the Monk of Ely, "who in his life repaired the house again, and in his days fortified the temple."

Although John of Wisbech superintended the work, the architect was in all probability Alan of Walsingham. The chapel is a long parallelogram of 5 bays, with 5 windows on either side, the tracery in which is alike. The east end is nearly filled by a large window of 7 lights, the work of Bp. Barnet finished after his death, c. 1375, the design of which is unusual, and suggests the approaching change from Dec. to Perp. At the W. end is another large window, differing in tracery. Both E. and W. windows have transoms. The roof is an elaborate lierne vault, resembling that of the Dec. portion of the choir. Between all the side windows is rich tabernacle-work with canopies, from which the figures have disappeared; and along the wall beneath runs an arcade which has been magnificent. This is formed by three arches in each bay, with projecting canopies, and spandrels above, filled with sculpture. The east end has a somewhat different arrangement, with a large niche immediately over the altar, in which, no doubt, originally stood a figure of the Virgin. This arcade, with its brackets and canopies, deserves special notice. The whole has been terribly shattered, but still retains fragments of original colouring. The chapel has been greatly improved by alterations made in 1865, when close pews were removed and open seats substituted.

The position of this Lady Chapel is unusual. The Lady Chapel of Peterborough, of earlier date (1278), but now destroyed, was, however, similarly placed. Other examples of Lady Chapels added elsewhere than at the eastern end occur at Oxford, Rochester, Durham, and Bristol. In nearly all these cases, the most honourable position, at the eastern end of the ch., was reserved for the shrine of the local saint,—as St. Cuthbert at Durham, and St. Etheldreda at Ely. The original stone seating still remains in the niches round the Lady Chapel.

Through a door in the S.W. of the Lady Chapel the graveyard called the "100 Acres" is entered, whence portions of the earliest work can be seen on the outside of the clerestory of the N. transept. It will be observed that the fourth and fifth bays of the triforium of the choir are interrupted both on the N. and on the S. side, it is supposed to allow more light to fall on the shrines of St. Etheldreda and the other abbesses which stood opposite this point.

A staircase in the N. transept leads to the upper parts of the Cathedral; the most interesting portion of which is the timber bracing of the roof of the octagon, added some time after its completion, in order to strengthen the entire work. A fine interior view, looking westward, is obtained from the passage at the base of the upper tier of windows at the E. end; and a vast panorama of the fens and lowlands of Cambridgeshire, with the Ouse winding through them, is gained

from the summit of the western tower.

Passing out of the Cathedral by the western porch, we proceed to notice the *exterior*. Beyond the ruined N.W. transept, the fall of which has already been mentioned, and its proposed restoration, a view is obtained of the great *Western Tower*, which, as high as the stage level with the clerestory of the nave, was the work of Bp. Ridel (1174–1189). The stages up to the commencement of the octagon are E. Eng.; and were probably built by Bp. Ridel's successor, William *Longchamp* (1189–1198). The octagon itself, with its buttressing turrets, was added during the Dec. period; and was originally crowned with a slender spire of wood, which has disappeared. The pierced openings in the parapet of the tower, and in the upper part of the buttress turrets, occasionally produce beautiful and unusual effects of light.

The Perp. windows inserted in the triforium of the nave may here be remarked; as well as the buttressing turrets, with their spire-like terminations, at the ends of the great transept. A portion of the N.W. corner of this N. transept fell in 1699; but was rebuilt, and the original stonework carefully replaced, under the care of Sir Christopher Wren. The part rebuilt may readily be traced on the exterior, though scarcely within.

The ch. of the Parish of the Trinity, dedicated to St. Cross, stood near the W. end of the Cathedral, abutting on the N. aisle of the nave. As it was dilapidated at the time of the Reformation, the Dean and Chapter then gave up the Lady Chapel to the Parish of the Trinity.

The central *Octagon*, from whatever point it is observed, groups well with the lines of the transept and nave, and with the transept turrets. The wide under portion is flat-roofed, with low turrets at the angles; between which runs a pierced parapet. The very beautiful tracery of the windows in the smaller sides of the octagon should here be noticed from the exterior, as well as the arcade above, pierced with lights for the inner roof, six in the larger sides, three in the smaller. The lantern rises in two stories, with slender buttresses at the angles. It has been entirely restored under the direction and from the plans of *Sir G. G. Scott.*

Buttresses with high pinnacles rise between each bay of the Lady Chapel; above the E. window of which is a series of niches, once filled with figures.

The *E. End* of the Cathedral itself (Bp. Northwold's work) is a grand example of E. Eng., and rises in good contrast with the short, green turf, closing quite up round it. Buttresses with niches and canopies rise on either side of the three tiers of windows (the uppermost of which lights the roof), the clustered shafts dividing which, with all their mouldings and details, will amply repay notice.

Passing to the S. side of the choir, remark the flying buttresses with their lofty pinnacles which unite the wall of the triforium with the clerestory. These are of Dec. character, and were no doubt added when the triforium itself was altered, early in the 14th centy. (see *ante*). The original form of the triforium windows may be seen in the two bays of the choir between the Dec. work and Bp. Northwold's. The eastern wall and window openings of Bp. Hugh's triforium still remain in these two bays.

The Perp. window in the upper part of the S. transept is curious, and should be noticed.

A passage or building connected with the cloisters seems to have ex-

isted at the S. side of the transept. The *cloisters* themselves stretched along under the S. side of the nave as usual. Their extent is marked by an arcade along the lower part of the wall; but the actual cloisters have long disappeared. Two Norm. doorways, much enriched, open into the nave on this side of the church. That at the eastern end of the nave aisle was the *Monks' entrance*, and has a trefoiled heading, with figures holding pastoral staves in the spandrels, and twisted dragons above. The foliage and mouldings, which are very rich and involved, indicate, like the heading of the doorway, its late or Trans. character. The lower entrance, at the S.W. angle of the cloisters, was the *Prior's door*, and is far more elaborate than that of the monks. This can be seen from the Dean's Garden, in which the site of the refectory and part of the cloisters were situated. In the tympanum is the Saviour within an elongated aureole, supported by angels. The curious grotesques and ornaments deserve careful notice. Both doorways may be compared with the Norm. work in the lower part of the W. front of Lincoln Cathedral; which is of similar character, and nearly of the same date.

The exterior of the S.W. transept indicates the different dates which have already been pointed out from within. The upper portion of the transept walls and of the lofty octangular flanking turrets is E. Eng., the lower part late Norm.

The remains of the *Conventual buildings* are extensive and interesting. The most ancient portions are a Norm. crypt under part of the Prior's Lodge, and some Norm. fragments in the wall stretching N. of "Ely Porta"—the great gate of the monastery. The whole mass of the buildings, grey and picturesque, with their ivied walls, their green courts and gardens, covers a considerable space, and suggests the great size and importance of ancient Ely. "Of all abbeys in England," says Fuller, "Ely bore away the bell for bountiful feast-making; the vicinity of the fens affording them plenty of flesh, fish, and fowl at low rates. Hereupon the poet—

'Prævisis aliis, Eliensia festa videre
Est, quasi prævisa nocte, videre diem.'"

A short distance E. of the S. transept are the piers and arches of the *Infirmary*, of late Norm. date. The mouldings of the arches and all the details deserve notice. At the W. end are 5 E. Eng. arches, now blocked up, each of which encloses a double arch, which is again subdivided into two. In the tympanum of the outer arch is a quatrefoil. A house on the N. side is said to have been that of the sacrist, Alan of Walsingham, by whom it was built.

The Dormitory stood on the E. side of the cloisters; the Refectory on the S. Some remains of these still exist, near the ruins of the cloisters. The *Deanery* seems to have been constructed from the ancient Guest Hall, dating from the 13th centy., and still retaining its long roof, with a foiled opening in the upper part of the W. wall. The *Prior's Lodge* extended beyond it, S.; and was built round a small quadrangle. The high windows of the Prior's great hall remain in a house adjoining *Prior Crauden's Chapel;* a small but very interesting Dec. building of 4 bays, founded by Prior John of Craudene, who died in 1341, and probably designed by Alan of Walsingham. The window tracery, the niches, and the ancient tiles at the altar should all be noticed. They represent Eve with the forbidden fruit, which she receives from the serpent's mouth and gives to Adam, a very remark-

able specimen of the 14th-centy. tile work. Some similar tiles are in the S. transept of the Cathedral, taken originally from the covered passage which formerly led from the N. aisle of the choir to the Lady Chapel. The Chapel has been restored, and is now used as a chapel for the Grammar School.

Some distance S. is "Ely Porta," the principal *entrance* to the monastery, built by Prior Buckton late in the 14th centy. The room above the archways is appropriated to the use of the *King's Grammar School*, founded in 1541 by Henry VIII., and placed under the control of the Dean and Chapter. The foundation has been much extended of late, and the school enjoys a high reputation.

The rooms inhabited by the boarders at the Grammar School are in the buildings W. of the Great Gateway, and contain several vaulted chambers of 15th-centy. work. They are entered through a fine Norman doorway.

On the *N.* side of the monastery an entrance remains beneath a tower opposite the Lady Chapel. Portions of the *sacristy* and of the *almonry*, with some E. Eng. vaulting and a triplet window, adjoin this tower toward the E., connected with an arched gateway opening to the street. On one side of this gateway is a new building containing school and practice rooms for the choristers. Over the gateway is the muniment room.

On the S. side of the Cathedral extends the so-called *park;* a wide, tree-planted expanse, much of which was anciently within the monastic precincts. Not far from "Ely Porta" is a lofty mound, no doubt artificial, and known as *Cherry Hill.* It should be climbed for the sake of the view. (Apply to the porter at the great gate.) The mound, which is in the form of a truncated cone, was evidently a Saxon "burh," or fortified earthworks. No stone foundations have been traced on or near it.

The best general view of the *West Front* of the Cathedral will be obtained either from the end of the lawn fronting the Bishop's Palace, or from a point at the side of the lawn about halfway down. From the N.E. corner of the market-place there is a good view of the E. end; and a striking view of the nave and western tower may be gained from the end of the lane of houses in which are the arches of the Infirmary. From all points, the enormous length of the vast structure is conspicuous. The Cathedral is as completely a land-mark to the whole of the fen country as is the great tower of Mechlin to the lowlands of Brabant; and its glories, thus recorded in monastic verse, are still the pride of the entire district:—

"Hæc sunt Elyæ, Lanterna, Capella Mariæ,
Atque Molendinum, multum dans Vinea vinum.
Continet insontes, quos vallant undique pontes;
Hos ditant montes; nec desunt flumina, fontes.
Nomen ab anguillâ ducit Insula nobilis illa."

The *Bishop's Palace*, W. of the Cathedral, dates from the most part from the time of Henry VII., of which it is a good example. The wings and hall were built by Bp. *Alcock* (1486–1500), whose arms are on the front of the eastern wing. The gallery adjoining the western wing was the work of Bp. *Goodrich* (1534–1554), temp. Ed. VI. The palace contains the portraits of several bishops; and the very curious "Tabula Eliensis," a copy (which cannot be earlier than the time of Henry VII.) of one which formerly hung in the great hall of the monastery. The "Tabula" represents forty Norman knights, each

in company with a monk, and each having his shield of arms above him, with his name and office. The knights are said (according to a MS. of no great antiquity, quoted by Fuller and Bentham) to have been placed by the Conqueror in the monastery after the taking of the Isle of Ely: they became so friendly with the monks that on their departure the brethren, after bewailing their going with howling fearful to be heard, brought them as far as Haddenham in procession with "singing," and afterwards placed the "Tabula" in their hall for a perpetual memory of their guests. The "Tabula" will be found engraved in Bentham's 'History of Ely,' and in Fuller's 'Church History.' The history of Ely for some time after the Conquest has been involved in much romantic fable, and it is difficult to say what (or whether any) real facts are represented by the "Tabula." A passage in the 'Liber Eliensis' (Bk. ii. § 105) may perhaps have supplied a hint for it. A certain Deda, who had been taken prisoner by Hereward and his company, and had been well treated and released, is described as giving the Conqueror a long account of the isle and its resources. As long as he was there, he says, he was fed in the refectory with the monks—and the warriors who were holding out the isle fed there likewise—each soldier with a monk. "Cotidie cum monachis in refectorio suo, habunde satis, more Anglorum, vescebar; miles semper cum monacho ad prandium et ad cœnam reficit, et juxta unumquemque, clipei, lanceæ, parieti adhærentes pendebant."

St. Mary's Ch., W. of the palace, is E. Eng. and Dec. with Perp. windows inserted. It was built on the site of an earlier ch. by Bp. *Eustace* (1198–1215), the builder of the western Galilee porch of the Cathedral (see *ante*). It is possible that the arches of the N. and S. doors (the latter is blocked up) and the piers of the nave may have belonged to the earlier building. The portals are Trans.-Norm.; the piers plain Norm. The nave arches are pointed, with E. Eng. mouldings. The chancel is E. Eng. with a Perp. E. window inserted; and on the S. side of the nave is an E. Eng. chapel. At the W. end is a lofty Dec. tower, capped by a spire. It is possible that no portions of the earlier ch. remain; and that the Trans. character of many details indicates the erection of the ch. early in the episcopate of Eustace. The noble E. Eng. Galilee was not built until its close. The ch. was "repaired and pewed" in 1829, but much wants a careful restoration.

Adjoining the ch.-yard, on the W., is a house deserving notice as having been in all probability inhabited at one time by Oliver Cromwell. It was then known as the Glebe House; and was always appropriated to the farmers of the tithes. "Some quaint air of gentility," says Mr. Carlyle, "still looks through its ragged dilapidation. It is of two stories, more properly of one and a half; has many windows, irregular chimneys, and gables." Cromwell farmed the tithes; having come to Ely in 1636, on inheriting the property of his uncle Sir T. Steward. It was during his residence here that Cromwell, in 1637, led the opposition to the drainage of the fens, which, as he insisted, was attempted by the king merely to fill his exchequer, and enable him to govern without a Parliament. Cromwell gained great popularity from his conduct on this occasion, and became known as the "Lord of the Fens." When, in 1643, he was voted by the House of Commons Governor of the Isle of Ely, he gave his whole patronage and support to the scheme.

Ely is now the seat of the Fen Office for the Corporation of the Bed-

ford Level, which superintends the drainage of a very large district of marshland. Much asparagus is grown in the neighbourhood for the supply of the London market.

Excursions from Ely.

S.E. of Ely the *Churches* of *Soham*, *Isleham*, and *Fordham* (see Rte. 36A) are worth seeing, and may easily be visited in one excursion. The tourist may drive from Ely to Newmarket, visiting these churches on his way. There will be a slight détour to Isleham. The distance from Ely to Newmarket is 12 m.

About 2 m. from Ely on this road is *Stuntney*, where is a small Norm. *Chapel*. The chancel arch, doorways, and font, all Norm., are worth notice. From the slight rising ground, called Stuntney Hill (on the road), there is a fine view of Ely Cathedral.

5 m. from Ely is *Soham*, where is a ch. of great interest. The road from Ely to Soham is known as Soham Causeway, and was the work of Hervé le Breton, the first bishop of Ely (1109–1131). Soham was at that time famous for its large lake or mere, covering more than 1300 acres, through which there was, until the draining of the fens, a dangerous water passage to Ely. (This mere, which lies W. of the village, has long been drained, and is now a rich tract of arable land.) It was across this "mare de Soham" that Cnut passed on the ice—see *ante*. Richard of Ely tells how St. Edmund appeared to a certain "villain" (colono) of Exning, in the corner of Suffolk which projects into Cambridgeshire N. of Newmarket, and ordered him to tell the Bishop of Ely "to prepare a road by which he (St. Edmund) might visit the most blessed Lady Etheldreda." The bishop wept for joy; and at last found a monk named John, who was skilful enough to construct a road, and to build the necessary bridges. This was the "Causeway," since improved into the excellent high-road between Ely and Soham. There was a ch. at Soham at a very early period. According to the 'Liber Eliensis,' Felix, the first East Anglian bishop, established a small religious house here, which was destroyed by the Danes in 870. Felix was himself buried at Soham (Lel. 'Collect.' ii. 247), but his body was afterwards removed to Ramsey. There were two manors; one of which belonged to the crown, the other to the Convent of Ely, and afterwards to the bishops of that see. The rectory was given by Richard I. to the Abbot and Convent of Pyne, from whom it was bought in 1285 by the Abbey of Rewley, near Oxford. In 1450, Pembroke College, Cambridge, bought it from the Rewley Cistercians. The *Church* (ded. to St. Andrew) is large, cruciform, with a W. tower. The chancel walls are E. Eng. with Dec. windows inserted. There was at first a tower between nave and chancel. This has been taken down; but the arches remain, and are Trans.-Norm. That toward the nave is much enriched. The nave itself has 5 bays on either side, Trans.-Norm.; the piers alternately round and octagonal. In the Perp. period another bay was added to the nave, and the W. tower was built. (The central tower was then perhaps taken down.) This Perp. tower is a landmark, very fine and lofty, and panelled with flint and stone, in Norfolk fashion. The transepts seem to be Trans.-Norm. with later insertions. The ch. contains some good old woodwork.

At *Wicken*, 2 m. S.W. of Soham, is a small E. Eng. and Perp. *Ch.*, in which is buried Henry Cromwell, son of the Protector, born 1628, and "some time" Lord-Deputy of Ireland. He died in 1673; having, after the Restoration, lived in retirement at Spinney Priory in this

parish. Charles II. visited Henry Cromwell here (Sept. 1671) during one of the royal sojourns at Newmarket. (Henry Cromwell had married a daughter of Sir Francis Russell, son of Sir William Russell of Chippenham, to whose house Charles I. went to play bowls; *see* Rte. 34.) *Spinney Priory* was founded for Augustinian canons by Hugh de Malebisse, in the reign of Hen. III. It afterwards passed to the great convent at Ely; and about the middle of the 17th centy. became the property of Henry Cromwell. His son mortgaged it; and it was at last bought by Edward Russell, Earl of Orford. The Peytons of Isleham had a house at Wicken; and here lived Sir Henry Peyton the Parliamentarian, who, after the king's death, wrote a pamphlet called 'The Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stewart.'

S.W. of Ely the *Churches* of *Wilburton*, *Haddenham*, and *Sutton* deserve attention. They may all be visited by train from Ely Stat.

5 m. *Wilburton.* The *Ch.*, Perp., has been carefully restored. The arms and rebus of Thomas Alcock, a relation of Bp. Alcock, appear on the bosses of the roof, and in the spandrels; and his rebus, in metalwork, is suspended from the roof. Some wall painting, with figures of St. Blaize and St. Leodegar, remains on the N. wall of the nave. Here are also *brasses* for Richard Bole, Archdeacon of Ely, 1477; John Hill and wife, 1506; and William Bird, 1516. The two latter are worth notice. The manor of Wilburton belonged to the see of Ely. The rectory was appropriated to the archdeacons of Ely; and in the old house, Henry VII. and his son, Prince Henry, were entertained by Thomas Alcock, then archdeacon, and a kinsman of John Alcock, Bp. of Ely. The king and prince were on a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Etheldreda.

7 m. *Haddenham* Stat. The *Ch.* (ded. to the Holy Trinity), was restored 1877 at a cost of 7000*l.*, and tower rebuilt as a memorial to Earl of Hardwicke, and ranges from E. Eng. to late Dec. There is a good Perp. rood-screen. The tower, Trans. from E. Eng. to Dec., circ. Ed. I., is rebuilt, and is a conspicuous object, standing on the highest point of the Isle of Ely.

The principal manor of Haddenham belonged to the see of Ely. The manor of *Hinton*, in the parish, was appropriated to the convent, and on the Dissolution was granted to Sir Edward North, and afterwards came to the Wrens—one of whom built a house here in the reign of Elizabeth. Of this "Wren's nest," as it was called, there are some remains, built into a dove-house, and showing by their early Perp. character that the old grange of the monks was worked up in the Elizabethan hall. The site is picturesque.

[About 1 m. S. of Haddenham is *Aldreth*, where, in the old days of the undrained fenland, was one of the principal approaches to the Isle of Ely. It was here that (if the authorities are to be trusted) the Conqueror, when the Isle of Ely had been turned into a "camp of refuge," and was held against him by the English nobles who had assembled there, made two unsuccessful attempts (A.D. 1062?) to bridge the fen (here half a mile in breadth) so as to convey his soldiers across to the firm ground of the Isle. The bridge or causeway was made, it is said, of wood, stone, and faggots, with great balks of timber fastened underneath by cowhides. The whole structure gave way as the men were crossing it, and great numbers were drowned in the fen. (Weapons were still turned up in the fen here when

Thomas of Ely compiled the 'Liber Eliensis' toward the middle of the 12th centy.—"in testimonium hujus rei ex ipsis fundaminibus sæpius arma extrahi cernimus." A second bridge was afterwards constructed, and great masses of material were brought by the fishermen of the district in their boats. The famous Hereward is said to have thus worked disguised as a fisherman, and to have set fire to the whole when nearly completed. The men of the Isle afterwards fired the reeds, and the flames, spreading far and wide, effectually scared their assailants. Whatever truth there may be in the details recorded in the 'Liber Eliensis,' and the very mythical 'Vita Herewardi,' we owe to them the vivid scenes in Canon Kingsley's 'Hereward' which set before us the attack at Aldreth. The name has been variously interpreted. *Alre hythe* = the alder shore; *Aldreche* = the old "reach" of the Ouse or West river, which ran close by; and *Audrey's Hythe*, Etheldreda's or St. Audrey's landing, have all been proposed. St. Audrey's Causeway leads to the place, and there is a St. Audrey's Well above it. But whatever the "reth" may be, it seems hardly possible to doubt that we have the same termination in "Meldreth" and "Shepreth," on the road between Cambridge and Royston; and possibly in "Earith," at the S. end of the old Bedford river. A "castle" at Aldreth is afterwards mentioned, and seems to have been occupied at different times by the adherents of Stephen and the Empress Matilda. There are no remains of such a structure; and it may have been a wooden fortress, commanding the approach to the Isle, such as Roger of Wendover asserts still existed in his day in the fens, under the name of "Hereward's Castle." In Willingham Field, across the old channel of the Ouse, is a circular earthwork called Balsars Hills—about which the Conqueror's army was gathered during the attack on Aldreth. The earthwork has been assigned to William, but is no doubt of much earlier date. It is called "Campus de Belasis" in a record of the reign of Hen. III., and the name of a certain "Belasius" occurs in the famous "Tabula Eliensis" (see *Ely, ante*). Belasius is there called "Præses Militum versus Elye." A great cattle market was formerly held at Aldreth; and a petition exists, signed by "Oliver Cromwell" and others, entreating Wren, Bp. of Ely, to lay before the king the condition of Aldreth bridge, which had fallen into decay, so that the market could not be held.]

Turning N. across Haddenham Field (the "fields" attached to all these villages were ancient clearings of ploughed land), a drive of 3½ m. brings us to *Sutton*, where is a large and fine early Perp. *Ch.*, said to have been built by John Barnet, Bp. of Ely (1366–1373). The nave arches are lofty, and the chancel unusually spacious. On either side of the E. window is a gracefully designed niche. All the windows are very lofty, "and are inserted under lofty arches in the walls, with responds, which are carried all round the ch., internally." Some original glass and some of the old benches remain. There is a large porch, with a parvise chamber above it. The very lofty tower is square at the base, then octagonal, and above again is a smaller octagonal turret, with pinnacles at the angles. The whole outline is singular. Sutton was one of the earliest possessions of the Convent of Ely, and now belongs to the Cathedral.

The *Churches* of *Wentworth* and *Witcham*—2 m. from Sutton, a little off (rt. and l.) the main road to Ely—contain E. Eng. portions, but are

not of equal interest to Haddenham or Sutton. The E. Eng. chancel of Wentworth is good. At Witcham is a fine E. Eng. font, with grotesque sculptures. In *Coveney Ch.*, 3 m. N.E. of Witcham (chiefly Dec.), the open benches are curiously carved.

ROUTE 36.

ELY TO PETERBOROUGH, BY MARCH AND WHITTLESEA. (THORNEY ABBEY.)

(*Branch of Great Eastern Railway.* 29¾ m.)

The chief thing to be seen upon this line is the wide expanse of fen, with the improvement effected by scientific drainage of late years.

3¼ m. *Chittisham* Stat. Here is a small, plain Trans.-Norm. chapel.

Between Chittisham and the next stat., 4¾ m. *Black Bank*, is the village of *Downham*. The *Ch.* contains portions of several styles. The S. doorway is very good and rich Trans.-Norm., with zigzag and beak-head ornaments, and sculptured caps and shafts. The arch is pointed and recessed. The tower is early Norm. The nave E. Eng., the chancel late Dec. The bishops of Ely had a palace here, some remains of which exist. It was a favourite residence of the bishops, 4 of whom died here. Bishop Alcock is said to have rebuilt the palace; Bishop Andrewes repaired it. In 1642 Bishop Wren was arrested at Downham, and sent hence to the Tower. There was a large park round the palace.

The railway before reaching Manea is carried across the two great canals of drainage, the *Old Bedford River*, made by Francis, Earl of Bedford, in the reign of Charles I., extending 21 m. from Earith to Salter's Lode, and 70 ft. wide; and the *New Bedford* (or 100 ft.) *River*, a later work, running parallel with it from the Hermitage Bridge to Denver Sluice, in Norfolk, designed as a new channel for the waters of the Ouse. Along the N. bank of the Old, and the S. bank of the New Bedford Rivers, two high and wide banks of earth are made to protect the S. and Middle Levels from inundation. The long narrow strip of land between the two rivers, having an area of about 5000 acres, is left to receive the winter floods. Although in consequence uncultivated, it produces good hay crops, and is pastured by cattle and horses until the winter floods descending lay it 6 or 7 ft. under water, so that the communication across is kept up by ferry-boats. N. of the Old Bedford River extends the Middle Level, the largest division of the Bedford Level, and containing more than 150,000 acres, drained by numerous steam-engines and windmills.

9¾ m. *Manea* Stat.

The chapel at Manea was rebuilt in 1791. There is a station at 11½ m. *Stonea*, before reaching

15½ m. *March* Stat., where the rly. crosses the new cut from Whittlesea Mere (see *post*). The branch rly. from St. Ives to Wisbech (see Rte. 37) here meets the present line. From this station, too, runs the Gt. Northern and Gt. Western joint line to Spalding, Lincoln, Doncaster and intermediate stations. (*Inns* at

March; Griffin; White Hart. Pop. 5854.)

The *Ch.* of *St. Wendreda* at March is worth entering for the sake of its *nave roof*, which is "one of the richest of its class. It is very fine Perp. open-work, with double hammer-beams and a profusion of angels, both on the ends of the hammer-beams and on the corbels, which are of wood, and carry a series of figures in niches; the beams are all moulded, and enriched with rows of the Tudor flower on the wall-plates and purlins. It is in a very perfect state."—*Arch. Topog. of Cambridgeshire.* The nave arches are E. Eng., the aisles Perp., the chancel modern and bad. Of St. Wendreda herself nothing is known. Her relics were conveyed from March to Ely by Abbot Ælfsi about the year 1030, and were richly enshrined. They were carried by certain monks of Ely to the battle-field of Assandun (see **Essex**, Rte. 5) and were lost in that great defeat of the English ('Liber Eliensis,' lib. ii.). March boasts a fine avenue of elm and other trees. The country round is flat, with much wheat land. The town, until 1855, was within the parish of Doddington (see Rte. 37), which, in that year, was divided into 7 rectories, 4 of which are within the limits of March, and are known as March Old Town, March St. Peter, March St. John, and March St. Mary.

24¼ m. *Whittlesea* Stat. The town stands near the end of a tongue of highland, of a blue oolite clay, which extends from a little S.W. of Peterborough.

rt. *St. Mary's Ch.* stands high, and its lofty tower and spire, visible from the rly., form a well-known landmark far over the fens. The *Ch.* is chiefly of Perp. date, and the tower and spire constitute one of the most richly-ornamented Perp. steeples in England. All the faces of the tower have rich and beautifully designed ornamentation. The graceful manner in which the spire is united to the tower is especially worthy of notice. The rest of the ch. is of no very high interest. It belonged to Thorney Abbey. The ch. was restored in 1862 by *Sir G. G. Scott;* and the chapel at the end of the S. aisle, which had long served as a schoolroom, was restored as a memorial of Sir Harry Smith. The chapel contains a life-sized bust of the general, by *G. G. Adams.* Sir Harry Smith was a native of Whittlesea, and is buried in the cemetery.

The lake called *Whittlesea Mere*, 6 m. S.W. from the town, in the county of Huntingdon, covered 1570 acres of rich soil with a depth of 4 ft. of water; but by the scheme of drainage adopted by the Middle Level Commissioners, it has been laid dry, the waters have been drawn off, and are transferred to the sea at Lynn, by means of Mr. Walker's new cut, 30 m. long. Rich crops now wave on the spot where the men of the present generation have fished, boated, and skated, and another fen lake is blotted out of the map. In former days, when a flood drove fish in great numbers from the mere into the dykes and rivers, the local saying was that "Whittlesea Mere (mare) has folded" (foaled).

Whittlesea *Wash*, as it is called, is still covered with water for many months of the year. It is about 7 m. long, and varies in width from ½ m. to 1¼ m. Wild-fowl abound. The land is chiefly used for pasturage.

At the end of the last centy. the Whittlesea Washes were, in consequence of the winter flood, laid 2 or 3 ft. deep under water, which during the severe frost of Feb. 1799 was frozen through to the ground. Upon this other floods were poured down from the uplands, and were in turn

frozen, until the ice accumulated in some places 12 or 13 ft. thick, and did a great deal of mischief. The improved outfalls of the Nene and the Eau Brink Cut have entirely rescued this district from such calamities.

[Whittlesea is the best place from which to visit *Thorney*—5 m. N.—once, as its name implies, a thorn-covered island (A.-S. *ig*=island) in the midst of wide-spreading fens, now thoroughly drained. Here was one of the great Benedictine abbeys—Ely, Peterborough, Ramsey, Thorney, Crowland—which were the chief glory of the old fen country. Thorney is now a somewhat picturesque market-town, with a pop. of 2099. It is indebted for its prosperity and its pleasant appearance to the late Duke of Bedford, who almost rebuilt the town, improved and kept in repair 48 m. of road on his estate, and planted avenues of trees along them.

The abbey is said to have been founded here about 662 by Saxulf, first abbot of Peterborough, with the consent of Wulfere of Mercia. The place was then known as *Ancarig*= the ancer's (anchorite's) island; and it had, no doubt, been the home of some solitary hermit. Saxulf's monastery was destroyed by the Danes in 870—the year in which they burnt Peterborough, Crowland, and Ely, and killed King Edmund of East Anglia. It was refounded for Benedictines by Ethelwold, Bp. of Winchester, under the auspices of Eadgar, A.D. 972. The island had already been named Thorney. The monastic ch. possessed the bodies (acquired for it by Bp. Ethelwold) of numerous English saints—among others, those of Benedict Biscop and St. Botolf. The holiness of the Benedictine life at Thorney, the admirable orchards and vineyards of the monks, their skill in the cultivation of every spot of firm land, and the beauty of their buildings, are all dwelt on with fervour by William of Malmesbury ('De Gestis Pontificum,' l. iv.). Thorney, he asserts, might be last in respect of its confined and narrow space, but deserved praise and honour of the first order. It was "paradisi simulachrum, quod amœnitate jam cælos ipsos imaginetur." "Nulla ibi vel exigua terræ portio vacat; hic in pomiferas arbores terra se subigit; hic prætexitur ager vineis, quæ vel per terram repunt, vel per bajulos palos in celsum surgunt. Mutuum certamen naturæ et cultus, ut quod obliviscitur illa, producat iste. . . . . Solitudo ingens ad quietem datur monachis, ut eo tenacius hæreant superis, quo castigatius mortales conspicantur. Femina ibi si visitur monstro habetur: maribus advenientibus quasi angelis plauditur. Cæterum ibi nullus nisi momentanè conversatur. . . . . Vere dixerim insulam illam esse castitatis diversorium, honestatis contubernium, divinorum philosophorum gymnasium." As usual, the old ch. was taken down and rebuilt soon after the Conquest. Much of the new structure was finished in 1098. It is said to have been completed in 1108, and dedicated 20 years later. The patronage of the abbey was given by King John to Eustace, Bishop of Ely, and his successors. The abbots were mitred. The last, Robert Blyth, who surrendered the house, was Bishop of Down and Connor; and his will (1547) directs his burial before the altar in St. Mary's Ch. at Whittlesea. According to Speed, the revenue of the abbey at the Dissolution was 508*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* (Dugdale makes it 411*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*). It was the smallest of the fen-land monasteries.

In the time of Abbot Ryall (1457-1464), Reginald Pecock, Bp. of Chichester, who had been convicted of heresy, was sent to Thorney as a

prisoner—with instructions from the Archbp. of Canterbury as to his treatment—the most cruel of which ordered that he should have no pen, ink, or paper, and no books, save a mass-book, a Psalter, a legend, and a Bible. The abbot was paid 11*l.* for fitting up a close apartment for his unwilling guest. (For all that is known of Bp. Pecock, see the excellent Introduction to his 'Repressor of over much blaming of the Clergy,' edited by the Rev. Churchill Babington in the Rolls series. He seems to have died, and probably to have been buried at Thorney, but this is not certain.)

Many foundations of the abbey may be traced; but the only remaining portion is the present *parish Church*—itself only a fragment of the ch. of the abbey. The greater part of the ch. was taken down soon after the Reformation, and the side aisles of the nave seem to have been removed in 1636, which date is to be seen over the W. door. What remains is the central division of the nave of the Norman ch.; with a west front chiefly of late character. The transept, which imitates work of the Norman period, has been added by *Mr. Blore.* Five pier arches are perfect on either side of the nave, and rest on piers alternately round and shafted. The W. front has an imposing appearance, but is a much mixed composition. It is flanked by massive square Norm. turrets, which have octagonal Perp. terminations, richly panelled. The W. window, when perfect, must have been magnificent. It is Perp., like the greater part of the front. In 1840 and 1841 much was done to the ch. under the direction of Mr. Blore. The interior was refitted and re-arranged. The transept was erected; and a new E. window, the glass in which represents the miracles of Becket (a choice of subject which seems strange), and which was designed from the famous windows of Canterbury Cathedral, was inserted. A rich and elaborate altar-screen was added. The whole was done at the cost of the Duke of Bedford. The site and the greater part of the possessions of the abbey were granted (3rd Ed. VI.) to John, Earl of Bedford. His successors have done much for the place and for the whole fen district. The draining of the Great Level is due to Earl Francis (see *Introd.*, 'Cambridgeshire; the Fens').

In the ch. and church-yard are many monuments for Wallon refugees,—a colony of whom settled here in the middle of the 17th centy., having been employed by the Earl of Bedford in draining the fens.

The 'Red Book of Thorney,' the most important register of the abbey, is in the possession of the Earl of Westmoreland. Extracts from it, bearing on the building of the Norm. ch., will be found in Dugdale.

The old fens round Thorney are now for the most part arable and pasture land; and the state of this country encircling the "Isle" is far more worthy of admiration than even the convent of the Isle itself in the days of William of Malmesbury. The whole is the work of the house of Russell. The drainage is very complete, since improvements made in the outfall of the waters through the Nene in 1831 drew off the floods without the aid of windmill or steam.]

Proceeding onward from Whittlesea, the rly. gradually approaches the higher ground on the W., crowned with the ch. spire of the village of Standground, the head-quarters of Oliver, during a part of the Parliamentary struggle. Rt. is seen Peterborough Cathedral. The line crosses the river Nene on a timber bridge, enters Northamptonshire, and arrives at

29¾ m. *Peterborough.* A superb view of the famous west front of the Cathedral is gained as the city is approached. For Peterborough, see the *Handbook for Northamptonshire.*

ROUTE 37.

CAMBRIDGE TO WISBECH, BY ST. IVES, CHATTERIS, AND MARCH.

(*Great Eastern Rly. and Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Rly.* 38 m.)

The sole objects of interest on this route, as generally in Cambridgeshire, are the churches. The most important are Histon; St. Michael's, Long Stanton; Swavesey; Over; Willingham; and St. Peter's, Wisbech. At

2¾ m. *Histon* Stat. is reached. The *Church* (St. Andrew) has a Perp. nave, with E. Eng. chancel and transepts. The triplet windows in the S. transept have very rich mouldings. In the N. transept an E. Eng. arcade runs round the N. and W. sides. In each transept is a very fine double piscina. There were formerly two parishes here, which have long been united. The two churches stood in the same churchyard. The church of Histon St. Etheldreda was pulled down by Sir Francis Hinde, about 1600, and the materials used for building his house at Madingley.

[A little before Histon, on rt., is *Impington*, long the seat of a branch of the Pepys family; where occurred, Feb. 1799, the celebrated case of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, in returning from Cambridge market, was caught in a snow-drift, and remained alive there, without food, nearly 8 days and nights. In *Impington Church* are bits of carved screenwork; a *brass* of Sir John Burgoyne, and lady, 1525; and three black-letter volumes of Fox's 'Martyrs,' chained to a stall in the chancel.]

6¾ m. *Oakington Church* is chiefly E. Eng., but of no great importance. (The manor belonged to Crowland; and, from a "tithe cause" recorded in the register of that abbey, it appears that, in 1315, there were living in this parish one person aged 120, 2 upwards of 100, and 2 upwards of 90.) More interesting is

9½ m. *Long Stanton* Stat., where are two churches:—*All Saints*, late Dec. (in it is a "columbarium" for the Hatton family, long proprietors here; the first Hatton of Long Stanton was a cousin of Sir Christopher Hatton); and *St. Michael's*, chiefly E. Eng. In the latter the very fine double piscina, the chancel arch, and an E. Eng. chest should be noticed. The church is thatched. The bishops of Ely had a palace here, in which Bishop Cox entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1564.

[In *Rampton Church*, 2 m. N.E., is an effigy, temp. Hen. III., for a knight of the De Lisle family, which long possessed the manor.]

11½ m. *Swavesey* Stat. Here the church is E. Eng., with Perp. alterations. It is large and fine, and deserves a visit. Ockley was vicar of Swavesey, and wrote here his 'History of the Saracens.' ½ m. S.W. of the church is the site of a manor-house, or "castle," as it is called, said to have been a residence of the Zouches, lords of Swavesey, in the 14th centy.

At *Over*, 1½ m. N. of Swavesey, is a fine Dec. *Church*, with a good open roof. "The S. aisle is very fine Dec., with wide windows, having arcades over them, with good E. Eng. banded shafts. The S. porch is remarkably fine Dec., having good doors, windows, and pinnacles. The parapet of this aisle and porch is battlemented with a rich cornice, having the ball-flower and leaf. . . . The chancel is a curious mixture of E. Eng. and Perp. work, and appears to have been rebuilt in the Perp. style, with some of the old E. Eng. portions inserted. At the back of the chancel-screen are six stalls. The tower is E. Eng., with a lofty fine early Dec. spire. . . . . Over the W. door is a curious sculpture of the Assumption, and the arms of Ramsey Abbey."—*Arch. Topog. of Cambridgeshire.* The manor of Over was given to Ramsey Abbey by Ednoth, Bishop of Dorchester, 1004.

[3 m. E. of Over is *Willingham*, where is another fine Dec. *Church*. The vestry on the N. side of the chancel is the chief point to be noticed. It is original, and has a high-pitched stone roof, supported on stone rib arches, with open foliated work. (The exterior is engraved in the 'Glossary of Architecture,' the interior in Lysons.) The manor belonged to the convent of Ely. Much Cottenham cheese is made in the parish of Willingham.]

The river Ouse is here the boundary of the county, and, crossing it, the rly. reaches

14¾ m. *St. Ives*, in Huntingdonshire. (For a fuller notice of this place, see the *Handbook* for that county.) It is chiefly remarkable as having been for five years (1631–1636) the residence of Oliver Cromwell, who "rented certain grazing lands" there. "The little town of somewhat dingy aspect, and very quiescent, except on market-days, runs parallel to the shore of the Ouse. . . . At the upper or N.W. extremity stands the church, Cromwell's old fields being at the opposite extremity. The church, from its churchyard, looks down into the very river, which . . . flows here, you cannot, without study, tell in which direction, fringed with grass, reedy herbage, and bushes. . . . . The steeple is visible from several miles' distance; a sharp, high spire, piercing far up from among the willow trees."—*Carlyle.* Cromwell's barn and his house are still pointed out; but "Tradition makes a sad blur of Oliver's memory in his native country. We know, and shall know, only this for certain here, that Oliver farmed part or whole of these Slepe Hall lands, over which the human feet can still walk with assurance. . . . . Here, of a certainty, Oliver did walk and look about him habitually during those five years; a man studious of many temporal and many eternal things. His cattle grazed here, his ploughs tilled here, the heavenly skies and infernal abysses overarched and underarched him here."—*Carlyle.*

Passing the station at
23¼ m. *Somersham*, the rly. soon re-enters Cambridgeshire, and gains

25½ m. *Chatteris.* Pop. of parish, 4765, with a Dec. church of no very high interest. There was a convent of Benedictine nuns here, founded, circ. 980, by Alwen, wife of Athelstan, Earl of the E. Angles, and mother of Ailwen the Ealdorman, founder of Ramsey Abbey. The house was completely destroyed by fire between 1304 and 1310; was rebuilt, and the church re-dedicated, in 1352. The present manor-house (in the village) stands within the old walls of the convent; but there are few remains. At *Honey*, a farm

on the boundary of the parish, toward Manea, are some traces of an ancient building, supposed to have been the chapel in which Huna, the chaplain of St. Etheldreda—who was present at her death, and who buried her—was himself interred. He retired after her death to an island in the marshes, "quæ ejus nomine Huneya vocatur," where he died, and where his tomb became the scene of so many miracles that his remains were, at last, translated to Thorney. (Thos. Eliens. ap. Wharton, 'Ang. Sac.' i. 600.)

The rly., traversing the fens, crosses, at a distance of 2 m. N. of Chatteris, the ditch called the 40-foot or *Vermuyden's Drain* — from Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutchman, who, under the Earl of Bedford, did so much for the drainage of the fens in the early part of the 17th centy. The tourist is now in the heart of the fen country — a region which, if not picturesque, is of very great interest, from the engineering and draining works, which have converted it from a wilderness to its present flourishing condition. A full description of these works, and a general notice of the fens, will be found in the *Introduction*, 'Cambridgeshire.'

29¼ m. *Wimblington* Stat. 1 m. S. is *Doddington Church*, chiefly Perp., but hardly important enough to detain the tourist. It has lately been restored, and contains some modern memorial stained windows. The Peyton vault is under the chancel. The living (a rectory in the gift of the Peyton family) was, until recently, the richest in England, worth, at least, 7306*l.* a year. The parish, containing 38,000 acres, was the largest in the county; but, by the Act of 1855, it was divided into seven rectories—Benweek, Doddington, Wimblington, March Old Town, M. St. Peter, M. St. John, M. St. Mary. The present value of the Doddington rectory is 1700*l.* The manor of Doddington was one of the ancient estates of the church of Ely. The bishops had a house here, in which Bishop Hugh Balsham died in 1286. In 1600 it was alienated by Bishop Heton to the Crown, and soon afterwards became the property of the Peytons, who had already settled here for some time, as lessees to the bishop. At

30½ m. the line reaches *March* (see Rte. 36), where it is crossed by the branch rly. from Ely to Peterborough. Still proceeding through the dreary fen country, it reaches

38 m. *Wisbech* (Ouse bech). Pop. of Borough 9249; the town also extends into the adjoining parish of Walsoken, pop. 2696. *Inns:* Rose and Crown; * White Lion; White Hart. Midland and Great Eastern Rlys., one N., the other S., of the town. This is the principal market town in this part of the county, and of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in the year 664 in King Wulphere's charter to Peterborough. With the exception of Cambridge, it is the most thriving and most populous place in the county. The corn market here is important and considerable; quantities of grain are annually exported from Wisbech. The navigable River Nene makes Wisbech a port, and there is a branch rly. to Wisbech Harbour from both the Great Eastern and Midland Rly. The Wisbech Canal affords continuous water communication by the Ouse, with Cambridge, Hertford, and London. The Nene intersects the town, and the streets that skirt it, known as the N. and S. Brinks, are well built. Vessels of 500 tons can enter the port. There is much trade in timber and other imports from the Baltic. The exports are various, besides wheat, coal from Leicestershire, and salt

from Worcestershire. There are extensive saw mills and an oil mill on the river quay. The formation of commodious docks is in contemplation.

A castle was built here by the Conqueror to command the entrance of the Ouse, which, though now flowing out to sea by Lynn, passed at that time by Wisbech; traces of the old course are still visible. The great flood of 1236 is said to have destroyed this castle and a portion of the church, laying the whole surrounding country under water, and greatly injuring the town, as it did frequently before the drainage of the fens. On the site of the Conqueror's castle, of which the well still remains, the Bishops of Ely, who possessed the manor from an early period, erected a second castle, which was one of their principal residences. It was rebuilt by the celebrated Bishop Morton in 1480, and Bishop Alcock died in it in 1500. It became afterwards a royal prison. John Feckenham, the last Abbot of Westminster, was confined here for many years after the accession of Elizabeth, and died in Wisbech Castle in 1585. Catesby was also imprisoned here. King John lodged in this castle the night previous to his disastrous passage of the Wash, when he lost his crown and baggage, Oct. 12, 1216. On the sale of the church lands under Cromwell, the castle was bought by Secretary Thurloe, who was elected member for the borough, and built a house on its site after a design by Inigo Jones. The foundations of this only remain, the site being now surrounded by houses, partly laid out in an ornamental garden.

Bishop Morton, towards the end of the 15th century, cut a deep channel between Wisbech and Peterboro' for drainage and water carriage, still called Morton's Leam. It was not found to answer as well as anticipated, but was the most important undertaking towards the drainage of the fen country before the 17th century. He also made the cut where most of the shipping now lies. The parish church dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul deserves a visit. The chancel is decorated. On the walls are several handsome mural monuments. The chancel windows are filled with painted glass. On the floor is the much worn but interesting brass of Thomas de Braunstone, constable of Wisbech Castle in 1401. The organ stands at the end of the S. chancel. There is a double nave. The arches on the N. side are Norman, the middle Perp., the S. Decorated. At the W. end are the remains of the original Norman tower. The present tower is very good Perp., and on the N. side of the ch. There is a monument by Nollekens to one of the Southwell family. The ch. has been restored.

There is a *Museum* at Wisbech close to the ch. It has local collections of antiquities and natural history of considerable value; also an ethnological collection enriched by Clarkson, Stanger, and Ellis. The late Rev. C. H. Townshend bequeathed a valuable library of 7000 volumes to the institution, also articles of great beauty in Ceramic art, glass, crystal, &c., among which is Napoleon's breakfast service (Sèvres) taken in the field of Waterloo, and the chess-men of Louis XIV. The autographs are also interesting, including those of Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth; also the original MS. of Dickens's 'Great Expectations.' There is a statue of a "Boy and Dog" by *Franché*, also a fine marble bust by *Keyworth* of Rev. W. Ellis, the missionary, who spent his early years and youth in Wisbech. The geological and mineralogical sections are worthy of inspection. In the same building is the Literary Society, with a library of 8000 volumes.

In addition to these societies there is a Mechanics' Institute at the public hall with a library of 1000 vols., and a Working Men's Club with one of 2500. The latter is one of the most complete institutions of the kind in the kingdom, and has commodious rooms and a handsome hall, and is worth a visit. Besides the parish church, there is a chapel of ease and a district church of St. Augustine. There is also a chapel of ease in New Walsoken.

A spacious recreation ground of 18 acres has been opened close to St. Augustine's, and ornamentally planted. A memorial pillar of the late Richard Young, Esq., member for the county, is erected near the Lynn road entrance. On the S.W. side is the North Cambridge Cottage Hospital, built and endowed by the munificence of Miss Trafford Southwell. It contains 18 beds and has a doctor's house, lodge, and a handsomely ornamented gateway. Beyond the recreation ground is a new road, called Clarkson-road, planted with an avenue.

Near to the church is the Baptist Chapel, a handsome building with a spire 120 ft. high.

The *Town Hall* is on the North Brink and has a good council chamber with a fine portrait of Thos. Clarkson, the celebrated anti-slavery advocate (who was born at the Grammar School), and other local celebrities. It has a curious Library of MSS. and ancient books formed about the time of the Commonwealth.

At the back is a spacious corn exchange and a convenient cattle market. Walsoken Church, about 1½ m. from the town, is a fine example of Norman work. The Roman sea bank called Mount Pleasant is a good specimen of Roman embankment, close to Wisbech. The Romans with their characteristic energy made great efforts to improve the drainage of the low-lying lands in the vicinity. A monument to Clarkson has recently been erected.

Wisbech St. Mary, a village 2½ m. distant, has a ch. of late Perp. of but little interest.

[The churches of Emneth (in Norfolk), 3 m. S.E. of Wisbech, and Leverington, 1½ m. N., are fine, and worth notice. *Emneth Church*, dedicated to St. Edmund, one of the finest of the marshland district, restored 1865, has a Perp. nave with a good open roof, and a chancel with a fine E. Eng. triplet at the E. end, with two late Norm. arches on each side, opening into Perp. chapels. The tower is lofty, plain Perp. There is a fine carved oak rood-screen, and some good monuments to the Hewar and Southwell families, one an altar tomb with two recumbent figures. *Leverington Church* has a Perp. nave with open roof; the chancel E. Eng., with E. Eng. sedilia, and a Dec. E. window. The font is very rich Perp., with figures within canopies in the upper part, and in the stem. The tower is very fine E. Eng.; and the S. porch early Dec., with a parvise chamber above it. On the roof of this porch is a ridge of open stonework, with a running pattern. There are some fragments of painted glass, and a carved oak reading-desk. In Leverington parish is one of the largest distilleries of peppermint in England, and the plant is extensively cultivated. Goldsmith is said to have laid the scene of 'She Stoops to Conquer' in this parish.]

In the country between Wisbech, Downham Market, and Lynn, lying outside the edge of the oolite, the student of Gothic architecture will find much to interest him in the *Churches of the Marshland*, which rank among the finest in England. The most important are Walsoken, West Walton, Walpole St. Peter's,

Terrington St. Clement's, and Tylney All Saints. Notices of all will be found in **Norfolk**, Rte. 28. The numerous rivers and canals intersecting the district afford great facilities for the transport of stone and timber.

Formerly the "Baily of Marshland," as the ague used to be called here, placed 'the stranger's health in jeopardy; but the ditches, with which the country is everywhere intersected, are now so generally drained that the traveller runs no risk; and the general health of the residents is not materially impaired. The advance of civilisation has deposed the Baily of Marshland, yet for a long time after the improvement was made the poor inhabitants continued in a state of turbulent discontent at being deprived of the wild fowl which they used to shoot or decoy on the ponds and marshes. Drayton's lines aptly describe the improved state of cultivation here, though for "seats" it would be more correct to read "churches:"—

"Scarce is there any soil, by any river side,
Whose turf so batfull is, or bears so deep a swathe;
Nor is there any marsh, in Britain's isle, that hath
So many goodly seats."

Beaupré Hall, 4 m., has a fine gateway, with some picturesque groups of chimneys.

The Great Eastern Company's locomotive tramway runs from Wisbech to Elm, Outwell, and Upwell.

The first stat. is

1½ m. *Elm Bridge.* Elm has a fine old ch. with a good E. Eng. tower. The clerestory is also E. Eng., the remaining portions Dec. and Perp. Not far from the ch. to the S.E. is an ancient embankment, probably Roman. A Roman altar was lying near this place in Stukeley's time.

3¾ m. *Boyces Bridge.*

4¼ m. *Outwell Basin.*

5 m. *Outwell Village*, on the old Nen. Here is a fine ch. "The three grand periods of Gothic architecture may be distinctly traced in this interesting ch." (Brandon's 'Parish Churches.') The tower is E. Eng., the piers and arches to the nave Dec. The remainder has been completely remodelled during the Perp. period. The roof of the N. chapel is magnificent, and richly painted. The roof of the nave is extremely fine. Much of the original carved work still remains. The Rectory House is curious, of brick with a detached tower.

5¾ m. *Upwell.* The *Church*, with a good open wood roof, supported by angels bearing the symbols of the Passion. On the S. side is the stone turret and stair leading formerly to the rood-loft. There are some brasses of priests, and one of William Mowbray, 1428. The ch. has been restored and a fine painted window placed at the E. end. There is a good cross in the chancel. The tower is E. Eng. The nave is late Perp. Not far from Upwell is an interesting engineering work, the middle Level Drain being carried over the old Nene by an aqueduct.

The ancient course of the Ouse from Ely to Wisbech may be traced by the old banks that are still visible between Upwell and Wisbech. Near Outwell was the "Wide," an extensive sheet of water which Hereward navigated with his ships when defending the Isle of Ely from William the Conqueror.

ROUTE 38.

LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE, BY HITCHIN AND ROYSTON.

(A branch of the Great Eastern Rly. joins the Great Northern line at Shepreth, and runs thence to Cambridge by Royston. By this route the distance from London is 58¾ miles.)

For the line from London to Royston, see *Handbook for Hertfordshire.* At 45½ m. from London we reach *Royston* (*Inns:* Bull, Red Lion), on the boundary line between the counties of Herts and Cambridge. Pop. of parish 1801.

Royston stands at the junction of Icenhilde and Erming Streets. The former ran from the Norfolk coast by Thetford to Dunstable, and thence westward; the latter ran from London, by Cheshunt, to Royston, and thence followed the line of the present road to Godmanchester (Durolipons). It is uncertain, however, whether Royston itself was ever the site of a Roman town. Stukeley declared that it had been "a place of great resort" in the British time, and was afterwards an important Roman station. Dr. Guest, on the other hand, regards it as only dating from the 12th centy. Proof of its Roman antiquity was found by Stukeley in a curious ancient *Cave*, in Melbourne-street, excavated in the chalk rock, and capable of holding about 30 persons. It is entered through a long narrow passage, and its walls are carved with rude images of saints and Scriptural personages. This cave was discovered accidentally in 1472. There is no doubt that it was used as a subterranean chapel in the 13th and 14th centys.; but it seems, in fact, to have been an ancient bone-shaft—such as are found on many Roman sites—enlarged by degrees to its present dimensions. Many bone-shafts exist in the town, along the sides of the old "streets," and some have been opened. They all exhibit the same peculiarities of rude workmanship,—an extremely small diameter, and footholds down the shafts on either side. One was nearly 100 ft. deep. All had been filled up with bones of a variety of animals, shells, and other refuse. These facts seem to prove that there was an early settlement here, which perhaps continued through the Roman period. One hypothesis has created a lady "Roesia," a supposed wife of Geoffry de Maneville, Earl of Essex, to give name to the town, and has kindly bestowed upon her this cave as a residence and burial-place; but the grave seems only a continuation of the shaft below the floor of the oratory.

King James built himself a house here, used to hunt at Royston, and to make himself, with his purveyors, no small nuisance to the county folk. "One day, affixed to the collar of his favourite hound, he found a paper, 'Good Mr. Jowler, we pray you speak to the king, for he hears you every day, and so doth he not us, that it will please his Majesty to go back to London, for else the country will be undone; all our provision is spent already, and we are not able to entertain him longer.'"—*Lodge.*

Here, in the royal presence, Robt. Car, Earl of Somerset, was arrested for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. The king, at the moment of the arrest, had been leaning on his favourite's shoulder, and as he left the apartment, said, "Now the de'il go with thee, for I will never see thy face any more." — *Coke's Detection.* Charles I. removed from Hampton Court to Royston, before setting up

his standard at Nottingham. In 1647 he was brought here from Newmarket as a prisoner, and was lodged in his own house for two days. The army under Cromwell lay then at Triplow Heath (now enclosed), about 6 m. N. of Royston, and was preparing to march towards London. The site of this palace is still pointed out, but there are few remains of it.

The *Church* contains some monuments (one to Lord Scales) and brasses, the most important of which is for William Taverham, rector of Thurfield, 1432.

This is the land of maltsters, as is evident from the numerous hoods rising above the town.

Mr. J. Edw. Fordham, of *Melbourne Bury*, possesses a select collection of *Paintings* of the English, Spanish, and Dutch schools, and many fine *Drawings*, by *Turner* and the other chief artists of the modern English school.

The tower of *Melbourne Church*, rt., between Royston and Meldreth, is fine Perp. The rest of the church ranges from E. Eng. to Perp.

[Between Royston and the Cambridgeshire border at Known's Folly, the Icenhilde Way passes over an outlying range of the downs called Burlow's Hill, remarkable for a number of tumuli of the earliest construction. Thence the Icenhilde proceeds to *Ickleton*, "an ancient little city," says Camden,—no doubt the site of a British town,—and in Dr. Guest's judgment, indicating by its name "the town or homestead of the Icen"—and "the first inhabited place within the borders of the Iceni which was reached by the traveller in his progress eastward along the Ickneild Street." — (*Roman Ways*, 'Archæol. Journal,' xiv.) A parallel or "loop line" accompanies the main line of the Icenhilde for great part of its course, and is especially noticeable between Kneesworth (2 m. N. of Royston) and Ashwell, just beyond the Hertfordshire border. Here it is called the "Ashwell Street." Many Roman remains (as at Litlington, see Rte. 39) have been found on it; and at Ashwell a short branch runs up to Arbury Banks, a British camp of considerable magnitude. These "loop lines suggest the precautions of warlike and barbarous races, ever watchful towards an enemy, and making preparations either for surprise or for retreat, as the occasion might require." (For general remarks on the Icenhilde Way, and its connection with the Iceni, see *Introd.*, 'East Anglia.')]

The rly. has stations at

48½ m. *Meldreth* (church of various dates; tower Trans.-Norm., with a good arch toward the nave).

50½ m. *Shepreth*, where it joins the Great Eastern.

51½ m. *Foxton;* and

53½ m. *Harston.*

From Harston the *Church* of *Barrington*, 1 m. S.W., may be visited. This is E. Eng. (nave-arches), Dec. (chancel windows, except the E., which is Perp.), and Perp. (nave clerestory and roof). There is a good deal worth attention in the church, but the most striking feature is the S. doorway—fine E. Eng., much enriched. The door itself is Dec. woodwork.

Haslingfield Church is 1½ m. N.W. of Harston Stat. This is Norm., E. Eng., and Dec., and contains some good examples. The carved bosses of the nave and aisle roofs are fine. The tower is good early Perp., very massive, with octagonal corner-turrets springing from buttresses. In the church is the monument of

Dr. Wendy (d. 1560), a great benefactor to Caius College, Cambridge. St. Mary's Abbey, at York, had an estate here, which, on the Dissolution, was bought by Sir Thomas Wendy. His family retained it till about 1710.

Harlton, 1 m. W. of Haslingfield, stands pleasantly among trees. The *Church* is late Dec., with lofty nave arcade, a good E. window, with niches at the side, and a stone reredos.

58¾m. *Cambridge* (see Rte. 33).

ROUTE 39.

ROYSTON TO HUNTINGDON.

(*Turnpike Road.* 20 m.)

The road takes the line of the old Erming Street from Royston to Huntingdon. Close to the latter town, on the rt. bank of the Ouse, is Godmanchester, the ancient Durolipons. The "street" (or rather the ford on it at Arrington bridge) gives name to the hundred of Ermingford (or Armingford), through which it passes. This Ermingford is the "Earmingaford"—the "ford of the Earmings"—given by Edgar to the monks of Ely; and Dr. Guest ('Roman Ways') suggests that the Earmings are the "men of the *Earm*, or fen land—the Norse eörme = bog-earth, taking place of the A.-S. gyrwe = a fen. Cambridgeshire, he adds, was the very centre of the Danish settlements in this part of England during the 9th century.

Leaving Royston, the road crosses the country of low and open chalk hills which range along the northern limits of Herts and Essex, and enters on the blue galt chiefly prevailing in this S.E. part of Cambridgeshire. On reaching the chalk downs above Royston, the straight line of the Erming Street is seen descending into the fen country, which stretches away northward as far as the eye can reach.

[The extreme S.E. corner of Cambridgeshire contains little of interest. (At *Basingbourne*, 1 m. off the road l. (2 m. from Royston), is a *Church*, which is chiefly Dec., the chancel being especially good. From an old book of churchwardens' accounts it appears that 'The Playe of the Holy Martyr Seynt George' was represented in this village in 1511, on St. Margaret's Day, with much solemnity. The neighbouring villages contributed toward the expenses, and the parish bought 6 sheep and 3 calves, besides chickens "for the gentlemen." 1 m. S.W. of Basingbourne is *Litlington*, adjoining the line of the Ashwell Street, (see Rte. 38) where, in 1821, some remarkable Roman relics were discovered. These were found between the site of Litlington Church and the Ashwell Street, on strips of unenclosed land long known as "Heaven's walls," and supposed to be haunted. The remains were those of an "Ustrinum"—a walled enclosure in which the remains of the ordinary dead were burned and their ashes enclosed in urns of earthenware—without much cost or ceremony. In this case the "Ustrinum" was a square of about 390 ft. There were great heaps of wood-ashes at the S.E. and S.W. angles of the enclosure, no doubt the remains of the funeral piles. Numerous urns and vases were found, including household vessels of glass, in which the relics from the pile had been

gathered. These are now in the library of Clare College, Cambridge, to which society the estate belongs. A little N. of the Ustrinum are the foundations of a villa (see 'Archæologia,' vol. xxvi.). Litlington "Sheen," or spring-head, doubtless supplied the small Roman fort, now called Limlow Hill, ½ m. to the S. 3 m. S.E. of Basingbourne is the *Ch.* of *Steeple Morden*, of which only the nave, of E. Eng. character, remains. In the reign of Jas. II. the tower fell, and destroyed the chancel. The *Ch.* of *Guilden Morden*, 1 m. N., is worth a visit. The chancel is Perp., with a modern E. window, and the original sacristy on the N. side; the nave, late E. Eng., except the three easternmost arches on the S. side, which are Dec. and later. The aisle windows are Perp. insertions. The clerestory is Perp. The tower is fine and massive Perp. The most interesting feature of this ch., however, is its very perfect roodloft, Dec. with slender banded shafts, painted; but no doubt in fac-simile of its original colouring. On the front are figures of St. Ethelwold and St. Edmund. The whole structure stands out into the nave full 7 ft. from the chancel, and on each fide of passage under it into the chancel are two of these verses:—

'Ad mortem diram, Ihesu, de me cape curam:
Vitam venturam post mortem redde securam.
Fac me confessum, rogo te Deus, ante recessum;
Et post decessum celo mihi dirige gressum."

No name appears. The screen may perhaps have been erected, or may have been painted, by a monk of Barnwell Abbey, close to Cambridge, to which house the ch. belonged.)]

At 5 m. from Royston—(at Arrington, a corruption of Ermingtonbridge, in the midst of some of the richest pastures in the county)—the Erming Street crosses a high-road running from Cambridge. This follows the line of a branch of the Akeman Street, which passed from Cambridge to Cirencester. Soon after crossing this road, the enclosures of Wimpole appear rt., and at 6½ m. from Royston the tourist reaches *Wimpole Park*, for 150 years the seat of the Earls of Hardwicke; it was dismantled and large part of the estate sold in 1891. John Chicheley of Higham Ferrers, great-nephew of the Archbishop of Canterbury, settled at Wimpole in the reign of Hen. VI. From him the estate descended to Sir Thomas Chicheley, Master of the Ordnance in the reign of Chas. II., and this Sir Thomas, in 1686, sold it to Sir John Cutler. Wimpole subsequently passed into the hands of Edward Earley, Earl of Oxford, who sold it in 1739 to Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, the Lord Chancellor. The house is of brick. The central part was built by Sir Thomas Chicheley, about 1632; the wings were added by Lord Oxford, and considerable alterations and additions were made by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. Wimpole is one of the few places in this county which display really fine timber. The park contains about 300 acres, and stretching away from the front of the house is an avenue 2¾ m. in length. The *pictures*, chiefly historic portraits, were sold and dispersed 1889–91.

Within the Park stands *St. Andrew's parish church* of *Wimpole*, rebuilt, excepting the chantry chapel, in 1749, of red brick, after Flitcroft's design. In it is Scheemakers's monument, with medallion portraits, of the Lord Chancellor Philip Hardwicke, his wife, and their son Charles (also Lord Chancellor, who died before his patent as Lord Morden was completed), executed after J. Stuart's design. There are other monuments to the second Earl, his brother Joseph (Lord

Dover), and, in the chapel, to Sir Thomas Chicheley, who died in 1616. There is a chapel, painted by Sir James Thornhill.

(The churches of *Arrington* and *Croydon*, l. of the road, are of little interest. *East Hatley Ch.* is early Dec. That of *Hatley St. George*, Perp., but much spoiled, contains a good *brass* for Baldwin St. George, 1425.)

Soon after leaving Wimpole, the road crosses the line of rly. between Cambridge and Bedford (see Rte. 40), which has a station here named the "Old North Road Stat." At 10 m. rt. of the road is *Bourne Hall*, a seat of Lord Delawarr. Here the country is really pretty. There is much wood, and the ground is well broken and varied. *Bourn Ch.* is well worth a visit. The chancel is early Perp.; the nave arches and the chancel arch, Trans.-Norm.; the transepts, Dec. The tower, at the W. end, is massive E. Eng. (circ. 1260). Its windows and lofty buttresses should be noticed. *Bourn Hall* stands on the site of a castle (of which the moat remains), which was the head of the barony of Picot of Cambridge, sheriff of Cambridgeshire at the time of the Domesday Survey. This castle is said to have been destroyed during the Barons' Wars (temp. Hen. III.). The ch. of Bourne, with a chapel in the castle, was given by Picot to the Augustinians of Barnwell, whose priory was founded by him.

(The churches of Long Stow and Little Gransden, l. of the road, both contain E. Eng. portions, but are of little interest.)

At 11 m. the road passes through the village of *Caxton*. The *Ch.* is E. Eng. (chancel), and Perp. (nave and aisle). The *George Inn*, in the village, is a Jacobean house, worth notice. Caxton was certainly not (as has been asserted) the birthplace of the famous printer, who tells us himself that he was born "in the weald of Kent." It has scarcely a better claim to be regarded as the birthplace of Matthew Paris, the chronicler of St. Alban's. There is no real authority for such a statement, and it is difficult to understand on what grounds it has been made.

(3 m. N.W. of Caxton is *Childerley*, which early in the 16th centy. became the property of Sir John Cutts, whose father, another Sir John Cutts, was the builder of Horeham Hall, in Essex. Elizabeth, at the beginning of her reign, when "the sickness" was in London, sent the Spanish ambassador to be housed and cared for by Sir John Cutts, at Childerley Hall. The ambassador, says Fuller, "conceived himself disparaged to be sent to one of so short a name," but soon found that "what the knight lacked in length of name he made up in largeness of entertainment."—*Worthies*, Cambridgeshire. After the seizure of Chas. I. by Cornet Joyce at Holmby (June, 1647), the king was brought to this house, then occupied by Lady Cutts, a widow; and he was waited on here by Fairfax and Cromwell, who ordered his removal to Newmarket. The hall, much lessened in size, and occupied by a farmer, contains a wainscoted room, said to be that in which the king slept. The ch. was pulled down, and the parish depopulated, by Sir John Cutts, in the reign of Chas. I., for the sake of enlarging and improving his park.)

1 m. beyond Caxton the road crosses the turnpike road from Cambridge to St. Neot's. (On the St. Neot's road, l. 1½ m. is *Eltisley*, where the ch. is dedicated to a certain Saint Pandiona, daughter of "a king of the Scots," who took refuge

from her persecutors in a nunnery at Eltisley, died there, and was buried near a well called by her name, whence, in the 14th centy., her remains were "translated" into the ch. Eltisley also possessed what were asserted to be the relics of St. Wendreth, or Wendreda, a personage as nearly mythical as St. Pandiona. Nothing is known of either, nor of the nunnery said to have once existed here. (For St. Wendreda's relics—which the author of the 'Liber Eliensis' declares were once in the possession of his monastery—see *March*, Rte. 36.) The ch. has good E. Eng. portions. The *Ch.* of *Croxton*, 1 m. beyond Eltisley, is chiefly Perp.)

There is nothing that calls for notice before reaching the border of the county, except the *Ch.* of *Elsworth*, 2 m. rt. of the road. This is early Dec. throughout, and interesting. The piscina and sedilia deserve special notice. There is some good wood-work, and a monument for Samuel Disbrowe, Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland during the Civil War. He bought the manor of Elsworth, which, together with the ch., was the property of Ramsey Abbey from a very early period until the Dissolution.

The churches of Papworth St. Everard and Papworth St. Agnes are uninteresting. Here the Cambridgeshire border is passed. 2 m. beyond it Godmanchester is reached, and across the river Ouse is *Huntingdon* (see *Handbook for Huntingdonshire*).

ROUTE 40.

CAMBRIDGE TO BEDFORD.

(*London and N.-Western Railway.*)

The first station on this line is at *Lord's Bridge*, where the old Akeman Street crossed the Bourn brook, a feeder of the Cam. At a tumulus called Heyhill, near Lord's Bridge, a chain with collars for conducting captives was found. It is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. At *Comberton*, 1 m. N.W., a large Roman villa was discovered in 1842. On one of the tiles was the impression of a dog's foot, and on another that of a nailed shoe, resembling a modern one. Both impressions must have been made when the tiles were soft. Comberton is famous for its curious ancient *maze*, in front of the National School. It has been paved with pebbles, but is, no doubt, of great antiquity. Such mazes are found at many places in England and elsewhere, and seem to have been used in certain games, such as that called "Troy town." All the learning on the subject will be found in the Rev. E. Trollope's paper in the 'Archæol. Journal,' vol. xv.

Comberton Ch. is E. Eng. and Perp. (In *Toft Ch.* (1½ m. W. of Comberton) is a very good wooden roof. The whole ch. is Perp. The *Churches* of *Caldecot* and *Hardwicke* (both N. of Toft) are Perp., but this group of churches is of no great interest. The two *Eversdens*, S. of the Lord's Bridge Stat., are both poor—Great Eversden, Perp.; Little Eversden, Dec.)

At *Old North Road* Stat., a little N. of Wimpole (see Rte. 39), the road crosses the Erming Street. *Kingston Ch.* (2 m. N.W.) is Dec. and Perp., but hardly worth a visit.

Hence the rly. passes through a comparatively wooded corner of Cambridgeshire, to

Gamlingay Stat. The village here was of some importance before the neighbouring town of Potton, in Bedfordshire, carried off its trade and its market. Gamlingay is now only noticeable as having belonged, for the most part, to Sir George Downing, the founder, by his will, of Downing College, in Cambridge (see Rte. 33). The great house built here by him was pulled down in 1776. The *Ch.* is Dec. and Perp., and is of some interest. There are large porches with groined vaults. (The N. porch has a room over it.) The rood-screen, which remains, is early Perp.

The rectory belongs to Merton College, Oxford. Its estate forms what is called the "Manor of the Mertonage," and was part of the endowment given to the college by its founder, Walter de Merton.

From Gamlingay the rly. turns S., soon crosses the Cambridgeshire border, and proceeds by Potton, Sandy Junction, and Blunham to *Bedford* (see *Handbook for Bedfordshire*).

ROUTE 41.

CAMBRIDGE TO SUDBURY, BY HAVERHILL.

(Branch of Great Eastern Rly.

From Cambridge to Shelford the line is the same as the main line from Cambridge to London. At

3½ m. **Shelford Junct.** the line toward Melford and Sudbury branches l.

Passing Babraham and Sawston (for both see Rte. 33), the first stat. beyond Shelford is

7½ m. *Pampisford* Stat. The churches of Great and Little Abington have E. Eng. portions, but are of no great interest. An ancient entrenchment, called the Brent or Pampisford Ditch, runs from Abington to Pampisford. *Hildersham Ch.*, about 1 m. from Abington Stat., deserves a visit, for the sake of the monuments it contains. The ch. itself is for the most part E. Eng., with Perp. additions. On the N. side of the chancel are the effigies, in wood, of an unknown knight and lady—temp. Ed. I. (?). The knight is cross-legged. There is also a Dec. canopied tomb, with *brasses* of Robert de Paris (1379) and his wife. The figures are kneeling by a floriated cross with the Holy Trinity in the head. Robert de Paris is not in armour, but wears the short "cote hardie" buttoned up in front, and a long mantle. Other *brasses* in the chancel are—Henry Paris, 1472, and wife, an early example of complete plate-armour; and Henry Paris, 1466 (with the lance rest). The probable dates of these brasses are copied from Haines' 'Manual,' and were supplied from a MS. pedigree of the Paris family in Pembroke Coll. Library. Robert de Paris was of Carmarthen, and does not seem to have been lord of Hildersham, though he has a brass in the ch. The family were here from the beginning of the 15th centy. to the reign of Charles I. The Bustelers were at Hildersham before them.

(2½ m. E. of Hildersham is *Balsham*, where is a large and fine Dec. and Perp. *Ch.* On the way to it the ridge of the Gog-Magog hills—"the

pleasant hills of Balsham," as they are called by Hen. Huntingdon—is crossed, along which ran the branch of the "Via Devana," which passed from Cambridge to Colchester. Connected with this road is the camp at Wandlebury (Rte. 33), near which are many tumuli. Balsham Ch. is said to have been rebuilt by John de Sleford, master of the wardrobe to Edw. III., and rector of the place. He died in 1401 (Lysons). The tower and chancel are certainly earlier (early Dec.), the nave early Perp. and fine. The stalls in the chancel were Sleford's work. In this ch. are 2 very large and fine *brasses*, alone deserving a visit. In the chancel is that of John de Sleford, re-builder of the ch. He wears a rich cope, in front of which are figures of saints under canopies. At the sides is his monogram, which also occurs on the morse of the cope. Above are the arms of England and France, quarterly; and the same impaling those of Philippa of Hainault, to whom John de Sleford was chaplain. Round the brass runs a long inscription, recording that—

Jon Sleford dictus, Rector, mundo que relictus
Bursa non strictus, jacet hic sub marmore pictus.
. . . . . .
Ecclesiam struxit hanc nunquam postea luxit
Hæc fecit stalla . . ."

The three crowns on this brass are the armorial bearings of Ely, to which convent the manor belonged. The other brass, in the nave, is that of John Blodwell, Dean of St. Asaph s (d. 1462). He, too, wears a rich cope, wich figures of saints at the sides. There are 12 Latin verses, which record that the dean "longo tempore cecus erat."

There seems to have been an ancient tradition that Balsham suffered unusually during the terrible devastation by the Danes of Cambridgeshire and East Anglia in 1010, the last year of resistance to Swend. According to Bromton (whose authority for the fact is small, though he may represent some local tradition), the Danes, on their way from Cambridge into Essex, massacred all the inhabitants of Balsham, except one man, who defended himself on the step of the ch. tower against the whole host.

A little beyond Balsham Ch. begins the *Fleam Dyke*, which runs from the wooded country of the Essex border to the Cam at Fen Ditton (see Rte. 34).

The stat. beyond Pampisford is

10¼ m. *Linton.* Here the chalk hills are higher, and there are patches of wood, *Linton Ch.*, of no great interest, is Dec. and Perp. It contains some monuments of the Paris family. There was an alien priory here—a cell of the Abbey of St. Jacutus de Insula, in Brittany (Diocese of Dôle). After the seizure by the crown of such alien cells, it was granted to Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge. At Barham, in Linton parish, was a priory of *Crutched Friars*, founded before 1292, and attached to Welnetham Priory, in Suffolk. Barham Hall (near which are some unintelligible entrenchments) occupies its site. From Linton we soon reach

12½ m. *Bartlow* Stat. (Here is the junction of a short branch line which runs rt. by Saffron Walden to the Audley End Stat. on the main line of the Great Eastern Rly. (see **Essex**, Rte. 11). The tumuli called the Bartlow Hills, well known to antiquaries, are conspicuous from the rly. It was at first proposed (in 1863) to carry the rly. between two of these tumuli, cutting away the base on either side. The committee of the Archæological Institute interfered; and an amended line was adopted, though not without some injury to the grave mounds. In cutting be-

tween the hills it was found that the chalk makes here a deeper dip than in the adjacent parts; and at this spot a quantity of human bones were found in the earth above the chalk, enough to form 15 complete skeletons, proving that below the base of the hills (Roman tumuli) there had been earlier interments. There are 4 hills or tumuli. Excavations were made in them in 1832, 1835, and 1838; and the objects then found were fully described by Mr. Gage Rokewode in the 'Archæologia' (vols. xxv. xxvi. xxviii.). The hills and their contents are unquestionably of the Roman period. Some remarkable glass vessels were disinterred; but, unfortunately, many of the relics were destroyed in the fire at Easton Lodge in 1847 (see **Essex**, Rte. 3). The Bartlow hills are on the Easton property.

Bartlow Ch. is of some interest. It is Dec. and Perp., with a round tower (early Dec.?).

Leaving Bartlow, the rail passes, l., *Horseheath*, long the stately residence of the Alingtons. But the glories of Horseheath have passed away. It had been a lordship of the Argentines, a great Norman house, whose two heiresses, at the close of the reign of Hen. V., married two brothers, Alingtons. One sister died, and the whole of the Argentine lands came to the other, whose husband fixed his residence at Horseheath. They were a distinguished race. Sir William Alington fell at Bosworth. His son, Sir Giles, died 1522, and has a stately monument in the ch. Charles I. created William Alington, Baron Alington of Killard, County Cork. Charles II. advanced his son to an English peerage, making him Baron Alington of Wymondley, —a lordship which gave him and his successors the right to "carry the king the first draught of drink in a silver cup at his coronation." Horseheath was sold by the Alingtons about 1700 to John Bromley, grandfather of the first Lord Montfort. There was a very stately house here, built by *Webb*, a pupil of Inigo Jones, for Lord Alington. The Lords Montfort pulled it down, and allowed the park to be broken up. Alingtons and Montforts have left no very good reputation behind them. One Sir Giles Alington married his own niece, and was compelled to do penance at Paul's Cross (1631). The extravagance of the Montforts is still fresh in Horseheath tradition. The *Church* is Dec. and Perp. Besides Alington monuments, it contains a large brass for Sir John de Argentine, 1382.

rt. of the rly. are the churches of *Shudy Camps* and *Castle Camps*, both Perp., but hardly worth a visit.

At Castle Camps are the moat and foundations of a castle which belonged to the Veres, Earls of Oxford, from the Conquest until 1580. The eldest son of Sir George Vere, who, in the reign of Hen. VIII., succeeded to the earldom, was called "Little John of Camps," from his residence here. The greater part of the castle fell in 1738. In Buck's drawing (1731) considerable remains are shown. There was a large park.

The rly. reaches, at

18¼ m. *Haverhill* (see **Essex**, Rte. 9).

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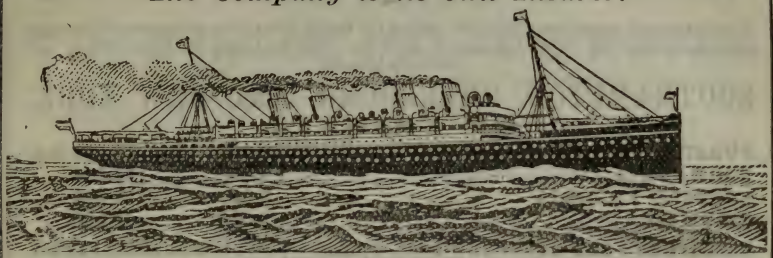

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DINING, SMOKING, AND READING ROOMS, VERANDAH. LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT, BATHS.

Telegrams:—KÖNIGSVILLA, CARLSBAD.

CARLSBAD.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in the most beautiful location of the town. 200 rooms and saloons, Concert-Garden, Large Promenade Garden. Remarkable Dining Saloons with large Glass Verandah. Coffee Saloon with Newspapers in all languages. Concert of the Concert-Band twice a week. Baths, Carriages, Omnibus, Electric Light, Lift, Telephone.

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F. ROSCHER, Hotelier.

CARLSBAD.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, most beautiful location, next to the City Park, Springs and Baths. Café-Restaurant with Terrace and Verandah, Reading and Bath Rooms, Lift, Electric Light. Moderate Charges. Omnibus to all trains.

ADOLF WIESINGER, Proprietor.

CARLSBAD.

SAVOY WEST-END HOTEL

Honoured by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.I.H. Grand Duke of Russia, H.R.H. Princess of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, &c.

THIS HOTEL is constructed and fitted up on the most approved principles of modern high-class Hotels. It is situated on the Schlossberg opposite the American Park, in the healthiest position of Carlsbad, and is central to all the different Springs. First-class Restaurant, Grill Room, Ladies' Saloon, Reading and Smoking Rooms. Garden, Verandah, Terrace, Electric Light, Lift. The new Cleopatra Villa in connection with the Hotel will be opened 1st May.

A. AULICH & G. NUNGOVICH,
Of the Continental Hotel and Angleterre, Cairo, Egypt.

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HOTEL ROYAL and DE SAUSSURE.

First-Class English Family Hotel. Delightfully situated, with a Large Shady Park and Garden, in full view of Mont Blanc. Moderate Terms. *E. EXNER, Proprietor.*

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

FACING MONT BLANC.

BEST SITUATION.

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Breakfast, 1f. 50c. Lunch, 2f. 50c. Dinner, 3f. 50c. Room, from 1f. 50c. Pension, from 6f. Baths, Dark Room, Smoking and Drawing Room.

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Electric Light. **HOTEL CONTINENTAL** Hydraulic Baths in the Hotel.

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In proximity to the Landing Jetty, the Post and Telegraph Offices, Banks and Railway Stations. The only Hotel fitted throughout with Electric Light and Electric Bells.

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ON THE BORDER OF THE LAKE. ROOM, LIGHT, & ATTENDANCE, From 3 francs.

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FINEST and most Central Position in the Town. Completely Renovated. Magnificent Dining and Reception Rooms to seat 300 people. Baths and Telephone in the Hotel. Interpreter and Omnibus to every Train. Noted Cellars.

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With 100 elegantly-furnished Rooms and Saloons from 2 kr. upwards. Preferred by the travelling public because of its central and open location, overlooking the King's Square.

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THE most comfortable and the best frequented. The only Hotel facing the Cathedral. First-class Cuisine. Very moderate Terms. Dark Room for Photographers. Cycle Room. Omnibus meets all Trains.

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On the Beach, fronting the Sea.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Salle a Manger on the Terrace overlooking the Sea.

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Facing the Beach, close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ESTABLISHMENT AND ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea. Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices. Large Reading Room, with French and English Newspapers. The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality. In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

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THE property of Mr. H. HUG. **Summer stay unrivalled by its grand** Alpine scenery. Clear bracing air, equable temperature. Recommended by the highest medical authorities. The HOTEL SONNENBERG, in the finest and healthiest situation facing the Titlis and the Glaciers, is one of the most comfortable and best managed hotels in Switzerland. Lawn Tennis Ground. Excellent and central place for sketching, botanising, and the most varied and interesting excursions. The ascent of the Titlis is best made from here. Shady Woods. Vapour and Shower Baths. Waterspring 5° R.; 200 Rooms. Pension from £2 6*s.* a week upwards. Because of its so sheltered situation specially adapted for a stay in *May* and *June*. Resident English Physician. English Divine Service.

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THIS First-Class Hotel, in the best situation of the valley, in the middle of an extensive garden, has been much enlarged and improved. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Saloon. Large Saloon de Réunion, with Verandah. Smoking-Room. Reading-Room. Billiards, Salle de Musique. Lift. Electric Lighting in all Rooms. Baths in the Hotel. Lawn Tennis Ground. Good attendance, with Moderate Charges.

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WELL KNOWN HOTEL WITH GOOD ACCOMMODATION, CONTAINING 100 BEDS.

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Saint-Moritz-les-Bains,

SEASON: 15*th June*—15*th September.*

This Balneo-Climatérique Alpine Station (*altitude* 1,800 *metres*) *is celebrated for its Mineral Springs, Mineral Water Baths, and all kinds of hydro-therapeutic appliances.*

Excellent Station for Secondary Treatment after having used the Waters of TARASP, CARLSBAD, &c.

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ALL THESE HOTELS ARE CLOSED IN WINTER.

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THIS SPRING IS THE RICHEST EXTANT IN SULPHATE OF SODA.

Its Waters are far superior to those of either Carlsbad, Kissingen, Marienbad, or Vichy, owing to the quantity of fixed substances and carbon which they contain.

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ADJOINING Northernhay Park and near the Cathedral. Large covered Continental Courtyard. Cuisine and Wines a great feature. Table d'Hôte. Night Porter. Hotel Omnibuses and Cabs.

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OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
Lift. Electric Light. Caloriferes.
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NEWEST LARGE HOTEL and PENSION, with elegant Dining and Reading Rooms. Own Park with Lawn Tennis Ground. Patronised by Members of Imperial and Royal Families, and by the Aristocracy.
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Near the Station, Post, and Telegraph Offices. Best Situation. Good Attendance. Moderate Charges. Pension.

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Rond Point de Plainpalais.
Near the Bastion Park. Fine situation.
MODERATE CHARGES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATHS.

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Finest situation, near the English Garden. Splendid view of the Lake and the Alps.
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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, largely patronised by English and American Visitors. Splendid situation, with large Terrace on the Lake. Full view of Mont Blanc. Perfect Modern Sanitary Arrangements, Electric Light in all Rooms, Central Heating, Lift, Baths. Pension from 8 to 12 francs. Moderate Charges. J. BANTLÉ, PROPRIETOR.

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THIS splendidly-situated First-Class Hotel, which is the largest in the Town, and enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has just been considerably enlarged and Newly Furnished. The Apartments, large and small, combine elegance and comfort, and every attention has been paid to make this one of the best Provincial Hotels. Public and Private Drawing-rooms; English and French Papers. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6. Private Dinners at any hour. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges.

The Omnibuses of the Hotel meet all Trains. Baths. Interpreters.

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First-Class Carriages can be had at the Hotel for Excursions to the Grande Chartreuse, Uriage, and all places of interest amongst the Alps of Dauphiné. Every room lighted by Electricity.

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Founded in 1846. English Visitors will find every comfort and luxury in this First-Class Establishment. Private Rooms for Families. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte, 11 and 6. Carriages and Horses can be had in the Hotel for Excursions and Promenades.

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Alpine Resort.

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REBUILT on a magnificent scale, specially arranged and furnished to afford visitors every modern comfort. Summer and Winter Season. Under the experienced management of ***BOSS BROTHERS, Proprietors.***

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First-Class House in the healthiest part of the Town.

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THE ONLY QUIET POSITION IN THE TOWN.

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THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, Situated in the Quietest Corner of the City, in the vicinity of the Opera, Museums, and Royal Park, cannot be too highly recommended for its Modern accommodation. OTIS LIFT, ELECTRIC LIGHT, SMOKING and READING ROOM, RESTAURANT, TABLE D'HÔTE, EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, facing the Stray. Every accommodation for visitors and Tourists. Carriages to Wells and Baths every morning free of charge. Good Stabling. Carriages on Hire. Tennis Court in the Grounds.

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EXCEEDINGLY well situated in the best quarter of the Town and recommended for its Comfort and Moderate Charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. Restaurant à la Carte. Table d'hôte. Breakfast 2 fr. 50c. Dinners 3 frs.

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First-Class Hotel in the finest situation in Havre, facing the Jetty. Large and small apartments. Table d'hôte. Restaurant à la carte. English Spoken. Telephone 226.

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Grand Hotel Métropole.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, nearest to the Station. Large Garden with covered Verandah. All Visitors' Rooms face the Garden. Oldest Hotel in the town, entirely renovated. Rooms from 2·50 to 5 marks, including light and attendance. Arrangements made for prolonged stay.

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HEIDEN SWITZERLAND, Ct. Appenzell,

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Beautiful village, overlooking the lake of Constance. Exquisite health resort. Bracing Climate.

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FIRST-CLASS HOTELS.

Extensive own grounds, shady park, wonderful view. Affords every home comfort. First rate cuisine. Sanitary arrangements. Lawns for tennis, croquet, bowls. Dances. Casino with daily concerts. English service. Goats' Whey. Baths and Hydropathic Establishment. Electricity. Massage. Gymnastics. Milk from own farm.

Terms moderate. Pension. Advantageous arrangements. Prospectus, illustrated. Season, May—October.

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CENTRAL HEATING APPARATUS.

50 Rooms and Saloons fitted up with every comfort of modern times. English Newspapers.

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FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.

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Finest Drawing Room in Town. BIJOU Guide Gratis.

Special Sanitary Certificate. W. R. FOSTER, Proprietor.

AN IDEAL POSITION.

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THE PRINCIPAL AND ONLY HOTEL ON THE SEA SHORE.

THE Finest Private Marine Esplanade in the Kingdom. *Unrivalled Sea Frontage and open Surroundings. Grounds, Five Acres.* 250 *Apartments. Lawn Tennis, Croquet Lawn.* Elegant Salle à Manger. Drawing, Reading, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, and Sumptuous Lounge Hall on the Ground Floor. Passenger Lift. Moderate Tariff. There is attached to the Hotel *one of the Largest Swimming Baths* in the United Kingdom (the temperature of which is regulated). Also well-appointed Private Hot and Cold Sea and Fresh Water Baths, Douche, Shower, &c.

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200 BEDS. Opposite the Jungfrau, on the Principal Promemade (Höheweg). First-class Family Boarding House. Moderate Terms. Personally conducted by the Proprietor—**T. MATTI.**

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Thirty-one hours from London, via Arlberg, to Innsbruck. Through tickets and luggage registered through. Twenty-three hours from Paris.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND SHELTERED situation of INNSBRUCK renders it a very agreeable place of residence all the year round. In spring as well as in autumn it is especially to be recommended as a stopping place between the different watering places. It is also to be recommended after a sojourn at the sea-side.

INNSBRUCK is the centre from which many splendid excursions can be made in every direction, and of any length. Attractive walks in the immediate neighbourhood of the town and the different elevations.

The climate in Winter, dry, strengthening, sunny, free from cold winds and fogs, has attracted many visitors of late years, and among those who have found the greatest relief are weak, convalescent, nervous, appetiteless, and sleepless persons.

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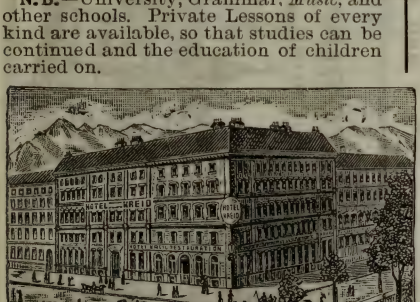

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(Opposite the Railway Station.)

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First-Class Establishment.

Affords every Modern Comfort.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
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RENOWNED FOR ITS SUPERIOR CUISINE AND WINE.

"RESTAURATEUR" of the SOUTH RAILWAY STATION.

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The above Hotel offers Pension at the most moderate terms for the Winter Season, according to rooms, from fl.3 upwards, rooms included.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED GUIDES of INNSBRUCK sent on application, by the Proprietors of above Hotels, free of charge.

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Hotel Victoria ✦ Hotel Jungfrau

Season from APRIL—OCTOBER.

These magnificent **FIRST-CLASS HOTELS** occupy the finest position in **INTERLAKEN** and stand unrivalled for their comfort.

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400 BEDS. SPLENDID SPACIOUS DINING ROOMS.

First Class Restaurant.

V. SCHLEGEL, Manager.

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Rooms from 3 frs. 300 Beds.

NEW LARGE RESTAURANT WITH COVERED VERANDAH, GRILL ROOM.

E. SEILER, Manager.

Electric Lighting Throughout. Concerts, Balls.
Elevators. Lawn Tennis.

INTERLAKEN.

INTERLAKEN.

PARC HOTEL, PENSION OBER

ET VILLA SYLVANA.

Fine and healthy situation in the middle of extensive shady gardens and meadows, with fine views on every side. Electric Light. Lawn Tennis. Baths. Central heating. Patronised by best society. Pension all the year.

REDUCED PRICES FROM SEPTEMBER 15 TILL MAY 15.

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Not to be confounded with HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL and PENSION, 150 Beds. Situated in the healthiest position. 30 metres higher than Interlaken, with Splendid View on the Jungfrau and Silverhorn. Lift, Electric Light, &c. Pension from 10 to 15 francs, according to Room. Reduced Prices in May, June, and after 15th September. Season, May to October. Lift. Electric Light throughout.

J. OESCH-MÜLLER, *Proprietor.*

ISCHL (AUSTRIA).

HOTEL GOLDENES KREUZ.

Facing the Imperial Villa. With Mountain View.
Every Modern Comfort.

Conducted personally by the Proprietor, HANS SARSTEINER.

ISCHL (AUSTRIA).

HOTEL AUSTRIA.

SPLENDID POSITION ON THE PROMENADE AND RIVER TRAUN.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS.

ISCHL (AUSTRIA),

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Finest Central Position on the River Traun, near the Curhaus and Baths. Patronised by the best society. Lift. Leave for Trout and Grayling Fishing.

FRANZ KOCH, Proprietor.

KIEL.

HOTEL GERMANIA

Opposite the Railway Station and near Steamboat Landing. Post and Telegraph Office next to the House. Telephone No. 28. Table d'Hôte at 1 o'clock. Separate Dinners and Meals à la Carte at all hours. Excellent Table. Kiel and Munich Beer. Dining Halls, Breakfast and Smoking Rooms on the Ground Floor. Restaurant Café with Billiards belonging to the Hotel, and respectfully recommended.

KISSINGEN SPA.

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COMPLETELY Reconstructed and Renewed. Patronised by English and Americans. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Large Hall. Excellent Sanitary Arrangements. Baths. Large Garden Fine Open Situation, opposite the Springs and Cur Garden.

KREUZNACH.

HOTEL ORANIENHOF (First Class).

FINEST Situation in its own extensive grounds; a well known and extensively patronised Establishment. Visited by Royalty. Every English comfort. Electric Light, Lift, Lawn Tennis. Conversation, Reading and Billiard Rooms. Mineral Baths.

MODERATE CHARGES.

H. D. ALTEN (formerly at Meurice's, Paris).

LOCARNO.

TERMINUS of the GOTHARD RAILWAY on LAGO MAGGIORE.

BEST STOPPING PLACE on the ITALIAN LAKES.

27 hrs. from London. 17 hrs. from Paris. 4 hrs. from Milan. 7 hrs. from Genoa. 5 hrs. from Lucerne.

THE GRAND HOTEL

OPEN the whole year. Most luxurious and comfortable home for all the seasons in Italy or Switzerland. Patronised by all the Royal Families. Unrivalled situation in the finest climate of Europe; without snow, wind or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. **Entirely adapted for winter residence.** Pronounced by the body Physician of H.M. The King of Bavaria and University—Prof. ALOYS MARTIN—to be the healthiest and best All Seasons Resort. Beautiful walks and mountain excursions. English Church, Doctor, Society. Lift. Private Steamer and Carriages for visitors. Exquisite Cuisine. Moderate charges. Electric Light in every room. Golf.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

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HOTEL DURAND (English Hotel)

LARGO DO QUINTELLA.

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

Situated in the most central part of the Town. Highly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Reading Room. Several languages spoken.

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GRAND HOTEL,

Allées d'Etigny and Rue d'Espagne.

20 yards from the Bathing Establishment.

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HOTEL METROPOLE VILLA ENDERLIN. Lift.

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A. BROCCA, Proprietor.

LUGANO (SWITZERLAND).

HOTEL ST. GOTTHARD.

Splendid View of the Town and Lake. Near the Station.

MODERATE TERMS.

MIRALDI BROTHERS, Proprietors.

LYONS.

BEST HOTEL IN FINEST SITUATION.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

THE MOST POPULAR AND FASHIONABLE.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL DU LAC.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Magnificent Establishment, recently enlarged by a New Wing of 100 Rooms. 300 Beds. Splendid situation on the Lake, where the River Reuss issues from it. Next to the General Post Office. Close to the Railway Station and Steamboat Pier. This Establishment has every modern comfort. Lift, Electric Light, Central Steam Heating. Baths de Luxe, open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Beautiful Marble Vestibule and Staircase in the Italian Renaissance.

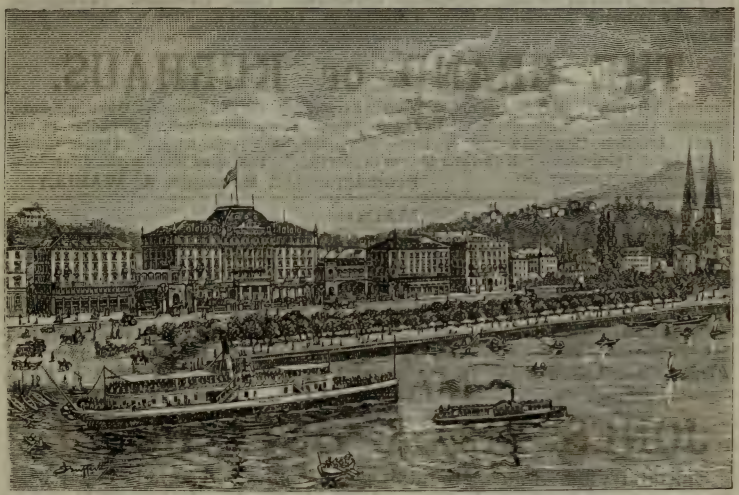
PENSION ARRANGEMENTS FOR A LONG STAY.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Proprietors: SPILLMANN & SICKERT.

LUCERNE.

Hotels Schweizerhof and Luzernerhof



First-Class Hotels.

IN THE BEST SITUATION on the LAKE and PROMENADE.

600 BEDS.

LIFT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN BOTH HOTELS.

ARRANGEMENT *EN PENSION* WITH PROTRACTED STAY (EXCLUSIVE OF JULY AND AUGUST).

SCHWEIZERHOF OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

WITH GOOD WARMING SYSTEM.

Proprietors, HAUSER BROTHERS.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by the English and Continental Royal Families.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, especially favourite and attractive. Table d'Hôte. Reading and Drawing Rooms. New Smoking and Billiard Pavilions, all Facing the Sea. Magnificent Views, and Ornamental Grounds of Twelve Acres. *ELECTRIC LIGHTING.*

THOS. BAKER, Proprietor.

MACOLIN (Lake of Bienne), Switzerland.

EVERYBODY travelling through BIENNE (Jura-Simplon Ry.) is entitled to break his journey and should not fail to take the Funiculaire (1873 yds., up and down, 1 fr. 50 c.) to Macolin, 3,000 feet. Just the place to stay in Spring and Autumn. See Baedeker and Bradshaw. Grandest View. Sheltered position. Over 1,000 Acres of Woods. Numerous Excursions. Cheap Carriages. Taubenloch Gorges surpassing in loveliness those of Meiringen. Island of St. Pierre. Passion Play Selzach.

THE GRAND or KURHAUS.

Entirely Fireproof. **90** Bedrooms, **40** with Balconies. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Superior Cooking. Late Dinner. Every Comfort. Post, Telegraph, Telephone, in the Hotel. English Chaplain and Resident Physician. Coupons taken. Tennis Court. Letters and Telegrams—"KURHAUS MACOLIN (Switz)." Reduced Terms till July 15th and from September 1st.

Proprietor and Manager, A. WAELLY.

MACON.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE ET DES ETRANGERS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the best in the town, and the most frequented by Families and Tourists. Situated opposite the Station. The only Hotel wanting no omnibus. Porters to meet every train. English Comfort. Large choice of the finest Wines of Mâcon and Burgundy. English spoken.

G. DUPANLOUP, Proprietor.

Finest Situation in the Island. MADEIRA. *One Hundred & Fifty Feet above Sea-level.*

JONES' BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

Splendid View of Sea, Mountains, and Valley. The only Hotel with three acres of level garden ground attached. Tennis Court; Drawing and Billiard Rooms; Fifty Bed Rooms. Special Terms for Families. Telegraphic Address: "Sanspareil, Madeira." Illustrated Pamphlet free from HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 96, Regent Street, London; E. G. WOOD, 74, Cheapside, London; ROGERS & Co., 6, Oldhall Street, Liverpool; H. F. DILLEY, 3a, Newington Road, Edinburgh.

Terms on application. EUGENE E. JONES, *Proprietor.*

MADEIRA (FUNCHAL).

REID'S HOTELS.

(Established 1850) Telegraphic Address: "REID, FUNCHAL."

By appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

REID'S NEW HOTEL AND ANNEXES.—Situated on the Cliffs to the west of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea. Grand view of the Mountains. Sea bathing and boating.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL.—"Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal; fine view of the mountains and sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.

HORTAS HOTEL.—German Spoken.

These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and choice wines. Tennis Courts, large gardens, baths, reading and smoking rooms. English and German newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

Pamphlet Free. Apply to F. PASSMORE, 124, Cheapside, London; Messrs. J. & H. LINDSAY, 7, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 96, Regent Street, London, W.; and at the STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S OFFICES, or WILLIAM REID, Madeira.

MALMO (SWEDEN).

HOTEL KRAMER.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, the Largest and most Comfortable in the Town, new and richly fitted up. 100 rooms. Situate on the great Square, in the vicinity of the Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings, one of the most commodious, and, respecting charges, one of the cheapest hotels in Scandinavia. Electric Light throughout day and night. Baths and carriages in the hotel. Meals à la carte at all hours. Prompt and polite attendance. Dinner kept ready for passengers.

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GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX

PUERTA DEL SOL, 11 and 12.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The only French Hotel in Madrid. Electric Light. Electric Lift. Moderate Prices. J. CAPDEVILLE, PROPRIETOR.

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HOTEL WEIMAR.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, patronised by English. Elevated position near the springs and bath establishments. Single rooms and family apartments furnished with every modern comfort and luxury. Carriages for excursions. Omnibus at all trains.

HAMMERSCHMID, Proprietor.

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HOTEL KLINGER.

FIRST and Largest Hotel, with private houses, HALBMAYR'S HOUSE, MAXHOF No. 100, and the newly-rebuilt HOTEL KLINGER. Most beautifully situated in this Health Resort. Corner house of the Promenade on the Kreuzbrunnen and the Park, commanding a charming view. Newly and elegantly furnished. 350 Rooms and Saloons. Conversation and Smoking Rooms. Electric Lighting. Three new Accumulator Lifts of the newest system. Table d'Hôte and à la Carte. Meals sent out into private houses as per arrancement and à la carte.

Carriages at the Hotel. *Omnibus at the Station.*

J. A. HALBMAYR, Proprietor.

Valais. MARTIGNY. Switzerland.

HOTEL du GRAND ST. BERNARD

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

V. GAY CROSIER, Proprietor.

Meals served at any hour. Moderate charges. Carriages for Chamonix and the Grand St. Bernard at a reduced tariff.

ST. BERNARD DOGS FOR SALE.

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HOTEL DE L'AIGLE.

Vve. GUERRAZ, Proprietress.

Very comfortable Hotel. Near the Railway Station. Meals served at any hour. Moderate Prices. Carriages for Chamonix and Grand St. Bernard at a reduced Tariff. Cook's Coupons taken.

MAYENCE-ON-THE-RHINE.

GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

Englisher Hof.

FIRST-CLASS, situated in front of the Rhine, directly opposite the landing place of the Rhine steamers. Every Comfort; Lift. Hotel throughout Fireproof. Patronised by the best English and American families. Moderate Charges. *All Hotel Coupons accepted.*

LOUIS HAUFF, Proprietor & Manager.

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GRAND HOTEL DE VENISE.

ASCENSEUR. **LIFT.**

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH HOUSE, situated in a large garden, full south, far from the sea. Restaurant, Smoking and Reading Rooms. South aspect.

Luncheon and Dinner served at separate tables. *J. SOMAZZI, Proprietor.*

MILAN.

HOTEL DE ROME.

Admirably situated, full South, on the Corso, a few steps from the Duomo. Furnished and fitted up with the greatest care, is warmly recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Branch House—PIAZZA FONTANA, 8 and 10.

LIFT. BORELLA BROTHERS, Proprietors.

MILAN.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

Situated on the Corso Victor Emanuele (the only first-class Hotel having view on Cathedral). This Hotel has been lately entirely renewed with all modern improvements, as LIFT, Winter Garden, Electric Light in all the Rooms. Railway Tickets delivered, Luggage registered through, Post and Telegraph Offices. Large and small Apartments and Single Rooms. Patronised by the Nobility and Gentry of all nations. MODERATE CHARGES.

J. BAER, Proprietor.

MILAN.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

CORSO VICTOR EMMANUEL, 9, 11, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. Quiet Rooms facing the Garden. Table d'Hote and Restaurant. Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to each floor. Central Steam-heating Apparatus, and Electric Light in all the Rooms. Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted. **E. MARCIONNI, Proprietor.**

MILAN.

BELLINI'S HOTEL TERMINUS

Real English Hotel, near the Station. Heated throughout. Moderate Charges. Hotel Coupons accepted. Porter meets trains. Garden. Electric Light.

F. BELLINI, Proprietor.

MILAN.

HOTEL MANIN.

Perfectly quiet. Every Modern Comfort. Established 35 years. Patronised by English and American Visitors.

F. BAZZARO.

MAXIMILIAN PLATZ. MUNICH. MAXIMILIAN PLATZ.

GRAND HOTEL CONTINENTAL.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the most quiet and fashionable quarter, and near all objects of interest.

All modern comforts and improvements. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Electric Light.

Moderate Charges. M. DIENER, *Proprietor.*

NEWLY OPENED. MUNICH. NEWLY OPENED.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

IN the Centre of the City. Opposite the Theatres. Electric Light, Central Heating, Lift, Telephone in Every Room. Pension. Omnibus at Station. Moderate Charges.

G. DANNHAFEN, Manager. H. BRUNNER, Proprietor.

MOSCOW.

HOTEL SLAVIANSKY BAZAR.

The Largest First-Class Hotel in this Town.

SPLENDID RESTAURANT, READING, AND BATH-ROOMS.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

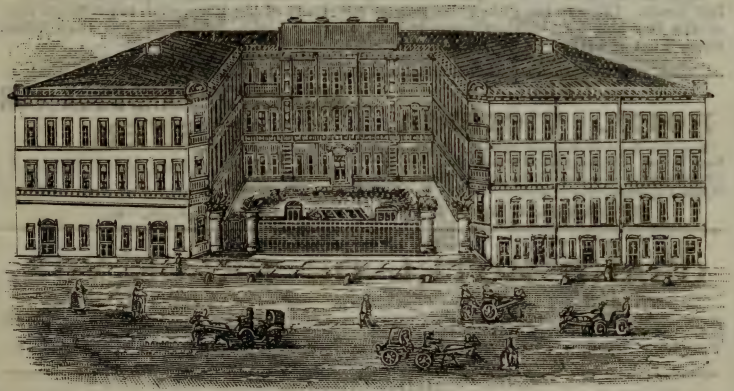
Omnibus. **Interpreters to all Railway Stations.**

Telephone, Post and Telegraph Offices in the house.

RUSSIA—MOSCOW.

HOTEL BERLIN.

SUMMER GARDEN. 150 BEDS. WINTER GARDEN.



Highly recommended to Tourists. Guides speaking English at the Hotel.

THIS LARGE WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, situated in the best and healthiest part of the City, near the Kremlin and all other places of interest, established over half a century, lately entirely renewed and enlarged, affords First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Excellent Kitchen, Table d'Hôte, splendid Grill Room and Restaurant. Good Cellar. Billiard, Smoking, and Reading Rooms, with English, American, German, and French Newspapers. Good Bath Rooms. Hotel Carriages meet all Trains.

CLAUSEN BROTHERS, Proprietors (Swiss).

Telegraphic Address: "Hotel Berlin, Moscow."

NANTES.

HOTEL DES VOYAGEURS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, near the Theatre. Highly recommended for its general Comfort and Moderate Charges. Excellent Cuisine. Telephone. English spoken.

G. CRETAUX, Proprietor.

NAPLES.

PARKER'S HOTEL

(Late Tramontano).

200 feet above sea-level; healthiest, most beautiful situation; close to railway stations for San Martino (funicular), and for Pozzuoli and Baiæ; especially convenient for sightseeing.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE, RECOMMENDED TO ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VISITORS.

TARIFF AND ELECTRIC LIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Lift. Fixed Charges, always including: Baths in the room, Lights and Attendance.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

NAPLES.

HOTEL BRISTOL, CORSO VITTORIO EMANUELE. One of the best Hotels in Italy. The only first-class Hotel, in the healthiest part of the town, and in an elevated situation, enjoying a full view of the unrivalled panorama. It is built of a compact Lava stone which does not absorb moisture, and fitted up with the best Sanitary Arrangements, Electric Light in every Room. Great Comfort. Excellent Cooking. Good Attendance. Lift. Moderate Prices, and Arrangements for Prolonged Stay. A. LANDRY, *Proprietor.*

This Hotel is open all the year round, and Visitors are respectfully requested not to allow themselves to be imposed upon by interested parties and importunate Guides or Porters, as all necessary information is given at the Hotel Bristol for the excursions from Naples, and as to the best shops in the City.

NAPLES.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Open all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation—full South. Close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of baths. Moderate charges. Pension 8 to 12 Francs.

R. WAEHLER, *Proprietor.*

NERVI.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

Near the Sea and Railway Station. 15 Minutes from Genoa. Stopping place for all express trains. Patronised by H.H. the Queen of Portugal, and H Exc. the Marschell von Moltke.

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MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR THE RIVIERA.

New Edition, thoroughly Revised.

Numerous Maps engraved on specially large scale. 6*s.*

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GRAND HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

Mr. ALBERT ELSKES, Proprietor. ***First-Class Hotel.***

Magnificently situated on the Border of the Lake. Commanding splendid Views of the Panorama of the Alps. Lift. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Garden.

PENSION PRICES ALL THE YEAR ROUND. N.B.—Besides the Evening Train (direct) a Day Train is running between Neuchatel and Paris, and *vice versa.*

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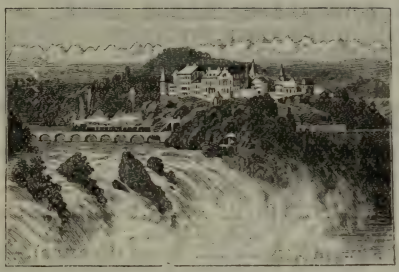
GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE. Newly rebuilt. **200 Beds.** Most central and best position. Specially patronised by English and Americans. Arrangements made. **Baths. Electric Light and central Heating in Corridors and every Room. Lift.** Omnibus meets all trains. Under the personal management of the Proprietor,

WILLY SCHLENK.

NEUHAUSEN, SWITZERLAND.

Falls of the Rhine.



VIEW FROM THE HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience and comfort.

200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift.

Splendid Views of the celebrated Falls of the Rhine and Chain of the Alps, including Mont Blanc, covering an extent of hundreds of miles.

FINE PARK AND GARDENS.

Lawn Tennis—Carriages—Storage for Bicycles.

A Charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

Hotel Omnibuses meet Trains at Neuhausen, both Stations, and at Schaffhausen.

BY MEANS OF ELECTRICITY AND BENGAL LIGHTS THE FALLS OF THE RHINE ARE **BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED** EVERY NIGHT DURING THE SEASON.

English Divine Service in the New Church located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

NURNBERG (NUREMBERG).

HOTEL BAYERISCHER-HOF.

THIS First-rate and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, is highly spoken of by English and American Travellers for its general comfort and moderate charges. Has been greatly enlarged, and contains now 100 well-furnished rooms and saloons. Ladies' and Reading Saloon, Smoking Room, &c., and a beautiful large Dining Room. English and Foreign Newspapers. Carriages at the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each train. English Church in the Hotel; Divine Service every Sunday. Electric Light.

J. AUINGER, Proprietor.

OSTEND.

GREAT OCEAN HOTEL.

(Enlarged and Improved.)

FIRST-CLASS & MOST FASHIONABLE HOTEL & RESTAURANT.

UNRIVALLED FOR THEIR SITUATION. BATH ROOM.

Facing Sea and Baths. Highly Recommended. Lift. Electric Light.

OSTEND.

GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL

Most fashionable part of the Digue, facing Sea.

LIGHTED THROUGHOUT BY ELECTRICITY. LIFT, Etc.

BOARD from 10*s.* per day.

PARAMÉ.

Sea Bathing of Paramé, near St. Malo (France).—The finest Sand Shore on the Coasts of Brittany, surrounded by charming panorama, picturesque sites, and splendid views; sweet and very salubrious climate.

GRAND HOTEL DE PARAMÉ.

SITUATED on the very Shore, near the Casino and Bathing Establishment. First-class Hotel, much frequented by the best English Families. Beautiful Dining Room. Restaurant. Saloon. Lawn Tennis. Hot Baths and Telegraph in the House. Very large Garden. Great Comfort and Moderate Charges. Very advantageous conditions in July and September. Omnibus of the Hotel to all trains and steamers.

RIGUELLE and GRAJON, Proprietors.

PARIS.

HOTEL BELLEVUE

39, Avenue de l'Opera, PARIS.

FINEST situation in the French Capital. First-rate Restaurant and Table d'Hote. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Hydraulic Lift. Baths. Arrangements for the Winter Season. Telephone. Electric Light throughout. In the Paris "Baedeker" the name of the Proprietor, Mr. L. HAUSER, is particularly mentioned. No Extra Charge for Service and Lights.

PARIS.

HOTEL MIRABEAU.

8, Rue de la Paix, 8.

Patronised by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

BEAUTIFULLY situated in the finest part of the City; the prettiest Court-Yard in Paris. Restaurant *à la carte*, and Private Dinners at fixed prices. Apartments of all sizes for Families and Gentlemen. American and English Papers. Lift, &c.

PETIT (Uncle and Nephew), Proprietors.

PAU.

HOTEL DE FRANCE.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the Place Royale, commands the most splendid view of the whole chain of the Pyrénées, and is adjoining to the English Club. Improved Lift. Bath and Smoking Rooms.

GARDÈRES FRÈRES, Proprietors.

PISA.

GRAND HOTEL DE LONDRES.

First Class. Moderate Charges.

FULL SOUTH. LARGE GARDEN.

M. GADDINI, Proprietor.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

"The general quality of Murray, the scientific character of the information, the accuracy and interest of the historical particulars, to say nothing of the lowness of the price, place his guides far ahead of any competitors."—SATURDAY REVIEW.

POITIERS.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

First-Class and recommended to Families and Tourists for its comfort and good management. The most central of the Town, near the Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Telegraph, Post Office, Museum, Historical Monuments, and Promenades. Speciality of Fowls and truffled Pâtés of all sorts. Carriages for Drives. Railway Omnibus calls at Hotel.

ROBLIN-BOUCHARDEAU, Proprietor.

PONTRESINA (Engadine, Switzerland).

Altitude 1803 Metres.

HOTEL KRONENHOF & BELLAVISTA

First-Class. *250 Bedrooms.*

GREATLY enlarged and embellished. The new Bedrooms are in a quiet and sunny position, with fine view on the Roseg Glacier and the Snow Mountains. Large Hall with open fireplaces. Lift. Fireproof staircase. Baths on each floor. Beautiful Public Rooms. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Heated by Steam. Drainage perfect, executed by English Engineers. Good Cuisine and excellent Wines. Reduced terms in Spring and Autumn. The Hotel is largely frequented by English and American visitors.

SEASON FROM MAY TO OCTOBER.

L. GREDIG, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL in the centre of the town. Patronised by English and Americans. First-rate attendance. Moderate Charges. English Church Service in the Hotel. OTTO WELZER, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL DE SAXE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, a Few Steps from the Central Station.

IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

AT THE CORNER OF THE GRABEN.

Every Modern Comfort. Telephone. Baths. Carriages.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. HYDRAULIC LIFT. MODERATE CHARGES.

W. BENES, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HÔTEL GOLDENER ENGEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, Best Situated, The Home of the best English and American Visitors, Elegantly Furnished Rooms, Excellent Cooking.

F. STICKEL, Proprietor.

PRAGUE.

HOTEL ERZHERZOG STEPHAN.

First-Class Hotel.

On the "Wenzelsplatz," nearest to the Railway Stations and the Post and Telegraph Office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS.

Garden. Restaurant. Viennese Coffee-house. Splendid Cooking and good Wines. Baths. Telephone. Carriages. Station of the Tram Cars.

W. HAUNER, *Proprietor.*

RAGATZ.

Baths and Cure Resort of Ragatz-Pfäffers

CANTON ST. GALLEN, 521 METRES ABOVE THE SEA, SWITZERLAND.

HOT SPRINGS, 28° R. = 35° C.

World-Renowned Resort, with the Wonderful GORGE OF PFÄFFERS.

Grand Hotel, RAGATZ.

Grand Hotel, QUELLENHOF.

Electric Lift, Electric Light, Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel. Large Park and Gardens, Lawn Tennis and other athletic games. Splendid situation. Beautiful View of the Mountains. Comfortable Bathing Establishment in the Hotels. Best stopping place for visitors to and from the Engadine. Newly organised Institute for Swedish Gymnastics (Dr. Zander's Method).

New Hydropathic Establishment, with hot and cold Shower and other Baths. Scientific Massage (System Metzger).

Large Kursaal brilliantly illuminated by Electricity. Concert, Reading, and Billiard Rooms, Café-Restaurant. Terrace with View of the Alps. Concerts three times a day. Dancing during Season.

HOTEL PFÄFFERS.

At the Entrance of the celebrated Tamina Gorge, 3 kilometres from Ragatz. Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Offices.

BATHS AND CUR COMMITTEE.

RHEIMS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LION D'OR.

First-class, best situation opposite the Cathedral. Comfortable Bed and Sitting Rooms. Smoking Room. Electric Light and all modern Sanitary arrangements. Private Apartments for Families. Very large Court Yards and beautiful Gardens. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant à la Carte. Choice Wines. Cuisine recherchée. Hot and Cold Baths. English and German spoken. Telegraphic Address: RADLÉ, Rheims. J. RADLÉ, ProPrietor.

RHEIMS.

GRAND HOTEL.

First-Class Hotel, Facing the Cathedral. Private Apartments for Families, Table d'Hôte, Restaurant à la Carte, Lift, Baths-Room. Service and Light included from 3 francs to 6 francs. English and German spoken. A. HÜFFLING, Proprietor.

ROYAT LES BAINS.

GRAND HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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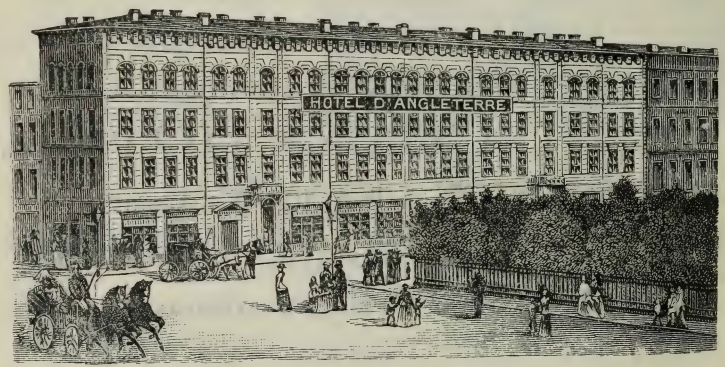

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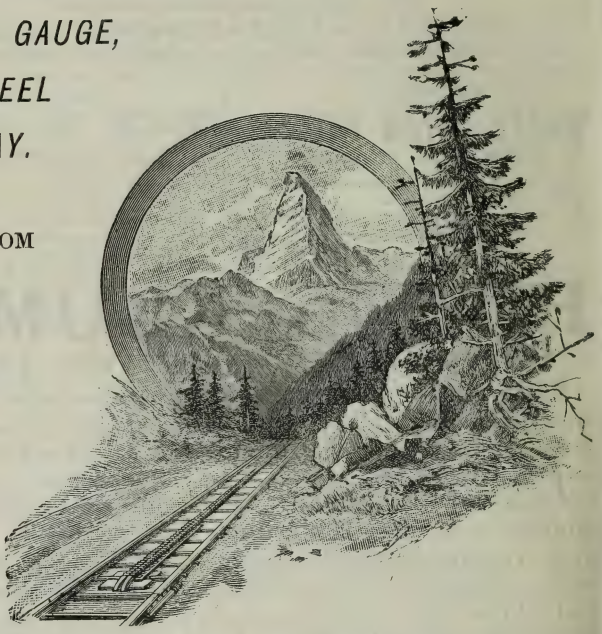

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